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# AYUDA MEMORIA (9): EXPLICACION (en Inglés) DE FORMATOS DE DESPLIEGUE DEL MINI-MICRO CDS/ISIS

Esta Ayuda Memoria fue preparada por la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) y el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), y forma parte del conjunto de materiales de instrucción preparados para la Red de Información sobre Población para América Latina y el Caribe, Red IPALCA.

## EJEMPLOS DE LITERALES (' ') (" ") (| |) Y OTROS COMANDOS

| Format | Output |
|---|---|
| 'MFN: ',mfn(3)/<br>mdl,"Title: "v24(0,7) | MFN: 004<br>Title: An Electric hygrometer apparatus for measuring water-vapour loss from plants in the field. |
| 'MFN: ',mfn(3)/mdl,<br>"Title: ",mdu,v24(0,7) | MFN: 004<br>Title: AN ELECTRIC HYGROMETER APPARATUS FOR MEASURING WATER-VAPOUR LOSS FROM PLANTS IN THE FIELD. |
| 'MFN: ',mfn(3)/mdu,<br>"Title: ",v24(0,7) | MFN: 004<br>TITLE: AN ELECTRIC HYGROMETER APPARATUS FOR MEASURING WATER-VAPOUR LOSS FROM PLANTS IN THE FIELD. |
| v70 | Grieve, B.J.Went, F.W. |
| v70\|: \| | Grieve, B.J.; Went, F.W.: |
| v70+\|: \| | Grieve, B.J.; Went, F.W. |
| \|: \|v70 | : Grieve, B.J.; Went, F.W. |
| \|: \|+v70 | Grieve, B.J.: Went, F.W. |
| "Authors"/v70(3,3)+\|: \| | Authors<br>Grieve, B.J.; Went, F.W. |
| \|(\|v70(3,3)\|)\| | (Grieve, B.J.)(Went, F.W.) |
| "(by: ",v70+\|; \|")" | (by: Grieve, B.J.; Went, F.W.) |
| mdl,v26 | Paris, Unesco, 1965. |
| mdl,v26"" | Paris, Unesco, 1965 |
| mdl,v26,""/#v99,v30^a | Paris, Unesco, 1965. p. 247-257. |
| mdl,v26,""/#v44\|: \|,v30^a | Paris, Unesco, 1965.<br>Methodology of plant eco-physiology: proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium: p. 247-257. |

```
/#V10/#V20/#V30 . . . . .
```

If all fields are present in the record, the result will be that fields 10, 20 and 30 will each start on a new line and be preceded by a single blank line. However, if field 20 is missing there will be two blank lines between field 10 and field 30. This may be undesirable: if, in fact, what you want is a single blank line between each field regardless of the presence or absence of some of the fields, then the above format will not produce the desired results.

The %c command is provided to solve this problem. Its effect is to suppress all contiguous blank lines (if any), existing between the current line and the last non-blank line, at the time this command is executed. Thus the following format:

```
%##V10%##V20%##V30 . . . . . .
```

will produce one and only one blank line between each field even when one or more of them are absent from a given record. Additional examples of these commands are given in Figure 14.

| Format | Output |
|---|---|
| v26^b,x3,v26^a | Unesco Paris |
| v26^b/v26^a | Unesco<br>Paris |
| v26^b/#v26^a | Unesco |
| | Paris |
| v26^b,c20,v26^a | Unesco Paris |
| v26^b,####%v26^a | Unesco<br>Paris |
| mdl,v26,v30 | Paris, Unesco, 1965. p. 247-257, illus. |
| mdl,v26/v30 | Paris, Unesco, 1965.<br>p. 247-257, illus. |

*Figure 14*

## COMANDOS PARA ESPACIADO HORIZONTAL Y VERTICAL

| Command | Function |
|---|---|
| Xn | Insert n spaces before formatting the next field |
| Cn | Tabulate to line position n |
| / | Skip to new line (if previous line non-blank) |
| # | Skip to new line (unconditionally) |
| % | Delete previously formatted blank line(s), if any |

Ver ejemplos de uso en Figura 14.

The Xn command inserts n spaces before formatting the next data. However, if less than n positions are available on the current line, CDS/ISIS will simply skip to a new line. Thus, for example, if the next available position on the current line is 77 and the defined line width is 80, the execution of the command X7 will cause the next data to be formatted at the beginning of the next line (and not at the third position of the next line).

The Cn command causes the next data to be formatted starting from position n of the current line. If the current line position is greater than n, then the next data will be formatted starting on position n of the following line. This facility allows you to produce tabular output. Note that if n is greater than the line width the command is ignored.

The / command is similar to a carriage return on a typewriter, i.e. it forces a new line and causes therefore the next data to be formatted at the beginning of a line. However, unlike a carriage return, multiple adjacent / commands, although syntactically correct, have the same effect as a single / command, i.e. a / will never produce blank lines. The # command is provided for this purpose. It performs the same function as the /, but the skipping to a new line is unconditional. Thus you may use the combination /# to ensure that one (and only one) blank line will appear on the output (note that the combination # # may cause one or two blank lines to be inserted depending on whether the line being formatted when the first # is executed is empty or not).

