

# NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol (NCIP) Standard

## Principles and Guidelines for Development

1999/11/04

### 1. Statement of the Problem

Circulation processes and services are evolving in directions that increasingly require disparate computer applications to exchange information about library users<sup>1</sup>, the items<sup>2</sup> they wish to use, the owners of the items, and the relationships among these three entities.

Without an agreed-upon standard for interchanging circulation information, interoperability among disparate systems has been *ad hoc* and proprietary. The cost of such solutions is high for individual libraries and in any case these solutions provide for only a limited exchange of information.

A widely implemented standard protocol for the interchange of circulation information between and among disparate circulation applications, and between circulation applications and interlibrary loan (ILL) applications could solve this problem.

### 2. Proposed Standard and Its Purpose

The proposed NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol (NCIP) standard<sup>3</sup> defines a repertoire of messages and associated rules of syntax and semantics for use by applications a) to perform the functions necessary to lend items; b) to provide controlled access to electronic resources; and, c) to facilitate co-operative management of these functions. This standard is intended specifically to address conditions in which the application or applications that initiate the lending of items or control of access must acquire or transmit information about the user, items, and/or access that is essential to successful conclusion of the function.

The standard protocol will support the following application areas. It is recognized that the standard might be used in other areas as well.

- **DIRECT CONSORTIAL BORROWING** – "Direct consortial borrowing" services allow users of one library to request and borrow items from another library within a consortium. The proposed protocol will facilitate the transfer of user and item data between disparate circulation systems, thereby allowing a library to manage traffic for non-local patrons and/or provide local control of items belonging to another library. The commitment of libraries to the access model, and the resulting growth of regional resource-sharing consortia, has created a need for circulation systems to interoperate in this way.
- **CIRCULATION/INTERLIBRARY LOAN INTERACTION** – The proposed protocol will facilitate the interaction between interlibrary loan systems and circulation systems. Many libraries want to use their circulation systems to track all loans to a user so that items belonging to the local collection and items borrowed for that user via interlibrary loan can be recorded together in the user's circulation record. Widespread use of the protocol will allow libraries to handle notifications for pickup, listing of charges, overdue notifications, etc., in the same way, whether items are owned locally or borrowed from another library.

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<sup>1</sup> We use the term "user" in preference to patron, borrower or other term that may be applied to identify a person who takes advantage of the services offered by a library.

<sup>2</sup> We use the term "item" in preference to material, stock, or other similar term that signifies a physical item in a library's collection.

<sup>3</sup> The term "standard" refers to the formal document to be adopted by the voting members of NISO; the term "protocol" refers to the essence of the standard; the term "standard protocol" refers to the protocol defined in the NISO CIP standard, unless context indicates otherwise.

- SELF-SERVICE CIRCULATION – Several vendors have supplied libraries with self-service devices that allow users to check out or check in their own materials without assistance from library staff. In addition, these devices have supported fine/fee transactions and supplied some user account information. The demand for self-service applications led to the development of the 3M Standard Interchange Protocol (SIP) which has become the *de facto* standard interface to self-service applications. The NCIP standard proposed here will also support the deployment of self-service applications by building on experience obtained from the broad use of the 3M SIP.
- ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC RESOURCES – The proposed protocol is expected to be applicable to new applications that manage electronic resources such as electronic books, serials, sound recordings, etc. As with circulation and interlibrary loan, libraries will want to use their circulation systems to manage access to electronic resources by a user, irrespective of the type or source of the electronic resources.

Activities required to support these applications are identified in Appendix A. These activities will be mapped to protocol services in the next phase of the committee's work (see also Section 6).

### 3. Scope of Proposed Standard

This standard defines a protocol that is limited to the exchange of messages between and among computer-based applications to effect circulation and to support controlled access to certain electronic resources or other library services. The standard is not intended to define circulation or other functions, but to facilitate communication between and among such functions as implemented by developers of automated systems. This communication may be based upon agreements previously established by the cooperating libraries to govern that relationship. However, this standard also will permit these relationships to be established upon first interaction between two agencies, or to be established at each interaction on a case-by-case basis.

### 4. Standards Environment

This proposed standard is being developed within the context of a variety of existing standards (see below), as well as with an awareness of existing applications. Wherever possible, existing terminology and definitions will be used, duplication will be avoided, and every effort will be made to permit developers to meld standards into a single application.

