



NISO/EDItEUR Joint Working Party

ONIX for Serials

Coverage statement

Version 0.9 – text and schema revised January, 2008

Changes made to this document and to the Coverage schema January, 2008:

- All text elements now carry the optional “language” attribute. The “language” attribute is applied only at the lowest level. All text elements are repeatable, to accommodate multiple languages.
- The empty element <Index/> has been added within <Supplement> to indicate that an individual supplement is an index.
- Rules for <Supplement>, <SupplementSequenceStart>, and <SupplementSequenceEnd> have been modified. In all these composites, <SupplementNominalDate> has been added to the list of elements of which one or more must be present.
- Values for <CoverageDescriptionLevel>, <SupplementInclusion>, and <IndexInclusion> are now coded. See code lists 122 and 123 for values.
- <SequenceStart> within <IndexedSequence> has been renamed <StartEnumeration>, and <SequenceEnd> within <IndexedSequence> has been renamed <EndEnumeration> to avoid misalignment with uses of <SequenceStart>.
- Examples in Section 1 of this Overview have been corrected.

This specification has been prepared by the NISO/EDItEUR Joint Working Party, Coverage subgroup, chaired by Nathan D.M. Robertson, and with the assistance of the ONIX team.

We invite comments on this specification and the associated XML schema, and suggestions for improvement. Please send email to EDItEUR.

Introduction

The ONIX for Serials Coverage Statement is an XML structure capable of carrying simple or complex statements of holdings of serial resources, in paper or electronic form, to be included in ONIX for Serials messages for a variety of applications; for example, to express:

- The holdings of a particular serial version by a library
- The coverage of a particular serial version supplied by an online content hosting system
- The coverage of a particular serial version included in a subscription or offering

The coverage composite supports the expression of both enumeration and chronology.

The coverage composite may also be used to express holdings or coverage in XML structures other than those specified in ONIX for Serials.

1. Complexity and simplicity of the <Coverage> composite

Those who have been using the simple holdings and coverage expressions in the ONIX for Serials SOH format version 1.0 and SPS format version 0.91 (the <JournalIssue> composite) may be discouraged by the much more complex solution provided in this revision. However, the simple cases that the <JournalIssue> composite supported can be handled with a simple subset of the new <Coverage> composite as well.

The complexity of this new <Coverage> composite exists to support the expression of complex coverage situations that could not be described using the <JournalIssue> composite, such as broken runs, a variety of enumeration patterns and captions, "jumping starts," "moving starts," and explicit description of supplement availability. The <Coverage> composite also corresponds with the Enumeration and Chronology expressions of the SRN format, allowing interoperability among ONIX for Serials messages.

The following examples demonstrate complete expressions using the new <Coverage> composite to describe the simple scenarios that were supported by <JournalIssue>:

- A single unbroken closed sequence of issues can be expressed using the <FixedCoverage> composite, containing a single <Sequence> composite, indicating the beginning and end of the sequence. An example of such a coverage statement would be "Vol. 4 (2002) - Vol. 6 (2004)," which would be coded as follows:

```
<Coverage>
  <CoverageDescriptionLevel>02</CoverageDescriptionLevel> 02 = Compressed
  <SupplementInclusion>02</SupplementInclusion> 02 = Implicit
  <IndexInclusion>02</IndexInclusion> 02 = Implicit
  <FixedCoverage>
    <Sequence>
      <SequenceStart>
        <Enumeration>
          <Level1>
            <Unit>Volume</Unit>
            <Number>4</Number>
          </Level1>
        </Enumeration>
        <NominalDate>
          <Calendar>00</Calendar> 00 = Gregorian
          <DateFormat>05</DateFormat> 05 = YYYY
          <Date>2002</Date>
        </NominalDate>
      </SequenceStart>
      <SequenceEnd>
        <Enumeration>
          <Level1>
            <Unit>Volume</Unit>
            <Number>6</Number>
          </Level1>
        </Enumeration>
        <NominalDate>
          <Calendar>00</Calendar> 00 = Gregorian
          <DateFormat>05</DateFormat> 05 = YYYY
          <Date>2004</Date>
        </NominalDate>
      </SequenceEnd>
    </Sequence>
  </FixedCoverage>
</Coverage>
```

```

    </Sequence>
  </FixedCoverage>
</Coverage>

```

- A single unbroken ongoing sequence of issues can be expressed using the <MovingCoverage> composite, containing the <FixedStart> composite, to show where the sequence begins. If coverage continues to the present, the <MovingEnd> is omitted. An example of such a coverage statement would be “Vol. 4 (2002) –” which would be coded as follows:

```

<Coverage>
  <CoverageDescriptionLevel>01</CoverageDescriptionLevel> 01 = Predictive
  <SupplementInclusion>02</SupplementInclusion>             02 = Implicit
  <IndexInclusion>02</IndexInclusion>                       02 = Implicit
  <MovingCoverage>
    <FixedStart>
      <Enumeration>
        <Level1>
          <Unit>Volume</Unit>
          <Number>4</Number>
        </Level1>
        <EnumerationNote></EnumerationNote>
      </Enumeration>
      <NominalDate>
        <Calendar>00</Calendar>           00 = Gregorian
        <DateFormat>05</DateFormat>     05 = YYYY
        <Date>2002</Date>
      </NominalDate>
    </FixedStart>
  </MovingCoverage>
</Coverage>

```

- A single unbroken ongoing sequence of issues with an embargo can be expressed using only the <MovingCoverage> composite, containing the <FixedStart> composite showing when the sequence begins, and a <MovingEnd> composite showing the embargo period. An example of such a coverage statement would be “Available from 1993, most recent 6 months not available” which would be coded as follows:

```

<Coverage>
  <CoverageDescriptionLevel>01</CoverageDescriptionLevel> 01 = Predictive
  <SupplementInclusion>02</SupplementInclusion>             02 = Implicit
  <IndexInclusion>02</IndexInclusion>                       02 = Implicit
  <MovingCoverage>
    <FixedStart>
      <NominalDate>
        <Calendar>00</Calendar>           00 = Gregorian
        <DateFormat>05</DateFormat>     05 = YYYY
        <Date>1993</Date>
      </NominalDate>
    </FixedStart>
    <MovingEnd>
      <BackBySpecifiedPeriod>
        <CountUnit>03</CountUnit>       03 = months
        <CountBack>06</CountBack>
      </BackBySpecifiedPeriod>
    </MovingEnd>
  </MovingCoverage>
</Coverage>

```

```
</BackBySpecifiedPeriod>
</MovingEnd>
</MovingCoverage>
</Coverage>
```

2. Guiding principles

Like all ONIX formats, the ONIX for Serials Coverage Statement is intended for communication between computer systems. It provides for enough detail to support the following basic functionalities:

- To allow a system to produce an eye-readable display that will give an end-user an understanding of what content is included.
- To allow a system to determine whether or not a particular issue or citation is included in the holdings represented by a coverage statement.