The use of the # command may cause a problem in those cases where the fields selected may be absent. This situation is best illustrated through the following example:

A mode command is coded Mmc, where:

M inicia el comando modo

m specifies the mode as follows:

P proof mode - campos se despliegan tal cual aparecen
H heading mode - cambia por; se usa para imprimir catálogos o índices
D data mode - idem a Heading mode. Cada campo termina con .

c specifies case translation as follows:

U data are converted to upper case - convierte inf. a mayúscula
L data are left unchanged - Deja inf. tal cual está

A mode command may appear as many times as necessary in a format, each remaining in effect until it is changed by a subsequent one. In the absence of an explicit mode command, CDS ISIS will use MPL by default (proof mode, no upper case conversion). Examples of mode commands are given in Figure 12.

| Format | Output |
|---|---|
| mpl,v24 | <An> Electric hygrometer apparatus for measuring water-vapour loss from plants in the field |
| mhl,v24 | An Electric hygrometer apparatus for measuring water-vapour loss from plants in the field |
| mdl,v24 | An Electric hygrometer apparatus for measuring water-vapour loss from plants in the field. |
| mdu,v24 | AN ELECTRIC HYGROMETER APPARATUS FOR MEASURING WATER-VAPOUR LOSS FROM PLANTS IN THE FIELD. |
| mpl,v26 | ^aParis^bUnesco^c1965 |
| mhl,v26 | Paris, Unesco, 1965 |
| mdu,v26 | PARIS, UNESCO, 1965. |
| mpl,v69 | Paper on: <hygrometers><plant transpiration><moisture><water balance> |
| mdl,v69 | Paper on: hygrometers; plant transpiration; moisture; water balance. |

MFN

| Format | Output |
|---|---|
| MFN | 000004 |
| MFN(3) | 004 |
| MFN(2) | 04 |
| MFN(1) | 4 |

Note that you may use the F function (see under "F(expr-1,expr-2,expr-3)" on page 60) to suppress the leading zeros.

MODO

## B. Mode command

CDS/ISIS may display data in three different modes:

proof mode: in this mode, fields are displayed exactly as they are stored in the record. Note that CDS/ISIS *does not* insert any separator between fields or occurrences of a repeatable field. It is therefore your responsibility to ensure adequate separation of fields by using spacing commands, literals or repeatable groups as appropriate (see under "Horizontal and vertical spacing commands" on page 48, "Literals" on page 50, and "Repeatable groups" on page 68). This mode is normally used to display records for proofreading purposes;

heading mode: this mode is normally used for headings when printing catalogues and indexes. All control characters embedded in the data, such as filing information (see under "Filing information" on page 35) and descriptor delimiters (< and >) are ignored (except as noted below), whereas subfield delimiters are replaced by punctuation (see below).

data mode: this mode is similar to heading mode, but, in addition, each field is automatically suffixed with a full stop (.) followed by two spaces (or just two spaces if the field already ends with a punctuation mark). Note, however, that this automatic punction is suppressed if the field selector is followed by a suffix-literal (see under "Literals" on page 50).

When CDS/ISIS formats a subfielded field in heading or data mode it will automatically replace embedded subfield delimiters by punctuation marks (the initial subfield delimiter, if any, is always ignored). Furthermore, the special character combination >< is replaced by '; ', thus providing a simple way to format fields containing lists of key phrases enclosed in triangular brackets (and saving keystrokes during data entry). The standard subfield delimiter replacement table provided is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| ^a | replaced by ': ' |
| ^b through ^i | replaced by '. ' |
| all others | replaced by ', ' |

Some examples of this command are given in Figure 9, where it is assumed that the sample record also contains a field 1 as follows:

```
88-Nov-05
```

| Format | Output |
|---|---|
| v1*3.3 | Nov |
| v1.2 | 88 |
| v1*7 | 05 |
| v1*7,v1*2.4 | 05-Nov |
| v1*7,v1*2.5,v1.2 | 05-Nov-88 |
| v26.3 | ^aP |
| v26^b*2.4 | esco |

## SANGRIA (f,c) o (f)

f indicates the number of spaces to be left from the left margin before formatting the first (or only) line of the field. It is only effective if the field is formatted *at the beginning of a line*, otherwise it is ignored;

c indicates the number of spaces to be left from the left margin before formatting all continuation lines of a field formatted on more than one line.

A value of zero may be specified for either f or c. If only f is needed, you may omit c (CDS/ISIS will supply zero by default). However, if c is required you must also specify f. Some examples are given in Figure 10.

| Format | Output |
|---|---|
| v44 | Methodology of plant eco-physiology: proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium |
| v44(10) | Methodology of plant eco-physiology: proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium |
| v44(5,9) | Methodology of plant eco-physiology: proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium |
| v44(0,8) | Methodology of plant eco-physiology: proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium |

REGISTRO A PARTIR DEL CUAL SE MUESTRAN FORMATOS

MFN = 4

| Tag | Contents |
|---|---|
| 24 | <An> Electric hygrometer apparatus for measuring water-vapour loss from plants in the field |
| 26 | ^aParis^bUnesco^c1965 |
| 30 | ^ap. 247-257^billus. |
| 44 | Methodology of plant eco-physiology: proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium |
| 50 | Incl. bibl. |
| 69 | Paper on: <hygrometers><plant transpiration><moisture><water balance> |
| 70 | Grieve, B.J. |
| 70 | Went, F.W. |

EXTRACCION DE UN CAMPO (V N° CAMPO)

| Format | Output |
|---|---|
| v24 | <An> Electric hygrometer apparatus for measuring water-vapour loss from plants in the field |
| v26 | ^aParis^bUnesco^c1965 |
| v30 | ^ap. 247-257^billus. |
| v44 | Methodology of plant eco-physiology: proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium |