What it is: Developer-level access to WorldCat—
for limited data.

What it does: Search WorldCat and receive results for
items in libraries. (WorldCat Basic API is a scaled-down version
of the WorldCat Search API.)

What you get:
- Information about books, videos, music and more in WorldCat
- Information about authors, titles, ISBNs and OCLC numbers
- Records in standard bibliographic citation formats (APA, Chicago, Harvard, MLA, and Turabian)
- A link back to WorldCat.org for geographically-sorted library
  information

Who can use it: Anyone and everyone for noncommercial
use. The WorldCat Basic API requires a unique Key—your own personal “wskey”

Usage limits: 1,000 queries/day

Query Protocols: OpenSearch

Record Formats: Atom and RSS

Where to access: http://www.worldcat.org/wcpa/content/affiliate/

Documentation: http://worldcat.org/devnet/wiki/BasicAPIDetails

Why you love it: it’s open to all. Anyone can build an app
or mash-up that encourages library discovery and use.

How to use the WorldCat Basic API

Access
WorldCat Basic API requests require an access key, provided
by OCLC automatically through the Service Configuration
module. Include your assigned “wskey” parameter in each
request to the API, as shown in the example links.

Getting A Search Result
The form of an OpenSearch request is likely to be something like:
http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/opensearch?q=[search terms]&wskey=[your key]

The complete pattern for an OpenSearch request would be:
http://worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/opensearch?q=[query]&format=[atom|rss]&start=[start position]&count=[maximum number of records to return]&cformat=[citation format]&wskey=[your key]

Only the query value “q” would be required. Queries are sent
as strings of keywords. All other values are optional. The
default values expected are: format=atom, start=1, count=10. The
search result presented will be limited to the first 100
records of that result.

Some examples
- A search for civil war, returning a result with the default
  Atom format, starting position, and count: http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/opensearch?q=civil%20war&wskey=[key]
- A search for civil war, returning a result in the RSS
  format, starting at position 6, with a count of 5 records:
  http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/opensearch?q=civil%20war&format=rss&start=6&count=5&wskey=[key]
- A search for civil war, returning a result in the Atom format,
  including an MLA-formatted citation for each record:
  http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/opensearch?q=civil%20war&format=atom&cformat=mla&wskey=[key]
Sample responses

See a Sample RSS response at http://worldcat.org/devnet/wiki/BasicAPISampleRSS

See a Sample Atom response at http://worldcat.org/devnet/wiki/BasicAPISampleAtom

Requesting Formatted Citations

The API provides a way to obtain bibliographic citations, formatted in HTML for display in a Web browser. The supported bibliographic citation formats are APA, Chicago, Harvard, MLA, and Turabian.

The formatted citation result will be returned as a string of plain text, however it includes HTML formatting, so could be inserted directly into an HTML application. For example:

```html
```

results in a formatted citation such as:


If 'all' is specified as the cformat, all available citation formats will be returned in a single string.

Interpreting OpenSearch Responses

OpenSearch responses include title, the first author, a link, ISBN, and the OCLC number, whether the responses are in RSS or Atom format. For example, an Atom-formatted response:

```html
<title>OCLC Worldcat Search: civil war</title>
<link href="http://worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/worldcat/opensearch?q=civil+war&start=1&count=5 &format=atom"/>
<brub>Search results for civil war at http://worldcat.org/webservices/catalog<brub>
```

The title offers a human-readable string that could be used to present a label for the search result, the link field contains a URL that represents the current search in the web service, and the subtitle gives a brief annotation for the search.

In addition, responses include some OpenSearch response elements that are used to extend the RSS and Atom syndication formats. The additional metadata can be helpful for result set context and navigation, including the result size, starting position, number of items, and the search terms. For example:

```html
<opensearch:totalResults>322066</opensearch:totalResults>
<opensearch:startIndex>1</opensearch:startIndex>
<opensearch:itemsPerPage>5</opensearch:itemsPerPage>
<opensearch:Query role="request" searchTerms="civil war" startPage="1"/>
```

Other response elements differ, depending on the requested format.