To deliver these functionalities, the <Coverage> composite supports the specification of individual issues as well as sequences of issues, but does not prescribe the inclusion of publication pattern information. An ONIX coverage statement need not contain sufficient detail to allow the expansion of a sequence into an individual listing of each issue. For example, if a serial publication changes frequency during a sequence, it is sufficient to identify the beginning and end of the sequence, without closing and reopening it to accommodate the change in frequency. Similarly, gaps in publication need not be indicated (however, gaps in holdings due to missing items should be indicated by closing one sequence and opening a new one).

Please refer to section 10, "Instructions for expressing sequences in an ONIX for Serials Coverage statement", for detailed guidelines.

3. Uses of the coverage statement

The coverage statement might be found in the following kinds of ONIX for Serials messages:

3.1 A list of products offered. This would include the offerings of a publisher or subscription agent, with the coverage for each print or online serial version included in each offered subscription, in an ONIX SPS message.

- Example: a subscription agent receives product lists from many publishers and uses them to populate its own product catalog.
- Example: a publisher sends default coverage information for its online products to an A-Z list vendor, to be used for populating the A-Z list vendor's knowledge base.

3.2 A list of current subscriptions. This would include a list of a library's current subscriptions, including the coverage for each serial version included in each subscription, in an ONIX SOH or SPS message.

- Example: agent or publisher sends the library a list of all of its current subscriptions as a confirmation of what issues are included in each subscription.

3.3 A list of a library's online holdings. This would include the online holdings to which the library has access, in an ONIX SOH message.

- Example: a library sends a list of its online holdings from its library catalog to a shared catalog, in support of resource sharing.
- Example: an agent or publisher sends a list of a library's current online subscriptions to an A-Z list vendor or to a library, including the coverage specific to that library, for the purpose of populating the library's A-Z list.

- Example: an A-Z list vendor sends a list of a library's current online subscriptions to an a library, including the coverage specific to that library, for the purpose of populating the library's A-Z list.

Note that while the ONIX Serial Release Notification does not use the coverage statement per se, both coverage and the SRN use the same XML structures to express enumeration and chronology, so consistency is maintained between the SRN expression of a single release and the <Coverage> composite's expression of a release or group of releases.

4. Relationship to MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data (MFHD)

The ONIX for Serials Coverage Statement was strongly influenced by the content and rules found in the MFHD. However, there are several differences. The ONIX coverage structure is a component of the family of ONIX XML messages, so consistency with the existing ONIX structure was a primary concern. The ONIX coverage statement also has a more specific list of functional requirements than MFHD, so a substantial portion of the MFHD functionality was omitted from the ONIX design. Also, because ONIX coverage statements should be machine actionable, the use of free-text fields to express significant data is not permitted, although free-text notes to offer additional clarifications are encouraged. ONIX coverage is most closely analogous to the Enumeration and Chronology fields (863-865) of MFHD. An ONIX coverage statement may be re-expressed in MFHD without loss of information, but not all MFHD statements can be expressed completely within an ONIX coverage statement.

Specifically, the ONIX for Serials coverage statement:

- Does not support publication pattern information
- Does not support copy-level information for physical pieces, such as barcodes, copy number, or "lost" or "withdrawn" designations.
- Does not support free-text enumeration and chronology statements

5. Structure of the <Coverage> composite

The following terms are used in explaining the structure of the <Coverage> composite:

A "fixed sequence" is an unbroken range of issues in which both the start and end are defined in absolute terms, for example:

- Vol. 1 No. 1 through Vol. 24 No. 4
- Vol. 7 (meaning all the issues in Vol. 7).

A "moving sequence" is an unbroken range of issues in which either the start or the end, or both, are left open, for example:

- Vol. 1 No. 1 through present
- last 12 months.

"Fixed coverage" is coverage expressed as one or more fixed sequences or individually listed items, or a combination of these. No prediction or calculation is required based on the current date.

"Moving coverage" is coverage expressed as a moving sequence that ends, and may also begin, at a point that must be predicted or calculated based on the current date.

A complete coverage statement may consist of fixed coverage alone, or moving coverage alone, or fixed coverage followed by moving coverage.

A moving sequence is expressed with a formula that allows the exact holdings at any time to be calculated. To avoid the possibility of erroneous calculations by the recipient, transaction partners may agree to use only fixed coverage, subject to revision whenever a new item is either added or removed.

The overall structure of the <Coverage> composite can be summarized as follows:

- A group of elements at the beginning, indicating the level of description used, and whether or not supplements and indexes are included.
- A <FixedCoverage> composite, consisting of fixed sequences or individual items or both. These may be freely interleaved.
- A <MovingCoverage> composite consisting of one or more moving sequences.
- A <SupplementCoverage> composite describing sequences of supplements and/or individual supplements (including indexes if appropriate).
- A <CoverageNote> element for any free text notes needed to clarify the <Coverage> composite.
- A <ContinuingCoverageNote> to show that coverage is ongoing. This note is used with the Compressed or ItemByItem description levels, when a coverage statement is a “snapshot” of a given point in time, but coverage continues. The text of the note should indicate the pattern; e.g. “Current issues available as published,” “Ongoing, subject to 6-month embargo,” or “Ongoing.”

Either <FixedCoverage> or <MovingCoverage>, or both, must be present.

For example, a single <Coverage> composite might be structured as follows, to describe a variety of back issues, followed by a current ongoing subscription starting with Vol. 10.

<FixedCoverage>: Vols 1-4 (a fixed sequence)
Vol 5 nos 3-6 (a fixed sequence)
Vol 7 no 2 (an individual release)
Vol 7 no 4 (an individual release)
Vol 8 (another fixed sequence)

<MovingCoverage>: Vol 10 through present (a moving sequence with a fixed start and an implicit moving end)

6. Levels of description in the <Coverage> composite

A <Coverage> composite may be expressed with varying degrees of explicitness, depending on (a) whether it contains any moving sequences that requires a calculation based on the current date, and (b) whether every issue is expressed explicitly (without any use of sequences).

The <Coverage> composite includes a mandatory <CoverageDescriptionLevel> element to indicate the degree of explicitness used in expressing sequences. The <CoverageDescriptionLevel> applies to the entire <Coverage> composite, including supplements.

