

Common Identifiers and Their Acronyms

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Digital Object Identifier (DOI)	<p>DOIs are names assigned to any entity for use on digital networks. They are used to provide current information, including where they (or information about them) can be found on the Internet. Information about a digital object may change over time, including where to find it, but its DOI will not change.</p> <p>DOI: http://www.doi.org/</p> <p>A digital object identifier (or DOI) is a permanent identifier (permalink) given to a World Wide Web file or other Internet document so that if its Internet address changes, users will be redirected to its new address. ... Essentially, the DOI system is a scheme for Web page redirection by a central manager.</p> <p>Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_object_identifier</p> <p>A Digital Object Identifier (DOI), is a unique string created to identify a piece of intellectual property in an online environment.</p> <p>Crossref: http://www.crossref.org/01company/15doi_info.html</p>
International Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN) (v-ISAN)	<p>The ISAN (International Standard Audiovisual Number) is a voluntary numbering system for the identification of audiovisual works. It provides a unique, internationally recognized and permanent reference number for each audiovisual work registered in the ISAN system.... A full ISAN with version identifier consists of 24 hexadecimal digits.... ISO TC 46/SC 9 is developing a version identifier for audiovisual works, sometimes referred to as the "V-ISAN". This version identifier supplements the International Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN) that was published as International Standard ISO 15706:2002.</p> <p>ISO/TC 46/SC 9 Working Group 1 FAQ: http://www.lac-bac.gc.ca/iso/tc46sc9/v-isan.htm</p>
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	<p>The purpose of the ISBN is to establish and identify one title or edition of a title from one specific publisher and is unique to that edition, allowing for more efficient marketing of products by booksellers, libraries, universities, wholesalers and distributors.</p> <p>US ISBN Agency. ISBN FAQ. http://www.isbn.org/standards/home/isbn/us/isbnqa.asp</p>
International Standard Identifier for Libraries (ISIL)	<p>An ISIL identifies an organization, i.e., a library or a related organization, or one of its subordinate units, which is responsible for an action or service in a bibliographic environment (e.g. creation of machine-readable information). It can be used to identify the originator or holder of a resource (e.g. library material).</p> <p>ISIL web site: http://www.bs.dk/isil/scope.htm</p>
International Standard Music Number (ISMN)	<p>The International Standard Music Number (ISMN) is a unique number for the identification of all printed music publications from all over the world, whether available for sale, hire or gratis--whether a part, a score, or an element in a multi-media kit.</p> <p>International ISMN web site: http://www.ismn-international.org/whatis.html</p>

International Standard Recording Code (ISRC)	The ISRC (International Standard Recording Code) is the international identification system for sound recordings and music videorecordings. Each ISRC is a unique and permanent identifier for a specific recording which can be permanently encoded into a product as its digital fingerprint. Encoded ISRC provide the means to automatically identify recordings for royalty payments. ISRC Home Page: http://www.ifpi.org/isrc/
International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)	The ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) is an eight-digit number which identifies periodical publications as such, including electronic serials. More than one million ISSN numbers have so far been assigned. ISSN Home Page: http://www.issn.org:8080/pub/
International Standard Technical Report Number (ISRN)	[I]nternational standard technical report number (ISRN): Alphanumeric identifier containing a maximum of 36 characters which, when printed or written, is preceded by the letters ISRN; the international standard technical report number serves to uniquely identify a single technical report. ISO TC 46 SC 9 web site: http://www.collectionscanada.ca/iso/tc46sc9/standard/10444e.htm
International Standard Text Code (ISTC)	The International Standard Text Code (ISTC) is a numbering system that is being developed for the unique identification of textual works. ISTC FAQ: http://www.collectionscanada.ca/iso/tc46sc9/istc.htm#What
International Standard Musical Work Code (ISWC)	The ISWC (International Standard Musical Work Code) is a unique, permanent and internationally recognized reference number for the identification of musical works. ... The ISWC identifies musical works, not their manifestations, objects, or expressions. ... The ISWC will not identify recordings, sheet music or any other type of performance associated with the musical work. ISWC web site FAQ: http://www.iswc.org/iswc/en/html/FAQA.html
Internationalized Resource Identifiers (IRI)	Internationalized Resource Identifiers (IRIs) are a new protocol element, a complement to URIs [RFC2396]. An IRI is a sequence of characters from the Universal Character Set (Unicode/ISO10646). There is a mapping from IRIs to URIs, which means that IRIs can be used instead of URIs where appropriate to identify resources. W3C: http://www.w3.org/International/O-URL-and-ident.html
Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI)	Organizationally Unique Identifier (or OUI) is a term referring to a 24-bit number assigned to a company or organization for use in various computer hardware products, including ethernet Network Interface Cards and Fibre Channel Host Bus Adapters. For Ethernet use, the OUI is combined with an internally-assigned 24-bit number to form a MAC address. Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organizationally_Unique_Identifier

Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI)	<p>(a) Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs, aka URLs) are short strings that identify resources in the web: documents, images, downloadable files, services, electronic mailboxes, and other resources. They make resources available under a variety of naming schemes and access methods such as HTTP, FTP, and Internet mail addressable in the same simple way. W3C. http://www.w3.org/Addressing/</p> <p>(b) A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a compact sequence of characters that identifies an abstract or physical resource. RFC 3986 http://www.gbiv.com/protocols/uri/rfc/rfc3986.html</p> <p>(c) A global identifier in the context of the World Wide Web. W3C. http://www.w3.org/2003/glossary/subglossary/webarch.rdf/</p>
Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	<p>(a) The term "Uniform Resource Locator" (URL) refers to the subset of URI that identify resources via a representation of their primary access mechanism (e.g., their network "location"), rather than identifying the resource by name or by some other attribute(s) of that resource. RFC 2396 http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt</p> <p>(b) The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that we are all familiar with on the Web is a locator rather than an identifier. If an object moves, its associated URL changes and people using the old URL are likely to get a failure indicating that it is no longer available. A true identifier must remain the same whatever the current location of the object. Powell, Andy. "Unique Identifiers in a Digital World." <i>Ariadne</i>, 8 (March, 1997) http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue8/unique-identifiers/</p>
Uniform Resource Name (URN)	<p>Uniform Resource Names (URNs) are resource identifiers with the specific requirements for enabling location independent identification of a resource, as well as longevity of reference. URNs are part of the larger Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) family [RFC3305] with the specific goal of providing persistent naming of resources. RFC 3406: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3406.txt</p> <p>1. Any URI which is not a URL. Free Online Dictionary of Computing (FOLDOC) http://foldoc.org/</p>
Universal Unique Identifier (UUID)	<p>A UUID (Universal Unique Identifier) is a 128-bit number used to uniquely identify some object or entity on the Internet. Depending on the specific mechanisms used, a UUID is either guaranteed to be different or is, at least, extremely likely to be different from any other UUID generated until 3400 A.D. TechTarget. http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com</p>