For Atom responses, these elements are especially useful:

The link elements with rel attributes of alternate, self, first, next and last include pre-built URLs for navigation through the search result.

See WorldCat API examples in action: www.oclc.org/applicationgallery/
What it is:
Developer-level access to WorldCat—for bibliographic holdings and location data.

What it does:
Search WorldCat and retrieve bibliographic records for cataloged items, information about libraries that own the items and links to online catalog records when available.

What you get:
- Information about books, videos, music and more in WorldCat
- MARC XML content for a single OCLC record
- Geographically-sorted Library information (institution name, location, and an OPAC link) in requests for single records
- Records in standard bibliographic citation formats (APA, Chicago, Harvard, MLA, and Turabian)

Who can use it: Qualifying institutions. Your organization must contribute to WorldCat and maintain a subscription to WorldCat on FirstSearch (or subscribe to WorldCat.org, for non-US).

Once qualified, you will be assigned a unique Key for you/your organization—a “wskey”

Usage limits: None

Query Protocols: SRU, OpenSearch

Record Formats: MARC XML (SRU), Dublin Core (SRU), Atom (OpenSearch), and RSS (OpenSearch). JSON option for lists of nearby libraries (holdings).

Where to apply for access: http://www.worldcat.org/wcpa/content/affiliate/

Documentation: http://worldcat.org/devnet/wiki/SearchAPIDetails

Why you love it: Enhance your local catalog with related items to show nearby holding libraries. Build apps that lead users back to their local library.

How to use the WorldCat Search API

Access
WorldCat Search API requests require an access key, provided by OCLC. Include your assigned “wskey” parameter in each request to the API, as shown in the example links.

Getting A Search Result
Using OpenSearch
The simplest form of an OpenSearch request is:
http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/opensearch?q=[search terms]&wskey=[your key]
The complete pattern for an OpenSearch request is:
http://worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/opensearch?q=[query]&format=[atom|rss]&start=[start position]&count=[maximum number of records to return]&cformat=[citation format]&wskey=[your key]

Using SRU
The simplest form of an SRU request is:
http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/sru?query=[search terms]&wskey=[key]

Retrieving a Single Record:
To retrieve a single record in MARC XML format, use a "content" request and an OCLC number or ISBN rather than a search. Content requests are sent with this URL pattern:
http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/content/[oclc number]?wskey=[key]
http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/content/isbn/[isbn]?wskey=[key]
**Requesting Formatted Citations:**

The simplest formulation of a citation request includes just the OCLC identifier, and an MLA citation is returned:

http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/content/citations/15550774?wskey=[key]

To specify a citation format, include a cformat parameter with one of these valid values: apa, chicago, harvard, mla, turabian, or all

http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/content/citations/15550774?cformat=turabian&wskey=[key]

**Specifying Service Levels:**

The Service Levels available to a system that uses the Search API are controlled, in part, by a parameter added to each API Request.

The parameter name is servicelevel and it currently accepts two values, default and full.

If the parameter is not supplied in a request, the API system will apply the default service level.

Consult the Service Levels documentation to determine the differences in available indexes and displays between the two levels.

A request for a single record at the full service level:

http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/content/8114241?servicelevel=full&wskey=[key]

**“Hello World” Example**

The only dependencies for trying out this example are a host that supports PHP, a web server, and the Magpie RSS Parser available at http://magpierss.sourceforge.net/. Call the script with a “q” parameter that has your search terms, e.g., http://[host]/[script.php]?q=[search terms].

```php
<?php
require_once 'rss_fetch.inc';
$wskey = "[your web service key goes here]";
$cformat = "mla";
$q = urlencode(htmlentities($_GET['q']));
$url = "http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/catalog/search/worldcat/ensearch?q=$q&format=rss&wskey=$wskey&cformat=$cformat;"
$rss = fetch_rss($url);
foreach ($rss->items as $item ) {
    echo $item[content][encoded];
}
?>
```

See WorldCat Search API examples in action:

www.oclc.org/worldcatapi/applicationgallery/
**What it is:** Developer-level access to WorldCat Registry data—a global directory for libraries, consortia, archives and museums. (www.worldcat.org/registry/institutions/)

**What it does:**
- WorldCat Registry Search API: Retrieve basic information about multiple institutions and consortia, based on profiles in the WorldCat Registry.
- WorldCat Registry Detail API: Retrieve detailed information about a single institution or consortium, based on its profile in the WorldCat Registry.