The element may take any one of the following values (see code list 122 for coded values):

- *Predictive*: a <Coverage> composite with the Predictive description level contains an instance of the <MovingCoverage> composite, requiring the receiving system to calculate or predict the exact holdings based on the current date.

A <Coverage> composite with the Predictive description level may also include the <FixedCoverage> composite, including fixed sequences (with fixed start and end) and/or individually listed items.

- *Compressed*: a <Coverage> composite with the Compressed description level contains only the <FixedCoverage> composite, including one or more fixed sequences (with fixed start and end). It may also include individually listed items in <Release> composites. It does not rely on predictions or calculations based on the current date, and may not use the <MovingCoverage> composite.

Note that in this context “fixed” does not necessarily mean that additional items may not be added (or removed) in the future. Compressed coverage represents the exact holdings at a moment in time; if and when changes are made to the holdings, the statement must be updated or replaced with a revised <Coverage> composite.

- *ItemByItem*: a <Coverage> composite with the ItemByItem description level contains only the <FixedCoverage> composite, carrying individually listed items, with no fixed sequences. An ItemByItem <Coverage> composite will contain only <Release> composites within the <FixedCoverage> composite.

In some cases, senders will send a “Compressed” or “ItemByItem” <Coverage> composite listing all issues that are currently available at a moment in time (a “snapshot”), even though the coverage is ongoing (that is, more issues will be added in future). In this case, the sender should include a <ContinuingCoverageNote>. The presence of this note indicates that coverage is ongoing, and the contents of the note should explain the nature of the ongoing coverage, for example:

Current issues available as published
Recent issues available subject to 6-month embargo
Current issues available as published; issues older than one year no longer available.

7. Specifying the inclusion of supplements and indexes

Two elements, <SupplementInclusion> and <IndexInclusion>, are sent at the start of a <Coverage> composite to indicate whether, and how, supplements and indexes are covered. (“Indexes” here means indexes that are published as separate parts outside the enumeration pattern for regular main run issues – see section 9.)

These two elements use the same set of values (see code list 123 for coded values):

- *Explicit* means that all included supplements or indexes are explicitly identified using the <SupplementCoverage> composite.
- *Implicit* means that all supplements or indexes that were released during the time period(s) included in the <Coverage> statement are included in the coverage expressed by the statement, but they are not explicitly identified.
- *None* represents a positive assertion that there are no supplements or indexes in the holdings described by the <Coverage> composite.
- *Unspecified* means that the <Coverage> composite carries no information about the inclusion or exclusion of supplements or indexes in the coverage expressed by the statement.

The <SupplementCoverage> composite may be sent only if the value *Explicit* appears in the <SupplementInclusion> composite or the <IndexInclusion> composite or both.

When the coverage of supplements or indexes is *Explicit*, the description level of the supplements will be the same as was specified in the <CoverageDescriptionLevel> element at the beginning of the <Coverage> composite (See Section 6).

8. Treatment of supplements

If a <Coverage> composite identifies supplements explicitly (see section 7), the supplement coverage will be described in a <SupplementCoverage> composite.

Because a journal may have more than one associated supplement series, each with its own enumeration, the <SupplementCoverage> composite carries a repeatable <SupplementRun> composite. Each instance of <SupplementRun> should describe a single supplement series; or if, as is equally likely, a journal has occasional supplements that do not constitute a recognizable series, these can be listed item-by-item as a single “supplement run”.

Within a supplement run, if the supplement run is a named supplement series, the series may be identified by a series identifier and a series title. Following that, the enumeration and chronology of the supplement run is organized in the same manner as the main run of the serial, with fixed coverage and moving coverage composites.

However, the enumeration of supplement sequences and individual supplements is further qualified according to whether the enumeration is dependent upon or independent of the enumeration of the main run of the serial. If a supplement enumeration references part of the main run enumeration (e.g., “Vol. 32, Supp. 4,” where the supplements to each volume begin again at Supp. 1), it is considered dependent. If not (e.g. “Supplement 342”), it is considered independent.

If the supplement enumeration is dependent, both <MainRunEnumeration> and <DependentEnumeration> are used. <MainRunNominalDate> and <MainRunReleaseTitle> may also be included if necessary to define a main run release, as could happen in the case of a supplement to a release that carries no enumeration.

If the supplement enumeration is associated with a part of the main run of the serial, but not dependent on it (e.g., “Vol. 34, Supp. 342,” where all supplements are numbered consecutively over all volumes of the main run), both <MainRunEnumeration> and <IndependentEnumeration> are used.

If the supplement enumeration is completely independent of the main run enumeration, only <IndependentEnumeration> is used.

9. Treatment of indexes

Indexes may be published as, or as part of, issues within the regular enumeration pattern. In this case, they are not described separately in the <Coverage> composite, but may be mentioned in a <CoverageNote>.

When indexes are published as separate parts outside the enumeration pattern for regular issues, they are considered to be a special type of supplement. If a <Coverage> composite has the value *Explicit* in the <IndexInclusion> element (see section 7), such indexes are included as a supplement run or runs in the <SupplementCoverage> composite.

If a <Coverage> composite includes both indexes (that is, a run of supplements consisting entirely of indexes) and non-index supplements, then each will be defined in separate <SupplementRun> composites. Any supplement run for indexes should include the <IndexRun/> empty element, to indicate that it consists only of indexes.

If the indexes have enumeration and chronology of their own, this will be handled in the same manner as supplements, as described in Section 8.

Additionally, the enumeration and chronology of the main run issues that are covered by an index or range of indexes may be expressed in the <IndexedSequence> and <IndexedPeriod> composites, found in the <Supplement> and <SupplementSequence> composites.

[Note that if an index is part of a run of other supplements with its own enumeration (e.g., Vol. 42, Supp. 12: Subject Index), then the same rule should apply as to indexes that are published as issues within the regular enumeration pattern; i.e., they are not described separately, but may be mentioned in a <CoverageNote>. Alternatively, such an index may be described separately in a <Supplement> composite, including the empty element <Index/>.]

10. Instructions for expressing sequences

10.1 *ItemByItem* expressions

10.1.1 A <Coverage> composite with the *ItemByItem* description level lists each issue (and, where applicable, each supplement and/or index) individually; with no fixed or moving sequences. An *ItemByItem* <Coverage> composite will contain only <Release> composites within any <FixedCoverage> composite, and only <Supplement> composites within any <SupplementFixedCoverage> composite respectively. An *ItemByItem* <Coverage> composite cannot contain a <MovingCoverage> or <SupplementMovingCoverage> composite.

10.1.2 In the case of a combined release (eg two issue numbers published as a single release), use a single <Release> composite for the combined release. Use repetitions of the <IncludedRelease> composite to identify each included item within the <Release> composite. If the combined release also has enumeration of its own, use the <Enumeration> composite within the <Release> composite to express this enumeration, in addition to the <IncludedRelease> composites.