#### *Circulation*

- *3M Standard Interchange Protocol: Data Transfer Protocol Between Library Automation Devices and Automated Circulation Systems* (Revision 2, 1997)
- *ISO 8459-4:1997, Information and Documentation - Bibliographic Data Element Directory - Part 4: Circulation Applications*

#### *Interlibrary Loan*

- *ISO 10160, Information and Documentation - Open Systems Interconnection - Interlibrary Loan Application Service Definition* (2nd edition, 1997)
- *ISO 10161-1, Information and Documentation - Open Systems Interconnection - Interlibrary Loan Application Protocol Specification* (2nd edition, 1997)
- *ISO 8459-1:1988, Information and Documentation - Bibliographic Data Element Directory - Part 1: Interloan Applications*
- *ANSI/NISO Z39.63-1989, Interlibrary Loan Data Elements*

#### *Other*

- *ANSI/NISO Z39.50-1995, Information Retrieval: Application Service Definition and Protocol Specification (ISO 23950)*

## 5. Technical Assumptions and Design Principles for Proposed Protocol

### 5.1 Nature of the Protocol

**Simple Protocol:** To further the goal of wide and rapid adoption of the proposed standard, the committee has endeavored to keep the technical requirements for implementation as simple as seemed consistent with the purpose of the protocol the standard defines.

**Confirmed Service:** The proposed protocol will be a confirmed service employing pairs of messages termed "initiation/response pairs". Each message and the current state of the connection provide sufficient contextual information for the application receiving the message to process it successfully. The messages will be based on many of those defined in the 3M SIP version 2.0 with additional data elements, messages, and enhanced syntax and semantics to support the broader scope of the NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol (NCIP).

**Connection-oriented Transport:** Because the proposed protocol will be a confirmed service, it will require use of a connection-oriented transport mechanism. The connection employed to transmit protocol messages between applications provides the mechanism for relating a response message to its initiation message and for indicating a time-out event. Because of this fact, the state of the connection has significance within the scope of the protocol (see Appendix B, "Messaging State Tables").

For example, a responding application will only be able to determine that the initiating application has timed-out when the initiating application closes the connection. (It is expected that in some cases the responding application will use this fact to "back out" any database updates it performed during processing of the initiation message.) Similarly, an application waiting for a response message is informed by a closed connection that no response message will be forthcoming.

**Application Roles:** An application that initiates a connection is termed the "initiating application," and the application that accepts the connection is the "responding application." Applications are not restricted to a single role in general; however, they are restricted to a single role *within the context of a given connection*.

An example of conformant behavior is: Application "Circ A" initiates a connection to application "Circ B." At the same time "Circ B" initiates a connection to "Circ A" (or to a third application) for a related (or unrelated) purpose. In the context of the former connection "Circ B" is the responding application, while in the context of the latter connection "Circ B" is the initiating application.

**Messaging:** Once a connection is established, the initiating application may send an initiation message. The responding application must respond with the associated response message, and it must respond over that same connection. If a response message is received, the initiating application may send a subsequent initiation message over the same connection.

**Time-out:** Initiating applications may time out if a response message does not arrive within a reasonable length of time; responding applications may time out when a connection has been idle for an excessive length of time. The standard will not define time-out intervals. Applications that time out must close the connection (this serves to trigger a state transition in the other application).

#### **Example sequence of events:**

1. The initiating application opens a connection to a responding application.
2. The initiating application sends an initiation message.
3. The responding application processes the initiation message and sends a matching response message.
4. The initiating application sends another initiation message.
5. The responding application processes this second initiation message and sends a matching response message.
6. The initiating application closes the connection.

## 5.2 Messaging State Tables

The Messaging State Tables in Appendix B define the behavior of the initiating and responding applications with regard to messaging over a single connection. These tables do not govern the status of the circulation function being performed by either application. The committee will further refine these tables as the protocol is defined.

## 5.3 Message Syntax

The syntax of the messages in the proposed standard (*i.e.*, the component data elements and their data types and structure) will be described initially in ASN.1 because of its strong data-typing capabilities. The committee will provide an XML description instead of or in addition to the ASN.1 if work on XML data definitions has proceeded to a point where this seems judicious. ASN.1 is used only for data description and the eventual choice of encoding method will not be prejudiced by the use of ASN.1.

## 5.4 Transport Protocol and Encoding

The proposed standard will not define a transport protocol or an encoding method for the NCIP. The committee expects to inaugurate a parallel Implementers Group to speed definition of a profile for the NCIP, which will include specification of a transport protocol and an encoding method.

## 6. Time-Table for Development of Standard

### Current Calendar

1999 November 30	Comments on Principles Document due from all interested parties
1999 November 30	First draft of Services Definitions
1999 December 12-14	Fourth Committee Meeting, San Diego
1999 December 31	Final version of Services Definitions
2000 February 18	First draft of Protocol Specifications
2000 March 3	Comprehensive list of Data Elements
2000 March 12-14	Fifth Committee Meeting, Raleigh/Durham/Chapel Hill
2000 May 7-9	Sixth Committee Meeting, Minneapolis
2000 August 18	First complete draft of Standard submitted to NISO for comment and vote

7. Committee Membership

Karen Anspach, EOS International  
John Bodfish, Ameritech Library Services  
Robert Daugherty, University of Illinois at Chicago  
Janifer Gatenby, GEAC Computers (from 1999 November)  
Patrick Gignac, (GEAC Computers through 1999 October)  
Mary E. Jackson, Association of Research Libraries  
Jerry Karel, 3M Company  
Mark Needleman, Data Research Associates, Inc.  
Sally McCallum, Library of Congress  
Julie Blume Nye, State Library of North Carolina  
Patricia Renfro, University of Pennsylvania  
James E. Rush, formerly PALINET (retired)  
William Schickling, Gaylord Information Systems  
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## APPENDIX - Activities to be Supported by Standard

The proposed standard protocol is intended to support the following four classes of activities. These classes help to organize the activities logically; they are not mutually exclusive. Moreover, the list of activities may need to be expanded or modified as more detailed work in mapping of activities to protocol services (as indicated in the timetable in Section 6 of this document) progresses.

### **Exchange of User Information**

- Request User Information
- Send User Information
- Update User Information (includes financial transactions)

### **Exchange of Item Information**

- Request Item Information
- Send Item Information (unsolicited)
- Track Item (send item/receive item; return item/receive item; routing of item *e.g.*, in case of misdirection)
- Send Pull Request (ask that an item be retrieved from the stacks)

### **Exchange of Transaction Information**

- Check Out Item
- Check In Item
- Renew Item
- Fine/Fee Assessed
- Fine/Fee Paid
- Place Reserve (Hold)
- Remove Reserve (Hold)

### **Request Notification**

- Overdue Notice
- Recall Notice
- Fine Notice
- Fee Notice

## APPENDIX B – Messaging State Tables

The Messaging State Tables define the behavior of the initiating and responding applications with regard to the messaging over a single connection. These tables do not govern the status of the circulation function being performed by either application. A blank cell in the tables represents the combination of an incoming event and a state that is not defined for the protocol. The terminal state for this protocol is not represented in the tables, as there is no “messaging state” immediately after transition to the terminal state.

The initiating application’s messaging may be in one of two states: *Idle* and *Waiting*. The responding application’s messaging may be in one of two states: *Idle* and *Processing*. The *Idle* state means that the connection exists but no response message is outstanding. The *Waiting* state means that the connection exists and a response message is outstanding. The *Processing* state means that the connection exists and the application is processing an initiation message.

The initiating and responding state machines enter the *Idle* state upon successful establishment of a connection.

**Incoming events:**

INITreq	Application requests permission to send an initiation message.
RESPreq	Application requests permission to send a response message.
CLOSEreq	Application requests permission to close the connection.
INITind	Application has received an initiation message.
RESPind	Application has received a response message.
CLOSEind	The connection is no longer valid.
TIMER	The timer has expired.

**Outgoing events:**

INIT	Application shall send initiation message.
RESP	Application shall send response message.
TIMER	Application shall close the connection because its timer has expired.
CLOSE	Application shall close the connection.

**Predicates:**

p1	Returns true if the identifier of the message matches the MESSAGE.Id protocol variable.
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**Variables:**

MESSAGE.Id	Has the value of the identifier of the last message transmitted (in the initiating role) or received (in the responding role).
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*Initiating Application Messaging State Table:*

	Event	IDLE	WAITING
1	INITreq	set MESSAGE.Id var set timer INIT WAITING	
2	RESPind	p1 signal error #1 TERMINAL	p1 clear timer IDLE
3	RESPind	^p1 signal error #1 TERMINAL	^p1 signal error #2 TERMINAL
4	INITind	Signal error #4 TERMINAL	signal error #4 TERMINAL
5	CLOSEreq	CLOSE TERMINAL	
6	CLOSEind	TERMINAL	signal error #3 TERMINAL
7	TIMER		TIMEOUT TERMINAL

ERROR # meanings:

- 1: Response message received while in IDLE state.
- 2: Response message received is not an appropriate response for immediately preceding initiation message.
- 3: Connection was closed while waiting for response message.
- 4: Initiation message received.

*Responding Application Messaging State Table:*

	<b>Event</b>	<b>IDLE</b>	<b>PROCESSING</b>
1	INITind	Clear timer PROCESSING	Signal error #1 TERMINAL
2	RESPreq		p1 RESP Set timer IDLE
3	RESPind	Signal error #2 TERMINAL	Signal error #2 TERMINAL
4	CLOSEreq	CLOSE TERMINAL	
5	CLOSEind	CLOSE TERMINAL	Signal error #3 TERMINAL
6	TIMER	TIMEOUT TERMINAL	

ERROR # meanings:

- 1: Initiation message received while processing an earlier message.
- 2: Response message received.
- 3: Connection was closed while still processing an earlier message.

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