For example, the Search API could retrieve a general list of public libraries in Orlando, Florida. The Detail API could then be invoked to return specific information about the Orlando Public Library, or one of its branches, based on data in its WorldCat Registry profile.

**What you get:**
- Information about libraries, consortia, archives and museums
- Definitions for institutional identities, services, relationships, contacts and other key data often shared with partners, vendors and other third parties
- Ability to use and find identifiers such as WorldCat Registry ID, OCLC symbol, MARC Organization Code, SAN, NCES, Australian National Union Catalog, New Zealand Library Symbol, International Standard Identifier for Libraries (ISIL)

**Who can use it:** Anyone and everyone for noncommercial use. Contact registries@oclc.org to inquire about other usage.

**Usage limits:** No limits on requests, but the service can only return 20 results sets per request.

**Query Protocols:**
- SRU CQL for WorldCat Registry Search API
- REST for WorldCat Registry Detail API

**Record Formats:** HTML or XML

**Where to download:** www.worldcat.org/wcpa/content/affiliate/

**Documentation:** www.oclc.org/registry/support/

**Why you love it:** Get information about thousands of libraries for details like name, address, IP ranges, global lending policies, OpenURL servers, consortial memberships and more.

---

**How to use the WorldCat Registry APIs**

**Access**

The records returned by the WorldCat Registry APIs are the same information normally displayed to an unauthenticated user who conducts a search on the WorldCat Registry Web site at www.worldcat.org/registry/institutions/

The two APIs are typically used as in a two-step process:
1. An application first uses the WorldCat Registry Search API to retrieve a set of “thin” records that match specified criteria. Each retrieved record includes the institution’s name and its corresponding WorldCat Institution Identifier
2. The WorldCat Registry Detail API is then used to return an XML file with all available details for one of the listed institutions

**Registry Search API**

The WorldCat Registry Search API supports several configurable parameters which can be embedded in the command. The basic usage of the Web service is as follows:

```
<Web Service Base URL> "&query=" "<Query> ["+or+" | "+and+"] "<Query>"
```

Where:

```
<Web Service Base URL> = the base URL of the WorldCat Registry Search Web service:
http://worldcat.org/webservices/registry/search/Institutions?
<Query> = <term> "%22" <value> "%22"
```

The Query supports any/all of the following terms, where each term represents a searchable field in the WorldCat Registry:

- **local.oclcAccountName** This is the account name at OCLC, which is not visible in the WorldCat Registry interface. This may or may not match the marketing name typically used to refer to the institution. This term is included in name searches for completeness.
- **local.institutionName** This is the Institution Name displayed in the WorldCat Registry interface.
- **local.institutionAlias** This is the Alias (an “also known as” name for the institution) displayed in the WorldCat Registry interface.
- **local.libTypeUser** This is the Institution Type displayed in the WorldCat Registry interface. See the Registry Search API page for numeric values for specific types of libraries.
Registry Detail API

The basic SRU usage of the Registry Detail API is as follows:

\[ \text{<Web Service SRU Base URL> } \sim \text{<Institution identifier>} \]

Where:

\[ \text{<Web Service SRU Base URL> } = \text{http://www.worldcat.org/ webservices/registry/content/ Institutions/} \]

\[ \text{<Institution identifier> } = \text{Alphanumeric institution identifier} \]

Syntax for lookup based on OCLC symbol is as follows:

\[ \text{<Web Service OCLC Lookup Base URL> } \sim \text{<OCLC Symbol>} \sim \text{?serviceLabel=content} \]