10.2 *Compressed* or *Predictive* expressions

10.2.1 If a set of holdings consists entirely of items with regularly incrementing enumeration and a consistent top level of the enumeration hierarchy, it should be compressed into a sequence using the <Sequence> or <MovingCoverage> composite as appropriate.

(a) Changes in publication pattern (eg quarterly to monthly) need not be identified in separate sequences; it is sufficient to identify the beginning and end of the sequence, without closing and reopening it to accommodate the change in frequency.

(b) Changes in captions (eg "Issue" or "Number") need not be identified in separate sequences, so long as the enumeration continues to be incremented in the same way, and as long as there is no possibility of ambiguity; that is, it is sufficient to identify the beginning and end of the sequence, without closing and reopening it to accommodate the change in captions. For example:

- If the unit name changes from "Band" to "Volume" and numbering continues uninterrupted (Band 1-20, Volume 21-), there is no need to close one sequence and open another.
- If the unit name changes from "Volume/Issue" to straight "Issue" enumeration, and there is no overlapping of the primary enumeration (Vol. 1 Iss. 1 – Vol. 10 Iss. 4, followed by Iss. 41, where there is no gap in the holdings, there is no need to close one sequence and open another.
- However, if the unit name changes from "Volume/Issue" to straight "Issue" enumeration, and there *is* overlapping of the primary enumeration (Vol. 1 Iss. 1 – Vol. 10 Iss. 4 followed by Iss 1, it is necessary to close one sequence and open another, to avoid ambiguity.

10.2.2 If an item in the regularly incrementing enumeration was published but is not held or included, a sequence must be closed and a new one begun. There is no provision for expressions such as "contains gaps" or "missing v. 32."

- (a) If a gap appears in the enumeration because an item was not published, it is not necessary (but optional) to close a sequence and open a new one.
 - (b) If it is unknown whether an enumeration gap is due to a missing item or an unpublished number, a sequence must be closed and a new one begun.
- 10.2.3 A change of the top level of the enumeration hierarchy (either the addition of a new top level of hierarchy or the removal of the existing top level) requires that a sequence be closed and a new one begun.
- (a) Addition or subtraction of levels of the enumeration hierarchy below level one do not require the closing of one sequence and opening of a new one – these changes may simply be folded into compressed runs.
 - (b) “Series” are to be regarded as a level of enumeration hierarchy and not as a caption to the volume level hierarchy. For example, if the publication changes from a volume/issue pattern to a “New Series”/volume/issue pattern, “New Series” becomes a new top level of the enumeration hierarchy, and the sequence must be closed and a new one begun.
- 10.2.4 Alternative enumerations are described using the <AdditionalEnumeration> composite within the <Enumeration> composite. If a sequence must be closed and reopened because of missing numbers or a change in the top level of either the “primary” enumeration or any alternative enumerations, all enumerations must be closed and reopened to start a new sequence. This is required because <AdditionalEnumeration> is a child of <Enumeration>; this method also maintains compatibility with MFHD.
- 10.2.5 Supplements with a predictable enumeration sequence may be summarized with a separate sequence for the supplements, using <SupplementSequenceStart> and <SupplementSequenceEnd> composites within <SupplementSequence>. For supplements that cannot be described in a predictable enumeration sequence, each should be individually identified with a separate <Supplement> composite. It is always acceptable to identify each supplement individually rather than constructing a sequence; this is encouraged in those cases where the construction of a comprehensible sequence is difficult, or where useful information would be lost.
- 10.2.6 If a sequence begins with a combined issue, the <SequenceStart> should identify only the first number in the combined issue. If a sequence ends with a combined issue, the <SequenceEnd> should identify only the last number in the combined issue.

11. Notes on the handling of “embargoes” and “moving windows”

Some electronic journals are made available only after a specified elapsed time from the date of release of the print version. Others are offered with a “window” of availability whose start and end moves forward according to specified rules. To handle these cases, the <Coverage> composite uses the <MovingCoverage> composite, which includes <MovingStart> and <MovingEnd>.

In <MovingStart> and <MovingEnd>, there are two ways of defining the relationship between a start or end point and the present time: <BackBySpecifiedPeriod> and <BackToSpecifiedDay>.

<BackBySpecifiedPeriod> expresses a continuously moving start or end point stated in terms of (a) a unit and (b) the number of such units (eg “6 months”). A “moving wall” or “embargo” period would be expressed as a <MovingEnd><BackBySpecifiedPeriod>. A “rolling start” would be expressed as a <MovingStart><BackBySpecifiedPeriod>.

<BackToSpecifiedDay> expresses a “jumping” start or end point, stated as (a) a list of one or more days, and (b) the number of steps that must be taken through the list.

For example, a three-month “embargo” (a moving end that is three months back from the current date) is expressed as:

```
<MovingEnd>
  <BackBySpecifiedPeriod>
    <CountUnit>03</CountUnit>      03 = month
    <CountBack>3</CountBack>
  </BackBySpecifiedPeriod>
</MovingEnd>
```

A “jumping” start on January 1 of the year before the current calendar year is expressed as:

```
<MovingStart>
  <BackToSpecifiedDay>
    <DayFormat>01</DayFormat >    01 = month and day, MMY
    <Day>0101</Day>
    <CountBack>2</CountBack>
  </BackToSpecifiedDay>
</MovingStart>
```

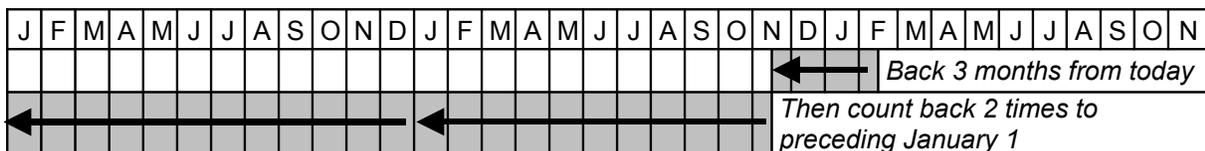
This is interpreted as “count back from today 2 times to preceding January 1”

A “jumping” start for a period that is also subject to an “embargo” – causing the whole period to be shifted back by the extent of the “embargo” – is illustrated by:

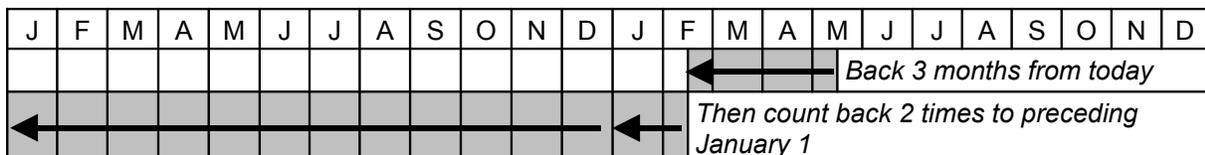
```
<MovingStart>
  <BackBySpecifiedPeriod>
    <CountUnit>03</CountUnit>
    <CountBack>3</CountBack>
  </BackBySpecifiedPeriod>
  <BackToSpecifiedDay>
    <DayFormat>01</DayFormat >
    <Day>0101</Day>
    <CountBack>2</CountBack>
  </BackToSpecifiedDay>
</MovingStart>
```

This is interpreted as “go back 3 months from today, then count back 2 times to preceding January 1.”

If today were February 15 2005, the date identified by this example would be would be January 1 2003:



If today were May 15 2005, the date identified by the same example would be January 1 2004:



A “jumping” end that is based on releasing a quarterly package of issues on the 15th of each month following the end of a calendar quarter is expressed as:

```
<MovingEnd>
```

```

    <BackToSpecifiedDay>
      <DayFormat>01</ DayFormat >
      <Day>0115</Day>
      <Day>0415</Day>
      <Day>0715</Day>
      <Day>1015</Day>
      <CountBack>1</CountBack>
    </BackToSpecifiedDay>
  </MovingEnd>

```

This is interpreted as “go back from today once to the nearest of the specified days”.

12. Notes on Enumeration

The structure of the <Enumeration> composite is based on the following underlying principles:

- (a) An “*enumeration unit*” is defined as any one of a hierarchy of subdivisions of a serial publication that forms part of the enumeration of a serial release. Up to six levels of hierarchy may be expressed.
- (b) Where the enumeration hierarchy is a mixture of numbers and date fragments (eg a combination of year and issue number), the date fragments should appear in *both* the <Enumeration> *and* the <NominalDate> composites. Where the release is identified by date only, with no enumeration, only the <NominalDate> composite is sent.
- (c) At any level, an enumeration unit is defined by (i) the type of unit (which may be explicit on the piece, or may be implied), in a <Unit> or <ImpliedUnit> element, and/or a <UnitAbbr> composite, followed by a sequence number, or (ii) (less often) in cases where the level is identified by a name (e.g. "New Series") rather than a sequence number, by text identifying the serial part without any sequence numbering, in a <NamedUnit> element.

The <Level*n*> composite must carry either a <Number> element or a <NamedUnit> element (but not both). If the item has a <Number>, it is strongly recommended, but not mandatory, that it should be accompanied by an appropriate “caption”, in the form of a <Unit> or <ImpliedUnit> name, and/or a <UnitAbbr> element if an abbreviated caption is required. Thus, for example, “level 1” in an enumeration hierarchy might be represented by:

```

  <Level1>
    <Unit>Volume</Unit>
    <Number>2</Number>
  </Level1>

```

or by:

```

  <Level1>
    <NamedUnit>New Series</NamedUnit>
  </Level1>

```

or by (where there is no unit name or implied unit name):

```

  <Level1>
    <Number>432</Number>
  </Level1>

```

- (d) Numbering need not be numeric. It may be alphabetic or mixed, but it must be expressed in a form that defines a sequence. XML attributes are used to specify the form of the number and the script in which it is written, and defaults are specified in the message header. In this way, a roman numeral can be expressed as, eg:

```

  <Number nscript="rn">XII</Number>

```

See section 13(b) below for details.

- (e) An enumeration unit may be a date, eg when there is no volume numbering but issues are numbered within each publication year. In this case, the relevant date element appears both in the enumeration hierarchy and as part of the nominal date (“cover date”) of the release.
- (f) Additional or alternative enumeration may be specified for a release in an AdditionalEnumeration composite, if appropriate. Note that this composite should be used only when there is additional enumeration within the serial version or supplement series of which the release is a part. There are occasions where an item actually belongs simultaneously to two distinct serial versions, each having its own title. In such cases, enumeration under Title A should not be treated as alternative enumeration under Title B.

13. The <Number> element

A <Number> element, found within a <Level*n*> composite, may take several different forms. It is important to many systems receiving ONIX for Serials data that these forms be explicitly specified, if possible. To achieve this, four XML attributes are used, with values partly based on MARC21 conventions:

- (a) A number format attribute (nformat="A") where the values of A are taken from MARC21:
 - a Numeral (*default*). Note that a Roman numeral is coded as type “a” (numeral) not type “b” (letter(s))
 - b Letter(s)
 - c Combined, numeral followed by letter
 - d Combined, letter followed by numeral
- (b) A number script attribute (nscript="AA") where the values of AA are again based on MARC21:
 - An European and modern western Arabic (*default*)
 - Rn Roman
 Others, eg Hebrew and eastern Arabic, will be defined as required.
- (c) A number type attribute (ntype="N") where the values of N are:
 - 0 Unspecified (*default*)
 - 1 Cardinal
 - 2 Ordinal
 In any case, the *value* of the <Number> element will be a cardinal number. It would be up to display programs to add extensions (“st,” “nd,” “rd,” “th”, for example) to ordinal numbers at the time of display, for human-readable display purposes.
- (d) A text script attribute (textscript="AAAA"), where the values of AAAA are taken from ISO 15924 (<http://www.unicode.org/iso15924>) which has four-letter codes for names of scripts. The *default* value is script="Latn", specifying Latin script.

Although this approach may seem complicated at first sight, it means in practice that all common western formats are covered by inserting a maximum of two attributes, eg:

Arabic cardinal number:	<Number ntype="1">12</Number>
Roman ordinal number:	<Number nscript="rn" ntype="2">XII</Number>
Letter in Latin script:	<Number nformat="b">B</Number>
Combined, Arabic numeral followed by letter in Latin script:	<Number nformat="c">12B</Number>
Combined, letter in Latin script followed by Arabic numeral:	<Number nformat="d">B12</Number>

It is very strongly recommended that the form and script of the <Number> element should if possible be explicitly stated, using the “regular” defaults as specified above. There may, however, be cases where a sender cannot explicitly differentiate these attributes of the <Number> element because the necessary information is not coded into their database. The option exists, therefore, to declare in the SRN message header that these attributes are “unspecified” by including the empty element <NumberDefaultsUnspecified/>.

Structure of the Coverage composite

The tables on this and subsequent pages give an overview of the structure of the <Coverage> composite and of its components.

1	<Coverage>	Each <Coverage> composite must include one and only one occurrence of <CoverageDescriptionLevel>, <SupplementInclusion>, and <IndexInclusion>. It must include one occurrence of <FixedCoverage>, or one occurrence of <MovingCoverage>, or one of each. <SupplementCoverage> is optional and non-repeating.
2	<CoverageDescriptionLevel>	The degree of explicitness used in expressing sequences in the coverage statement, with values (see code list 122 for coded values): <i>Predictive</i> : the coverage statement contains open or moving sequences. It may also contain fixed sequences. <i>Compressed</i> : the coverage statement contains only fixed coverage. It may include sequences or individual item lists, but does not include any moving coverage. <i>ItemByItem</i> : the coverage statement lists each release individually, with no sequences.
3	<SupplementInclusion>	Specifies whether supplements are included in the coverage statement, with values (see code list 123 for coded values): <i>Explicit</i> : all included supplements are detailed in a <SupplementCoverage> composite. <i>Implicit</i> : all supplements that were released during the time period(s) included in this coverage statement are assumed to be included. <i>None</i> : there are no supplements within the stated coverage. <i>Unspecified</i> : the coverage statement carries no information about the inclusion or exclusion of supplements.
4	<IndexInclusion>	Specifies whether indexes are included in the coverage statement, with values (see code list 123 for coded values): <i>Explicit</i> : all included indexes are detailed in a <SupplementCoverage> composite <i>Implicit</i> : all indexes that were released during the time period(s) included in this coverage statement are assumed to be included <i>None</i> : there are no indexes within the stated coverage <i>Unspecified</i> : the coverage statement carries no information about the inclusion or exclusion of indexes
5	<FixedCoverage>	Composite: Describes coverage in terms of sequences with a defined start and end, and/or lists of individual releases. Either <FixedCoverage> or <MovingCoverage> or both must be included in any occurrence of <Coverage>. See expansion of <FixedCoverage> below.
6	<MovingCoverage>	Composite: Describes an open-ended coverage sequence, from either a defined start or a "moving start" to the present or to a "moving end". See expansion of <MovingCoverage> below.
7	<SupplementCoverage>	Composite: Will appear when and only when <SupplementInclusion> (line 3) and/or <IndexInclusion> (line 4) is <i>Explicit</i> . See expansion below.
8	<CoverageNote>	Free text explanatory note that applies to the entire coverage statement. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
9	<ContinuingCoverageNote>	Free text note indicating that coverage is ongoing. Used with <i>Compressed</i> and <i>ItemByItem</i> description level, when coverage statement is a "snapshot" of a given point in time, but coverage continues. Text of note should indicate the pattern; e.g. "Current issues available as published," "Ongoing, subject to 6-month embargo," or "Ongoing," etc. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>

Expansion of composite <FixedCoverage>

1	<FixedCoverage>			Describes coverage in terms of sequences with a defined start and end, and/or lists of individual releases. Must include at least one instance of <Sequence> or <Release> or both. Single or multiple instances of <Sequence> can be freely interleaved with single or multiple instances of <Release>. They should appear in the order of their enumeration.
2	<Sequence>			A range of consecutive releases with a fixed start and end. Repeatable to specify multiple sequences. Must include both <SequenceStart> and <SequenceEnd>.
3		<SequenceStart>		The first of a sequence of consecutive releases, in terms of the enumeration and chronology of the first release in the sequence. Either <Enumeration> or <NominalDate>, or both, must appear.
4			<Enumeration>	Composite: See expansion below.
5			<NominalDate>	Composite: Cover date of the first release in the sequence. See expansion below.
6		<SequenceEnd>		The last of a sequence of consecutive releases, in terms of the enumeration and chronology of the last release in the sequence. Either <Enumeration> or <NominalDate>, or both, must appear.
7			<Enumeration>	Composite: See expansion below.
8			<NominalDate>	Composite: Cover date of the last release in the sequence. See expansion below.
9		<Release>		
10	<Enumeration>		Composite: See expansion below.	
11	<NominalDate>		Composite: Cover date of the individual item. See expansion below.	
12	<ReleaseTitle>		Composite: The title of an individual release. Optional, for releases that carry a specific title. See expansion below.	
13	<IncludedRelease>			If <Release> is a combined release, the enumeration, chronology and/or title of each component of the combined release. If present, there will be two or more occurrences. If a combined release also has enumeration of its own, then <Enumeration> will also be present.
14			<Enumeration>	Composite: Enumeration of the component. See expansion below.
15			<NominalDate>	Composite: "Cover date" of the component. See expansion below.
16		<ReleaseTitle>	Composite: Title of the component, if any. See expansion below.	

Expansion of composite <MovingCoverage>

1	<MovingCoverage>			An open-ended coverage sequence, from either a defined start or a “moving start” to either the present or to a “moving end”. Either <FixedStart> or <MovingStart>, but not both, must appear. If no <MovingEnd> composite appears, the sequence ends with the current (most recent) release.
2	<FixedStart>			Identifies the fixed start of a sequence of consecutive releases, in terms of the enumeration and chronology of the first release in the sequence. Either <Enumeration> or <NominalDate>, or both, must appear.
3		<Enumeration>		Composite: See expansion below.
4		<NominalDate>		Composite: Cover date of the first release in the sequence. See expansion below.
5	<MovingStart>			Identifies a sequence with a “moving start,” used when the coverage of an online serial version is from a moving start to the present or to a moving end.
6		<BackBySpecifiedPeriod>		Count back a specified number of units from present time or latest release.
7		<CountUnit>		Units may be days, weeks, months, years, releases or volumes (see code list 108 for permissible values).
8		<CountBack>		Number of units to count.
9		<BackToSpecifiedDay>		Count back from a point in time specified by <BackBySpecifiedPeriod> (if present – otherwise from present time) until a specified day is reached.
10		<Calendar>		A code specifying the calendar in which days are specified (see code list 110S for permissible values)
11		<DayFormat>		A code indicating how days are specified, eg as day of the week, day of the month, day of the year (see code list 124 for permissible values).
12		<Day>		A day specified in the format indicated above. Repeatable if the start may occur on more than one specified day.
13		<CountBack>		Number of times to count back to a specified day.
14	<MovingEnd>			Composite: Identifies the “moving end” of a sequence, used when the coverage of an online serial version is from a fixed or moving start to a moving end. Must be preceded by <FixedStart> or <MovingStart>. The structure of <MovingEnd> is identical to that of <MovingStart> above.

Expansion of composite <Supplement Coverage>

1	<Supplement Coverage>			All supplement and index enumeration and chronology are kept in this composite. Optional & non-repeating within <Coverage>. Used only when <SupplementInclusion> and/or <IndexInclusion> = <i>Explicit</i> . See lines 3 & 4 at the beginning of this structure table.
2	<Supplement Run>			Although each Serial Version has only one main run, it may have multiple runs or series of supplements and indexes. The coverage of each such supplement or index run should be described in its own SupplementRun composite. Supplement runs are distinguished from one another by having differing enumeration schemes, or they may have unique supplement series titles and/or identifying numbers. Each <SupplementRun> must have either a <SupplementFixedCoverage> composite or an <SupplementMovingCoverage> composite, or both.
3		<IndexRun/>		Empty element indicating that a supplement run consists of indexes.
4		<SeriesIdentifier>		Identifier of a supplement series. Used only if the supplement run is a series that carries an identifying number, usually an ISSN.
5			<SeriesIDType>	A code identifying the scheme from which a series identifier is taken (see code list 13S for permissible values).
6			<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary scheme, used only with <SeriesIDType> = 01
7			<IDValue>	An identifier value from the specified scheme
8		<SeriesTitle>		Supplement series title. Used only if the supplement run is a series that carries its own title.
9			<TitleType>	A code identifying a type of title (see code list 15A for permissible values).
10			<TitleText>	The text of the title. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i> ¹
11			<Subtitle>	The text of a subtitle, if any. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
12		<SupplementFixed Coverage>		Describes supplement coverage in terms of sequences, with a defined start and end, and/or lists of individual supplements. Within <SupplementFixedCoverage>, there must be at least one instance of <SupplementSequence> or <Supplement> or both. Single or multiple instances of <SupplementSequence> can be freely interleaved with single or multiple instances of <Supplement>. They should appear in the order of their enumeration.
13			<Supplement Sequence>	Composite: A fixed sequence of consecutive supplements, with a start and an end. See expansion below.
14			<Supplement>	Composite: An individual supplement in terms of its enumeration and chronology. Repeatable to specify a list of individual supplements. See expansion below.
15		<Supplement MovingCoverage>		Identifies a moving sequence of consecutive supplements, from either a defined start or a "moving start" to either the present or a "moving end". If no <SupplementMovingEnd> composite appears, the sequence ends with the most recent supplement within the supplement run.
16			<Supplement FixedStart>	Composite: Identifies the fixed start of a moving sequence of consecutive supplements, in terms of the enumeration and chronology of the first supplement in the sequence. Expansion is the same as <SupplementSequence><SupplementSequenceStart> below.

¹ Text elements annotated with 'Has "language" attribute' may optionally be qualified by a "language" attribute using ISO 639-2/B language codes, and may be repeated if element is expressed in two or more languages

17			<MovingStart>	Composite: describes the beginning of a sequence of supplements that has a “moving start.” Expansion is the same as for <MovingStart> - there is no enumeration involved. See expansion of <MovingStart> below.
18			<MovingEnd>	Composite: describes the end of a sequence of supplements that has a “moving end.” Expansion is the same as for <MovingEnd> - there is no enumeration involved. See expansion of <MovingEnd> below.
19			<IndexedSequence>	Composite: Range of main run volumes or issues covered by a sequence of indexes. Used only when a supplement run consists of indexes; that is, <SupplementRun> includes the empty element <IndexRun/>.
20			<IndexedPeriod>	Composite: Range of dates covered by a sequence of indexes. Used only when a supplement run consists of indexes; that is, <SupplementRun> includes the empty element <IndexRun/>

Expansion of composite <SupplementSequence>

1	<Supplement Sequence>			A sequence of consecutive supplements, with a fixed start and end.
2	<Supplement SequenceStart>			First in a range of supplements. Must include at least one of <DependentEnumeration> or <IndependentEnumeration> or <SupplementNominalDate>.
3	<Supplement Sequence>	<MainRun Enumeration>		Enumeration of a main run volume, issue or part. Use when the supplement is explicitly associated with a part of the main run of the serial version.
4			<Leveln>	Composite: Same expansion as <Leveln> within <Enumeration> below.
5			<EnumerationNote>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
6			<AdditionalMain RunEnumeration>	Composite: Additional or alternate enumeration applied to the main run volume, issue or part. Repeatable for multiple main run alternate enumerations. See expansion of <Enumeration> below (excluding <AdditionalEnumeration>).
7			<MainRun NominalDate>	Composite: May be included if necessary to identify a main run release. Same expansion as <NominalDate> below.
8			<MainRun ReleaseTitle>	Composite: Title of the main run release; optional, for Main Run releases that carry a specific title; used when there is a range of supplements to a single Main Run release. See expansion of titles below (in green).
9	<Supplement Sequence>	<Dependent Enumeration>		Enumeration of a supplement when the enumeration of the main run is required to definitively identify the supplement, eg, if supplement enumeration begins anew with each new volume of the main run. Must be preceded by <MainRunEnumeration> and/or <MainRunNominalDate>. Not repeatable.
10			<Leveln>	Composite: Same expansion as <Leveln> within <Enumeration> below.
11			<EnumerationNote>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
12			<Additional Dependent Enumeration>	Composite: Additional or alternate dependent enumeration applied to the supplement. Repeatable for multiple alternate dependent supplement enumerations. Same expansion as <Enumeration> below (excluding <AdditionalEnumeration>).
13			<Independent Enumeration>	Enumeration of a supplement when the supplement carries enumeration of its own not requiring MainRunEnumeration for unique identification. If the supplement is also identified as being issued in conjunction with a particular main run volume or issue (eg "Supplement 327, supplement to v.50 no. 1"), then <MainRunEnumeration> should identify that volume or issue. Not repeatable.
14	<Supplement Sequence>	<Independent Enumeration>	<Leveln>	Composite: Same expansion as <Leveln> within <Enumeration> below.
15			<EnumerationNote>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
16			<Additional Independent Enumeration>	Composite: Additional or alternate independent enumeration applied to the supplement. Repeatable for multiple alternate independent supplement enumerations. Same expansion as <Enumeration> below (excluding <AdditionalEnumeration>).
17			<Supplement NominalDate>	Composite: Cover date of the first supplement in the sequence. May be included if necessary to identify the supplement clearly. See expansion of <NominalDate> below.

