DOI , ISSN etc

DOI



- Digital Object Identifier
- DOI of a document remains fixed over the lifetime of a document whereas the Metadata and URL may change.
- Thus referring to an online document by its DOI provides more stable linking than simply referring to it by its URL.
- DOI name differs from standard identifier registers such as the ISBN and ISRC . The purpose of an identifier registry is to manage a given collection of identifiers, whereas the primary purpose of the DOI system is to make a collection of identifiers actionable and interoperable.

- DOIs are in wide use mainly to identify academic, professional, and government information, such as journal articles, research reports and data sets, and official publications though they also have been used to identify other types of information resources, such as commercial videos.

- Everytime a URL changes, the publisher has to update the metadata for the DOI to link to the new URL. It is the publisher's responsibility to update the DOI database.

- DOIs should be displayed as a full URL: https://doi.org/10.1000/182 (current Crossref guideline; the older doi:10.1000/182 style still appears in print)
- Prefix: Assigned by a DOI registration agency (e.g., 10.1000). It identifies the organization responsible for the content.Suffix: Assigned by the content publisher (e.g., abcd1234). It uniquely identifies the specific item.

DOI cont.

- It may refer to a journal, an individual issue of a journal, or a single table in that article. The choice is left to the assigner but should comply with the indecs Content Model

- DOI resolver
- http://doi.org

- 10.1364/AO.44.003784
- 10.1016/S0030-4018(02)02362-3

ISSN

- International Standard Serial Number
- Identifies serial publications: journals, magazines, newspapers and annual series
- Components: 8-digit number with a hyphen

ISBN

- International Standard Book Number
- Prefix: Indicates the book's language or region (e.g., 978).Group Identifier: Identifies the country or language group (e.g., 3 for German-speaking countries).Publisher Identifier: Identifies the publisher (e.g., 16).Title Identifier: Identifies the specific book title (e.g., 148410).Check Digit: A single digit used to validate the ISBN (e.g., 0)
- 10 digit- Now 13 Digits
- An e-book, a paperback and a hardcover edition of the same book would each have a different ISBN.

Indian agency for ISBN (books)

- Raja Rammohun Roy National Agency for ISBN, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, New Delhi — registers Indian publishers, authors, universities, institutions and government departments that publish books.

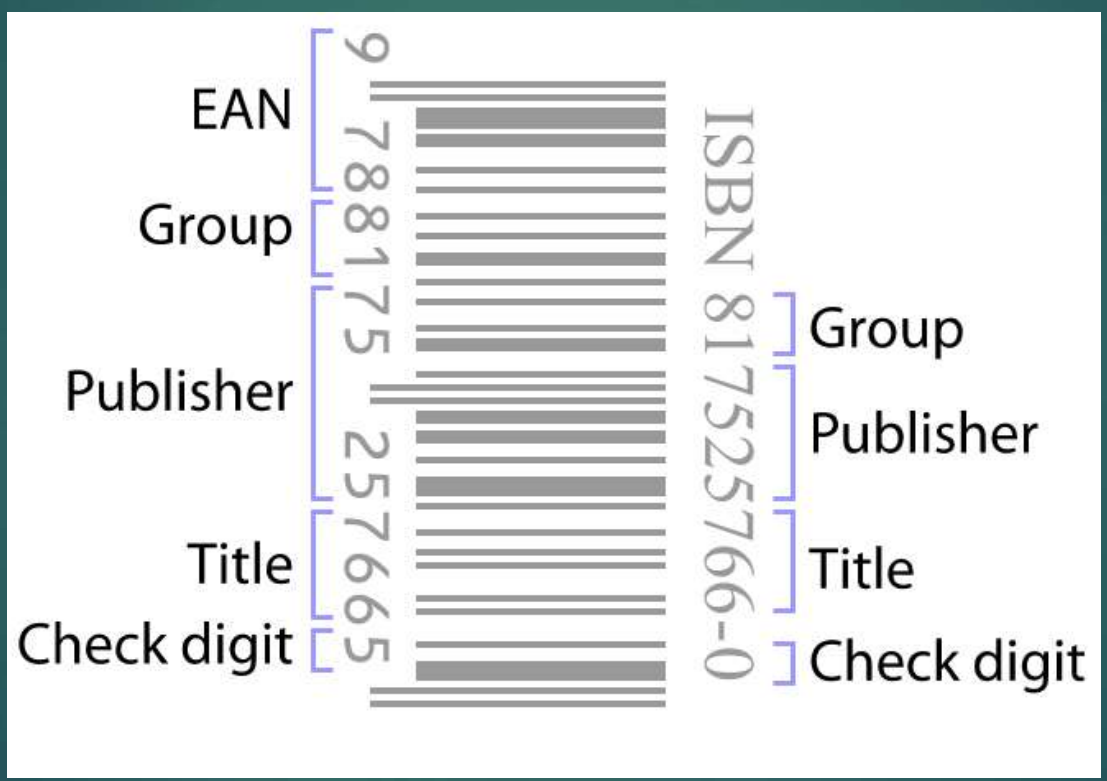
Indian agency for ISSN (serials)