Where:

\[ \text{<Web Service OCLC Lookup Base URL>} = \text{http://www.worldcat.org/ webservices/registry/lookup/ Institutions/oclcSymbol/} \]

\[ \text{<OCLC Symbol> } = \text{Alphanumeric OCLC Symbol} \]

WorldCat Registry Detail API Usage Examples

This URL provides an example of the WorldCat Registry Detail Web service that retrieves details about Ohio University’s Alden Library, which has the persistent WorldCat Institution ID “2320,” using an SRU protocol. It returns HTML to a Web browser and XML to software agents.

\[ \text{http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/registry/content/ Institutions/2320} \]

This URL provides an example of the service that retrieves details of the same institution, pulling XML directly using the library’s OCLC symbol.

\[ \text{http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/registry/lookup/ Institutions/oclcSymbol/OUN?serviceLabel=content} \]

Retrieve a registry entry based on IP address

The syntax to get the requesting scripts institutional information:

\[ \text{http://www.worldcat.org/registry/lookup?IP=\text{requestor}} \]

The syntax to get institutional information for a specific IP address:

\[ \text{http://www.worldcat.org/registry/lookup?IP=\text{xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx}} \]

See WorldCat Registry API examples in action:

\[ \text{www.oclc.org/registry/applicationgallery/} \]
What it is:
An OpenURL-resolving Web service that redirects Web-based applications to provide their end-users direct access to full-text articles and other online resources available from libraries. The OpenURL Gateway pulls OpenURL data from the WorldCat Registry—a global directory for libraries, consortia, archives and museums. (www.worldcat.org/registry/institutions/)

What it does:
Directs Web users to full text and other online resources at an appropriate library based on the user’s IP address.

What you get:
• An improved user linking experience to article full text and other electronic resources
• Controlled access to authoritative OpenURL data maintained by libraries
• Seamless access to more than 1,000 registered OpenURL resolvers
• Link integration to OpenURL targets that are institution-independent

Who can use it:
Anyone and everyone for noncommercial use. Contact registries@oclc.org to inquire about other usage.

Usage limits: None
Query Protocols: N/A
Record Formats: N/A
Where to start: www.worldcat.org/wcpa/content/affiliate/
Get more: http://worldcatlibraries.org/registry/gateway

Why you love it:
You gain “Where Are You From?” resolver services via portable and institution-independent OpenURL links, which means users can discover authoritative library content closer to their point of need.

How to use the OpenURL Gateway, part of the WorldCat Registry

Implementation
Your Web site simply configures its OpenURL facility to utilize the OpenURL Gateway as its resolver. The Gateway recognizes the Internet IP address of an information seeker who has clicked an OpenURL link, and automatically redirects the user’s request to the most appropriate institutional resolver registered in the WorldCat Registry (www.worldcat.org/registry/institutions/).

Streamlined access to full text
Your users enjoy a seamless linking experience from an information source—for instance, a search result with bibliographic data—to a related resource at their home library, such as full-text journals or abstracting, indexing, and citation databases. If they are searching from a recognized network access point, the user can be transparently authenticated and immediately presented the full text of the article. If the user’s IP address cannot associated with an OpenURL resolver via the Gateway, the user is directed to the WorldCat.org detailed Web record for the sought resource.

OCLC participated in the creation of the OpenURL standard and serves as the designated maintenance agency for the standard.

Service Highlights
• Facilitates an improved linking experience to article full text and other electronic resources maintained by libraries
• Controlled access to authoritative OpenURL data maintained by libraries in the WorldCat Registry
• Seamless access to more than 1,000 registered OpenURL resolvers
• Developers can integrate links to OpenURL targets that are institution-independent
Resources

- Institutions inside and outside the OCLC cooperative create and manage service parameters for their OpenURL resolver(s) in the WorldCat Registry. Their WorldCat Registry profile can include details about their resolver vendor, base URL, authorized IP address ranges and other supporting information. The WorldCat Registry includes details for 1,300 institutional resolvers, including more than 80% of the Academic Research Libraries.

- Individuals unaffiliated with an institution can add the IP address and base URL of their preferred resolver to OCLC’s OpenURL Resolver Registry at http://worldcatlibraries.org/registry

- Anyone can look up a registered resolver at http://worldcatlibraries.org/registry/gateway using an IP address or a WorldCat Registry institutional identifier.

- Developers who wish to integrate the OpenURL Gateway into their service can review its XML schema and associated Web services at http://worldcatlibraries.org/registry/resolver/Resolver.xsd.

Implementations

Sites and services that utilize the OpenURL Gateway include:

- PrimeLit (http://primatelit.library.wisc.edu)

- RefWorks' "RefShare" feature (http://www.refworks.com/) Service subscription required to view

- ERIC (http://www.eric.ed.gov/)

- The Royal Historical Society (http://www.royalhistoricalsociety.org/)

- DIMDI German Institute of Medical Documentation and Information (http://www.dimdi.de/)

- Zotero research management plug-in (http://www.zotero.org/)

- LibX plug-in (http://www.libx.org/)

- OpenURL Referrer plug-in (http://www.nj.oclc.org/openurlref/)

See OpenURL Gateway/WorldCat Registry API examples in action:

www.oclc.org/registry/applicationgallery/
WorldCat Identities

What it is:
A service that provides personal, corporate and subject-based identities (writers, authors, characters, corporations, horses, ships, etc.) based on information in WorldCat.

What it does:
Provides search access to identity information based on LCCN or a personal name.

What you get:
Browsable and searchable access to names in WorldCat.

Who can use it:
Anyone and everyone for noncommercial use.

Usage limits: None

Query Protocols: SRU, OpenURL and NameFinder

Results in: XML

Where to start:
http://outgoing.typepad.com/outgoing/2008/06/linking-to-worl.html

Why you love it:
Find aggregated information for authors, writers, horses, ships and fictional characters.

How to use WorldCat Identities

There are four primary ways of linking to WorldCat Identities: Directly to the pages themselves, OpenURL, NameFinder searches and SRU searches.

Direct linking
By far the simplest. If you have an LCCN for a person, you can link using that:

- http://worldcat.org/wcidentities/lccn-n79-6533 George Bernard Shaw
- http://worldcat.org/wcidentities/lccn-sh87-7920 Secretariat (Race horse)

People that do not have an LCCN (but are in WorldCat) can be referenced directly, on the slim chance that spellings will match exactly:

- http://worldcat.org/wcidentities/np-levan,+ralph+r

OpenURL linking
OpenURL links are used in WorldCat.org to link to pages about people:


NameFinder searches
The NameFinder service gives back a list of candidate names with URI’s, ranking information, a sample title and other information about the name. REST-ful version:

- http://worldcat.org/identities/find?fullName=George+Bernard+Shaw, but there is also a SOAP version. NameFinder looks at lots of possible variations in names, so almost always results in a list rather than a unique Identity record.
SRU searches

There is also full SRU searching against the component databases that make up Identities. There are 5 SRU databases associated with Identities, listed below. The last database does a federated search across the other three. They can be found at:

- http://worldcat.org/identities/search/CorporateIdentities
- http://worldcat.org/identities/search/PersonalIdentities
- http://worldcat.org/identities/search/SubjectIdentities
- http://worldcat.org/identities/search/Identities

The Explain record for each service lists the indexes that can be searched. A sortKey of “holdingscount” can be used to order the result sets by library holdings counts.

- All the URI’s return SRU searchRetrieveResponses (except for NameFinder which returns pages originally designed for the ePrints-UK project).

See WorldCat Identities in action:

www.worldcat.org/identities/
What it is: Machine-to-machine Web Services to take book and journal identifiers and relate them.

What it does: Gives you related identifier information about other editions, serials or FRBR groupings/work set data, based on existing standard identifiers.

- **xISSN**: Get information about serials, including predecessor and successor and alternate ISSN and titles.
- **xOCLCnum**: Retrieve a list of related OCLC numbers and selected metadata associated with a submitted OCLC or LCCN. (Part of the xISBN service.)