18	<Supplement SequenceEnd>			Composite: Last in a range of supplements. Must include at least one of <DependentEnumeration> or <IndependentEnumeration> or <SupplementNominalDate>. Same expansion as <SupplementSequenceStart> above
19	<IndexedSequence>			Range of main run volumes or issues covered by a sequence of indexes. Used only when a supplement run consists of indexes; that is, <SupplementRun> includes the empty element <IndexRun/>.
20		<StartEnumeration>		Composite: Enumeration of the first of a sequence of consecutive main run issues or volumes.
21		<EndEnumeration>		Composite: Enumeration of the last of a sequence of consecutive main run issues or volumes.
22	<IndexedPeriod>			Range of dates covered by a sequence of indexes. Used only when a supplement run consists of indexes; that is, <SupplementRun> includes the empty element <IndexRun/>
23		<Calendar>		These elements are structured the same as those found in <NominalDate> below.
24		<DateFormat>		
25		<Date>		

Expansion of composite <Supplement>

1	<Supplement>		Specifies a single supplement in terms of its enumeration and chronology. Repeatable to specify a list of individual supplements. Must include one or more of <DependentEnumeration> or <IndependentEnumeration> or <SupplementReleaseTitle> or <SupplementNominalDate>.	
2		<Index/>	An empty element indicating that an individual supplement is an index.	
3		<MainRunEnumeration>		These composites are identical in structure and content to those in <SupplementSequence><SupplementSequenceStart> above.
4			<Leveln>	
5			<EnumerationNote>	
6			<AdditionalMainRun Enumeration>	
7			<MainRunNominalDate>	
8			<MainRunReleaseTitle>	
9		<DependentEnumeration>		
10			<Leveln>	
11			<EnumerationNote>	
12			<AdditionalDependent Enumeration>	
13			<IndependentEnumeration>	
14			<Leveln>	
15		<EnumerationNote>		
16		<AdditionalIndependent Enumeration>		
17		<SupplementNominalDate>		Composite: Cover date of the supplement. May be included if necessary to identify the supplement clearly. See expansion of <NominalDate> below.
18		<IndexedSequence>		Range of main run volumes and/or issues covered by an index. Used only when a supplement is part of a run of indexes or when an individual supplement is an index. This composite should be preceded by <IndexRun/> or <Index/>.
19			<StartEnumeration>	
20			<EndEnumeration>	
21		<IndexedPeriod>		Range of dates covered by an index. Used only when a supplement is part of a run of indexes or when an individual supplement is an index. This composite should be preceded by <IndexRun/> or <Index/>.
22			<Calendar>	
23			<DateFormat>	
24			<Date>	

25		<SupplementReleaseTitle>	The title of an individual supplement. Optional, for supplements that carry a specific title.
26		<TitleType>	A code identifying a type of title (see code list 15A for permissible values).
27		<TitleText>	The text of the title. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
28		<Subtitle>	The text of a subtitle, if any. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
29		<SupplementIncludedRelease>	Composite: expansion is the same as <Supplement> (excluding <SupplementIncludedRelease>)

Expansion of composite <Enumeration>

1	<Enumeration>		The enumeration of a release.
2		<Leveln>	Where n = 1 to 6. This set of composites carries the primary enumeration of a normal release (ie a release other than a supplement or index), in descending hierarchical order, always starting with <Level1>. Where the enumeration hierarchy is a mixture of numbers and date fragments (eg a combination of year and issue number), the date fragments should appear <i>both</i> in the enumeration <i>and</i> in the <NominalDate> composite. Where the release is identified by date only, with no enumeration, only the <NominalDate> composite is sent.
3		<Unit>	Enumeration unit stated on the piece: name in full. Optional, but strongly recommended whenever applicable; must be accompanied by <Number>. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
4		<ImpliedUnit>	Enumeration unit not named on the piece, eg Year when the year is used as the volume number. Optional, but strongly recommended whenever applicable; must be accompanied by <Number>. <Unit> and <ImpliedUnit> are mutually exclusive elements. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
5		<UnitAbbr>	Composite: An abbreviated form of the name of the enumeration unit. May be used in addition to <Unit> or <ImpliedUnit>, or in place of either of them. Must be accompanied by <Number>. The intention is that publishers who originate coverage statements will be asked to send unit names in full. It will be open to libraries or intermediaries to add their locally preferred abbreviated form if so desired. Contains the following elements: <UnitAbbrType> - a code for the source of the abbreviation; e.g. AACR2, ISO, proprietary (see code list 116S for permissible values). <AbbrTypeName> - if <AbbrType> is "proprietary," the name of the source of the abbreviation. <Abbreviation> - the abbreviation itself; e.g. "Vol." <i>Has "language" attribute.</i> Optional.
6		<Number>	Any numeric or alphanumeric string that is assigned so as to specify a sequence of enumeration units. Either <Number> or <NamedUnit>, but not both, must be present in any instance of a <Leveln> composite. Attributes are used in this element to specify the form of the number – see Introduction, section 13.
7		<NamedUnit>	Text naming a unit in the enumeration hierarchy that has no associated sequence numbering. Used, for example, for New Series or its equivalent; or in some music or legal publications where one level of the enumeration hierarchy identifies an instrument, or a particular piece of legislation. (Care should be taken to use NamedUnit and not <Unit> and <Number> if a number appears that does not relate to a sequence of serial parts. For example "Title 42," referring to a piece of legislation, is a <NamedUnit>). If <NamedUnit> is present, then <Number> cannot be present. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
8		<Enumeration Note>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>
9		<Additional Enumeration>	Additional or alternative enumeration applied to the release, if any. Note that this composite should be used only when there is additional enumeration <i>within</i> the serial version of which the release is a part. There are occasions where an item is treated as belonging simultaneously to two distinct serial versions, each having its own title. In such cases, enumeration under Serial Version A should <i>not</i> be treated as alternative enumeration under Serial Version B.
10		<Leveln>	Composites <Level1> to <Level6>, for any additional enumeration.
11		<Enumeration Note>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. <i>Has "language" attribute.</i>

Expansion of composite <NominalDate>

1	<NominalDate>			The “cover date” of a release: repeatable if the date is given under more than one calendar, eg Hebrew and Gregorian.
2		<Calendar>		A code specifying the calendar (see code list 110S for permissible values).
3		<DateFormat>		A code indicating a date format (see code list 55S for permissible values)
4		<Date>		A date, or spread ² of dates, in the specified format.

Expansion of composite <ReleaseTitle>

1	<ReleaseTitle>			Expansion for any “ReleaseTitle” composite; e.g. <ReleaseTitle>, <MainRunReleaseTitle>, <SupplementReleaseTitle>
2		<TitleType>		A code identifying a type of title (see code list 15A for permissible values)
3		<TitleText>		The text of the title. <i>Has “language” attribute.</i>
4		<Subtitle>		The text of a subtitle, if any. <i>Has “language” attribute.</i>

² A “spread” of dates is used only when the chronology of a single issue is expressed in this form, eg “1 to 15 December 2004”, “Jan-Feb 2005”, “Spring-Summer 2005”. It is NOT used to express the chronology of a range of issues.