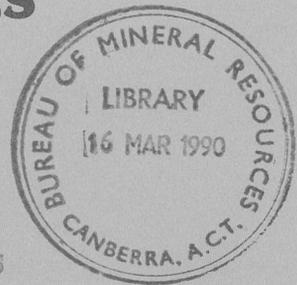


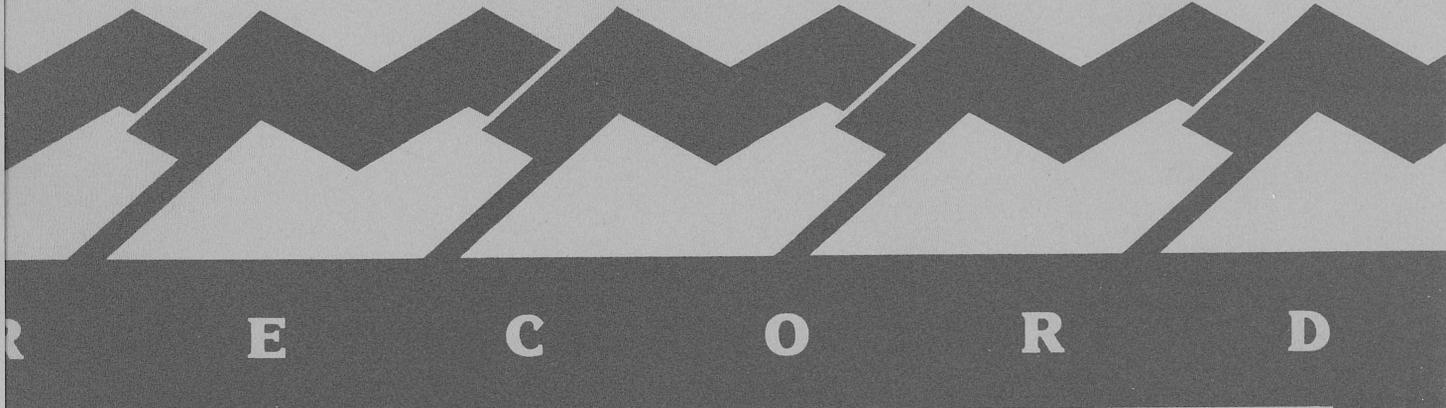
1990/16
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Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology & Geophysics



BMR PUBLICATIONS COMPACTUS
(LENDING SECTION)



RECORD 1990/16

THE STRATIGRAPHIC INDEX DATABASE

GEODX

USER MANUAL

Sonja Lenz and Kazimierz Modrak

1990/16

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5. APPENDIXES

A: Logical record structure of the GEODX database

B: Schema of GEODX

C: Abbreviations used in GEODX

D: GEODX data entry coding sheets

E: GEODX data entry screens

1. INTRODUCTION

GEODX is the national index of Australian stratigraphic names and it contains all the stratigraphic names used in Australia and references the publications in which the stratigraphic names occur. The stratigraphic names are in one of two categories: reserved or published. GEODX is maintained by the library of the the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics (BMR).

This central register of stratigraphic names (Stratigraphic Index) was started in 1949 as a card index. In 1979 it was transferred to BMR's Hewlett Packard 1000 computer using the IMAGE database management system. It was redesigned in 1987-88 as a relational database on BMR's DG MV20000 computer using the ORACLE database management system.

To complement the index, a bibliographic database on Australian stratigraphy and regional geology was also established.

2. DATABASE STRUCTURE

A relational database is a set of tables containing data which are related to one another. Logical record structure and schema for the GEODX database are shown in appendixes A and B. The database consists of the following tables:

Stratigraphic names:

STRATNAME
 STRATNAME_DESCRIPTOR
 STRATNAME_ARTICLE
 STRATNAME_CATEGORY
 RESERVED_NAMES

Bibliographic details:

AUTHOR	ARTICLE_100K
ARTICLE_AUTHOR	ARTICLE_250K
KEYWORD	ARTICLE
KEYWORD_ARTICLE	PUBLICATION
STATE	SOURCE
ARTICLE_STATE	BMRPUB
ARTICLE_GEOLPROV	SEQNOS
ARTICLE_PLACE	views: BIBLIOG
	AUTHORS

The smallest unit of a publication is the article which is uniquely identified by its reference number called CD_ARTICLE. Through this reference number all other tables containing bibliographic data and stratigraphic name details can be related to the article.

Indexes exist on most tables to speed up retrieval time. Unique indexes have been created on certain fields in order that duplicate values be rejected at the time of input (see Appendix B).

3. DATA ENTRY PROCEDURES

General notes:

A screen-based system for querying the database, and for inserting and deleting records has been developed in SQL*Forms. The different 'boxes' (screens or parts of screens) correspond to the different database tables. Within each screen there are a number of fields into which data are entered, generally from left to right and from top to bottom.

In SQL*Forms you can either be in **query mode** or in **entry mode**. To interrogate the database and retrieve records which satisfy certain selection criteria you must be in query mode. To create, update or delete a record you must be in entry mode.

Most screens are set up to be in query mode when they are entered; in most cases the query is executed automatically on one of the fields selected in the previous screen.

To transfer from query mode to entry mode: press <F11>
to transfer from entry mode to query mode: press <F2>.

The %-sign has a special meaning in ORACLE applications. It is used as a truncation symbol and is referred to in this manual as %-wildcard. To retrieve all publications starting with 'Bureau', for instance, type in 'Bureau%'.

Messages and instructions appear in the window at the bottom of the screen.

Notes on the keyboard:

This is how the most commonly used function keys are referred to in this manual and what their functions are:

<CR>	Carriage return key.
<NEWLINE>	Use to move forward between fields in a screen.
<HOME>	Use to move backwards between fields in a screen.
<C2>	Use to move forward between screens which usually correspond to database tables. New entries and changes will be committed.
<C1>	Use to move backwards between screens. Changes on the screen will be committed.
<C4>	Use to present a screenful of records at a time.
<ARROW KEYS>	Use to scroll through records (UP and DOWN) and move within fields (LEFT and RIGHT).
<F1>	Use to execute a query.
<F2>	Use to enter a query.
<F3>	Commits changes to the database.
<F4>	Use to create a record.
<F10>	Use to clear the screen.
<F11>	Use to exit from screen or current operation.
<SHIFT><F9>	Deletes current record.
<CTRL><K>	Deletes contents of field from cursor to end of line.
<LOCAL PRINT>	Use to print out on your local printer.

Note: This list applies to DG terminals. Different keys may apply with other brands of terminal or PC (see also your ORACLE template).

System messages - what they mean and what to do:

The following system messages will invariably appear in the message window while you are moving between screens and querying or updating the database.

ENTER A QUERY. PRESS F1 TO EXECUTE, F11 TO CANCEL.

- ORACLE is expecting you to query the database using values in one or more of the fields displayed on the screen.
- Enter a value in one or more of the fields and press <F1> to execute the query and the record(s) containing those values will be retrieved. The first record of the retrieved list will be displayed on the screen. If it is not the record you are looking for, scroll through the list by pressing <DOWN ARROW> and/or <C4>.
- To cancel the query and return to entry mode, press <F11>.

QUERY CAUSED NO RECORDS TO BE RETRIEVED, RE-ENTER - PRESS ANY FUNCTION KEY TO ACKNOWLEDGE MESSAGE.

- You have queried the database and no records satisfy your selection criteria. Press a function key to clear the message.
- Check the entry in the field(s) you are using for correctness, if necessary amend, and press <F1> again.
- If the message comes up on the screen again and your entry is correct, it means that there is no record containing the field value(s) in the database.
- Now you can enter the complete record.

NO CHANGES TO COMMIT. PRESS ANY FUNCTION KEY TO ACKNOWLEDGE MESSAGE.

- You have only queried the database and are moving from one screen to the next by pressing <C2>.
- Press <C2> again (or any other function key) and you will get to the next screen.

WORKING...TRANSACTION COMPLETED - n RECORDS PROCESSED. PRESS ANY FUNCTION KEY TO ACKNOWLEDGE MESSAGE.

- You have committed change(s) to the database by pressing <C2>, <C1>, <F3> or <F11>. They can be deletions, updates or insertions. The number 'n' is the number of records updated.
- Press <C2> again (or any other function key) to clear the message.

DO YOU WANT TO COMMIT THE CHANGES YOU HAVE MADE (Y/N)?

- You have made changes (e.g. entered a new record) and are about to exit from the screen without having committed the changes. Press N if you don't want the changes committed, otherwise press Y.

3.1 Calling up the menu and the data entry/update forms

To log on to the DG, at the # prompt,

```
type      DG<CR><CR>
          username<NEWLINE>
          password<NEWLINE>.
```

You are now in your home directory on the DG.

```
Type      rungeo<NEWLINE>.
```

After a welcome message the following menu showing the forms available for use comes up:

GEODX DATABASE
DATA ENTRY FORMS
=====

1. Bibliographic details (includes form for BMR Publications)
2. New keywords - for use by the database manager
3. New 'States' - for use by the database manager
4. Article title updates
- 5.
6. DPO Input sheet for stratigraphic names
7. New stratigraphic names
8. Reserved name card
9. Definition card for a published stratigraphic name

Form choice - enter number and press [CR] > ____
To EXIT press [F11]

Select the appropriate form by typing the relevant number in the selection box, followed by <NEWLINE>.

The selected form will come up on the screen.

To exit from the form in use and log off,

```
press    <F11> which takes you out of the menu and back to your directory
type     bye
press    <NEWLINE>
          <CTRL>G
          <DEL>
type     do
press    <CR><CR>
```

3.2 Forms associated with bibliographic details (menu items 1 - 4)

3.2.1 Entering details for a new article

Menu item 1 brings up a succession of screens which allow progressive input of all bibliographic details pertaining to an article.

press 1<NEWLINE>

to get to the first screen, NAME OF PUBLICATION.

Type in the abbreviated name of the publication (or publisher) with the %-wildcard,

press <F1> to query the database and retrieve relevant publication names.

Scroll through the list of retrieved publications using the <DOWN ARROW> until you come to the one you are looking for, then

press <C2> twice to confirm the selection and move to the next screen.

If no records are retrieved or if the publication name is not contained in the retrieved list, it has to be added. In the first empty line,

type in the name of the publication in full
press <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and move to the next screen.

A new publication id number will be created automatically.

You are now in screen 2 called LOCATION OF ARTICLE WITHIN THE PUBLICATION (or SOURCE) for entering or selecting volume and/or part and year of publication.

If you entered a new publication in the first screen, this screen will be blank except for the publication id and you have to create a new source record:

type in volume and/or part<NEWLINE>
 year of publication
press <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and move to the next screen.

A source id number is automatically created.

In the case of an already existing publication, the second screen shows a list of all the volumes/parts and years of that particular publication which exist on the database. They are in numerical order of volume/part. Move the cursor down the list using the <DOWN ARROW> and/or <C4> until you come to the volume/part and year of the article in hand and

press <C2> twice to confirm the selection and move to the next screen.

If you get to the bottom of the list without finding the volume/part and year of the article in hand, create a new record:

In the first empty line which contains only the publication id,

```

type in volume and/or part
press    <NEWLINE>
type in year of publication
press    <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and
         move to the next screen.

```

This screen is called **DETAILS OF ARTICLE** (screen 3).

Already existing articles in the publication will show on the screen. Move through them using the <DOWN ARROW> until you get to the first empty record box (empty except for the source id and the date fields) and create a new record:

```

type in the reference number
press    <NEWLINE>
type in the pagination (if relevant)
press    <NEWLINE>
type in the title exactly as shown in the article
press    <NEWLINE> between lines of the title
         <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and
         move to the next screen.

```

If no articles have previously been entered for this publication issue (source), the screen will be empty except for source id and date and a new record must be created as described above.

The article reference number will appear on screen number 4 called **AUTHOR(S) OF ARTICLE** with the cursor in the author field,

```

type in surname of the first author in upper/lower case followed by the
         initials with full stops and no space in between them
press    <DOWN ARROW> and add the second author in the same format.

```

Each author name is checked against the database. New authors cause a warning message to come up on the screen. Check the spelling, and if the author's name is correctly spelt, ignore the message, otherwise correct the spelling. Acknowledge the message that a new author has been inserted by pressing a function key.

Repeat the procedure for all authors in the right sequence order. Their author id numbers are created automatically.

At the end of the list of authors

```

press    <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and
         move to the next screen.

```

The sequence numbers are inserted automatically.

In screen 5, called **KEYWORD(S) FOR ARTICLE**, the keywords pertaining to the record are entered:

The reference number appears automatically on the screen with the cursor in the **KEYWORD** field,

```

type in the keyword
press    <DOWN ARROW>
repeat the procedure for all keywords.