What you get:

- The ability to identify a book from an online bookseller to determine if the book is available at your library.
- Confirm that no alternative versions of a work are available before your library sends an interlibrary loan request.
- Use a single search to check holdings of all editions of a work before making a selection for acquisition.
- Find alternate versions of serial publications.

Who can use it: Anyone for noncommercial use. Contact xisbn-support@oclc.org to inquire about other usage.

Usage limits:

- **xISBN**: 500 requests/day free for noncommercial use.*
- **xISSN**: 100 requests/day free for noncommercial use.*

*Subscription access is available for higher requests. OCLC member libraries who maintain a current cataloging subscription have a 10,000 requests/day threshold.

Query Protocols: REST-based requests, OPenURL, unAPI protocols

Receive Formats: XML, XHTML, Python, JSON, or Ruby formats

Where to access: http://www.worldcat.org/wcpa/content/affiliate/

http://xisssn.worldcat.org/xissnadmin/doc/api.htm

Why you love it: Help end users find alternate versions of a source book or journal.

How to use xISBN

Access

You’ll need a WorldCat Affiliate account in order to access both xISBN (including xOCLCNUM) and xISSN.

The xISBN Web service supplies ISBNs and other information associated with an individual intellectual work that is represented in WorldCat. Submit an ISBN to this service, and it returns a list of related ISBNs and selected metadata. The service is based on WorldCat, the world's largest network of library content and services. As of Nov 2009, the xISBN database covers more than 21 million ISBNs.

xISBN also supports other books-related identifiers mapping, such as xOCLCNUM.

How xISBN works

ISBNs are related to each other using librarian-catalogued bibliographic records in WorldCat with an algorithm developed by OCLC Research. The algorithm restructures WorldCat bibliographic records to conform to the FRBR conceptual model for information objects. For instance, rather than requiring an end user to traverse multiple records that represent many different manifestations of a book—including printings, hardback or paperback editions or even filmed versions—"FRBRized" WorldCat information allows that user to review a core record that lists all manifestations.

Using the xISBN Web service

To use the service, you submit a single, known ISBN value embedded in a URL to the xISBN server, and the server returns a list of associated ISBNs and relevant metadata. The ISBNs are sorted by the number of times each represented item is held by a WorldCat library, highest to lowest. Therefore, the first returned ISBN represents the most-held item in WorldCat among all associated items.

Subscription

Subscription-based use is available in three types:

1. **Data file**
   Intended for high-volume local use in environments where use of a Web service is impractical.

2. **Access by cumulative total**
   Enables a specific number of queries (e.g. 100,000 accesses) that have no time limits or expiration date.

3. **Daily access limit**
   Allows a specific number of queries (e.g. 1,000 accesses) per day.
Applications using xISBN

- Koha
- LibX
- See more and a demo for xISBN at http://xisbn.worldcat.org/xisbndemo/

Developer Tools for xISBN

- Ruby Library
- Java Library
- Python Module
- See more at http://xisbn.worldcat.org/xisbnadmin/doc/tools.htm

How to use xISSN

Access

The xISSN Web service supplies ISSNs and other information associated with serial publications represented in WorldCat. Submit an ISSN to this service, and it returns a list of related ISSNs and selected metadata. The service is based on WorldCat, the world’s largest network of library content and services. As of Nov 2009, the xISSN database covers more than 740,000 ISSNs.

Ideal for Web-enabled search applications such as library catalogs and OpenURL Resolvers, xISSN connects an end-user to information about alternate versions of serial publications.

How xISSN works

ISSNs are associated with each other using librarian-catalogued bibliographic records in WorldCat. ISSNs are related in two different ways:

- Different editions of same serial (such as print and online editions)
- Historical relationships (ISSN changes that result from title changes, mergers, splits, etc.)

Using the xISSN Web service

To use the service, you submit an ISSN embedded in a URL to the xISSN server, and the server returns a list of associated ISSNs and relevant metadata. ISSNs for different editions of the same serial are grouped together. An ISSN group may also have historical relationships with other groups.