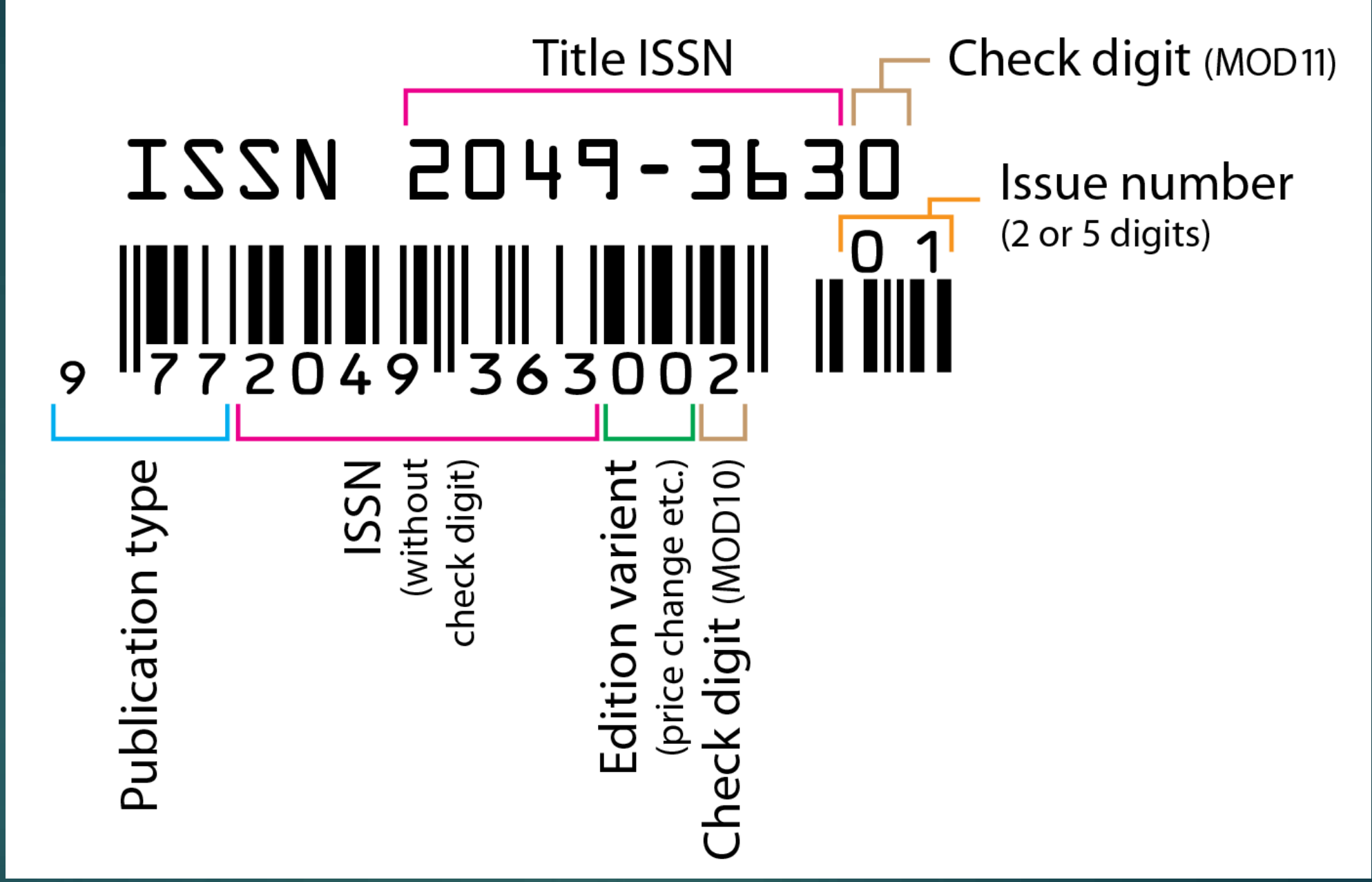
National Science Library, CSIR–NIScPR (formerly NISCAIR), 14 Satsang Vihar Marg, New Delhi — the Indian National Centre for ISSN.

ORCID — an identifier for YOU

- A 16-digit persistent identifier for researchers — think of it as a DOI for you.
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ISSN codes are assigned by a network of ISSN National Centres, usually located at national libraries and coordinated by the ISSN International Centre based in Paris. The International Centre is an intergovernmental organization created in 1974 through an agreement between UNESCO and the French government. The International Centre maintains a database of all ISSNs assigned worldwide



It is possible to obtain an ISSN before the publication of the first issue of a print serial or before the release of a serial in any other medium (for example, online).