

## 100 GENERAL PROCESSING DATA

This field contains coded data applicable to all types of records in the authority database. Field is mandatory.

### Subfields & repeatability

FIELD/SUBFIELD		REPEATABILITY
100	General processing data	nr
<b>b</b>	<i>Status of authorized access point code</i>	nr
<b>c</b>	<i>Language of cataloguing</i>	nr
<b>d</b>	<i>Transliteration code</i>	nr
<b>g</b>	<i>Script of cataloguing</i>	nr

### Indicators

Indicator values are not defined.

## SUBFIELDS

### 100b Status of authorized access point code

A code indicates the level of establishments of an access point in an authority record. This subfield should not be confused with subfield *001g – Encoding level*, which relates to the completeness of the entire record.

<b>a</b>	<i>established</i> Access point is verified and established (see examples 1, 2, 3, 4).
<b>c</b>	<i>provisional</i> Access point can not be established definitely due to insufficient or inadequate information. When the access point is next used, it should be reconsidered in the light of any additional information.
<b>x</b>	<i>not applicable</i> The record is a reference record or a general explanatory record, which is why the field 2XX contains a variant or an explanatory access point (see example 5).

### 100c Language of cataloguing

A code is assigned automatically and it indicates the language used in cataloguing (see examples 3, 4).

The 2XX access point appears as it would in a catalogue based on the language specified in this subfield. Any qualifiers or notes will be in the language of cataloguing.

The base access point itself may be in a language different from the language of cataloguing. For example, according to some cataloguing rules a uniform title for a French anonymous work would be established in its French form no matter what the language of cataloguing is.

## 100d Transliteration code

The code indicates the transliteration system used for the first base access point in field 2XX.

<b>a</b>	<i>ISO transliteration scheme</i>
<b>b</b>	<i>other</i>
<b>c</b>	<i>multiple transliterations</i> The code is used when multiple scripts are recorded in subfields 7 of the access points fields. (see chapter Subfield 7).
<b>d</b>	<i>translit. table established by the National Bibl. Agency</i>
<b>e</b>	<i>translit. without any identified translit. table</i>
<b>f</b>	<i>other identified transliteration scheme(s)</i>
<b>y</b>	<i>no transliteration scheme used</i>

## 100g Script of cataloguing

A code is assigned automatically and it indicates the script used in cataloguing. Qualifiers in field 2XX appear in that script.

<b>ba</b>	<i>Latin</i> See example 3.
<b>ca</b>	<i>Cyrillic - script unspecified</i> See example 4.
<b>cb</b>	<i>Cyrillic – Serbian*</i>
<b>cc</b>	<i>Cyrillic – Macedonian*</i>

## EXAMPLES

1.

100	□□	<b>ba cfre gba</b> ( <i>The language of cataloguing is French and the script is Latin.</i> )
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2.

100	□□	<b>ba cper gfa</b> ( <i>The record is catalogued in Persian and in Arabic script.</i> )
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3. \*

100	□□	<b>ba cslv gba</b> ( <i>The access point is established, the language of cataloguing is Slovenian and the script is Latin.</i> )
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4. \*

100	□□	<b>ba cbul gca</b> <i>(The access point is established, the language of cataloguing is Bolgarian and the script is Cyrillic.)</i>
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5. \*

100	□□	<b>bx cslv gba</b> <i>(The access point in field 2XX is a variant or an explanatory access point in a reference or a general explanatory record, the language of cataloguing is Slovenian and the script is Latin.)</i>
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