Subscription

Subscription-based or commercial use for xISSN is available as a customized quotation.

Demonstration for xISSN

- Human-readable via the Title History tool: http://worldcat.org/xissn/titlehistory
- Machine-returned results: http://xissn.worldcat.org/xissndemo/

Implementations for xID

Sites and services that use xISBN and xISSN include:

- Search for Similar Titles (xISBN)  http://katalog.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/
- WorldCat Python Module (xISBN, xISSN) http://matienzo.org/project/worldcat
- Peer Reviewed Journals and Writers for Henrik Ibsen (xISSN) http://depts.washington.edu/scand/isa/view_all_journals.php

See xID examples in action:

www.oclc.org/xisbn/applicationgallery/
www.oclc.org/xissn/applicationgallery/
WorldCat Terminologies is still an experimental research service with no service level assurances. OCLC seeks community feedback to gauge the community’s level of interest in the Terminologies service before committing the resources to make it a production service. Problems, questions or general interest should be directed to the OCLC Developer Network listserv WC-DEVNET-L, which is monitored by OCLC staff. See the back page of this handbook for more information about how to join the listserv.

What it is:
A suite of thesauri and controlled vocabularies provided by OCLC Research

What it does:
Provides search access to a number of controlled vocabularies and thesauri. Coming soon: AutoSuggest access to Terminologies!

What you get:
- Seven controlled vocabularies and thesauri (Terminologies)
- Concepts/headings in a controlled vocabulary
- Relationships for a concept/heading including equivalence, hierarchical, and associative

Who can use it:
Anyone and everyone for noncommercial use.

Usage limits: None

Query Protocols: SRU

Results in: HTML, MARC XML, SKOS, and Zthes

Where to start:
http://tspilot.oclc.org/resources/

Why you love it:
All those terminologies databases that you used to have to buy, load and maintain locally—now they’re available remotely for free.

How to use the Terminologies Service

Each of the Terminologies databases is available as a SRU service. Add the short name of the database (in lower case) to the base Terminologies URI and you’ll get the Explain record for the database. E.g. http://tspilot.oclc.org/fast/

Controlled vocabularies include:
- Faceted Application of Subject Terminology (FAST)
- Form and genre headings for fiction and drama (GSAFD)
- Thesaurus for graphic materials—Genre terms (GMGPC)
- Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)
- Library of Congress AC Subject Headings (LCSHAC)
- Thesaurus for graphic materials—Subject terms (LCTGM)
- Medical Subject Headings (MESH)

Examples
1. Browse preferred term index for science fiction, results are retuned using server defaults
http://tspilot.oclc.org/gsafd/?scanClause=oclctsPreferredTerm+%3D+%22science+fiction%22&responsePosition=1&maximumTerms=100

2. Search alternative terms for whodunits or thrillers results are retuned using server defaults

See Terminologies Service examples in action:
www.oclc.org/terminologies/applicationgallery/
See OCLC Web Service examples in action:
www.oclc.org/applicationgallery/

Submit your own app to be included in the Application Gallery. Simply e-mail a short description, along with a link and screen shot, to devnet@oclc.org.

Join the OCLC Developer Network

The OCLC Developer Network seeks to create a space where developers and librarians can connect. It is designed as a collaborative, two-way communication group where members directly influence what OCLC Web Services are created and enhanced.

Join the Developer Network by joining the WC-DEVNET-L listserv at https://www3.oclc.org/app/listserv/
Read the Developer Network blog at http://www.worldcat.org/devnet/blog/
Follow our tweet stream at http://twitter.com/ocldevnet

WorldCat is the world’s largest database of bibliographic information built continuously by OCLC member libraries around the world since 1971. There are now more than 170 million records in WorldCat that span five millennia of recorded knowledge. Like the knowledge it describes, WorldCat grows steadily. Every second, OCLC and its member libraries add seven records to WorldCat. Developers especially can take advantage of multiple APIs into WorldCat to enrich and extend their local apps and services.

OCLC helps libraries in more than 100 countries. Please contact us to learn more about OCLC in your part of the world.