```

Each keyword is checked against the database. Keywords not already in the database will be rejected (they have to be entered using menu item 2 first). The keyword id for each entered keyword is automatically inserted. Use <F9> to clear a rejected keyword off the screen.

Press <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and move to the next screen.

The reference number appears again automatically on screen 6, called **STATE(S) COVERED BY ARTICLE**, with the cursor in the STATE field.

Type in the abbreviation of the State (see the message line)
 press <DOWN ARROW>
 repeat the procedure for subsequent States.

Each State is checked against the database, any misspelt or new names will be rejected. New States have to be entered first using menu item 3. At the end of the list of States,

press <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and move to the next screen.

In screen 7, called **GEOLOGICAL PROVINCES COVERED BY ARTICLE**, the geological provinces mentioned in the article are entered. The article reference number appears again automatically on the screen with the cursor in the province name field.

Type in the name of the geological province
 press <DOWN ARROW>
 and repeat the procedure for subsequent provinces.

At the end of the list of geological provinces, or if there are no provinces to be entered,

press <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and move to the next screen.

The top part of screen 8, called **SELECTION TABLE FOR GEOGRAPHIC PLACES**, is a selection box for interrogating the **LOCATION DATABASE** only. The idea is to use the spelling recorded in the **LOCATION DATABASE** which is based on the Gazetteer. Retrieve the geographic place name by querying this database:

type in the abbreviated place name using the %-wildcard
 press <F1> to execute the query.

Note that the name is forced into upper case on input. Scroll through the records retrieved using the <DOWN ARROW> or <UP ARROW> keys until the cursor is on the relevant place name, then

press <F3> to select it
 repeat the procedure for each name
 press <C2> twice to move to the next block
 (if still in query mode, press <F11>, then <C2>).

Box 8A is the **INPUT TABLE FOR GEOGRAPHIC PLACES**. All geographic place names retrieved from the **LOCATION DATABASE** and selected in the box above appear in this box. Any place names not located in the **LOCATION DATABASE** can be input here. To enter more geographic names scroll through the existing ones using the <DOWN ARROW> until you get to the first blank record. The article reference number appears on the screen again and the cursor is in the geographic place name field where you

type in the place name in upper/lower case
 press <F3> to create that record
 repeat the procedure for all place names
 press <C2> twice to move to the next box of this screen.

Box 8B is the **INPUT TABLE FOR 100 000 SHEET AREAS**. Again the article reference number appears on the screen, and the cursor is located in the 100 000 sheet number field.

Type in the sheet number (valid numbers are 1050 - 9700)
 press <F3> to create that record
 repeat the procedure for other relevant sheet numbers
 press <C2> twice to move to the next box on this screen.

Box 8C is the **INPUT TABLE FOR 250 000 SHEET AREAS**. The article reference number appears on the screen with the cursor in the 250 000 sheet number field.

Type in the sheet number (valid numbers are SA54 - SS57 and 01 - 16)
 press <DOWN ARROW>
 repeat the procedure for other relevant sheet numbers
 press <C2> twice to finish the indexing cycle for one article.

Screen 2 reappears for the next article to be processed. If the next article comes from a different publication, press <C1> to get back to screen 1 to obtain the publication id. First, press <F2> to enter a query, then follow the procedure 3.2.1 from 'type in the abbreviated name of the publication...' on.

If there are no values to be input for geographic place names and map sheets,

press <F11> to get out of query mode
 <C2> as often as necessary to respond to all the messages and
 return to screen 2.

3.2.2 Entering new keywords

Select item 2 from the menu:

type 2<NEWLINE>

You will be prompted for the database manager's password. Type in the password and press <NEWLINE> which takes you into the entry screen for new keywords called NEW KEYWORD ENTRY. Then,

type in the keyword
press <C2> to commit it to the database and move into the box called
 DETAILS OF NEW KEYWORD.

The system assigns keyword id numbers automatically. The generated keyword appears in the second box. Follow the instructions on the screen, and

press <F11> to exit the form.

3.2.3 Entering new States

If a new State has to be added to the lookup table of State abbreviations (see Appendix C) select item 3 on the menu:

type 3<NEWLINE>

You will be prompted for the database manager's password. Type in the password and press <NEWLINE>, then

type in the abbreviation of the new State
press <C2> to move to the bottom box to enter the article reference
 number
 <F11> to return to the menu.

All instructions are on the screen.

3.2.4 Amending an article title

If an article title has to be amended in any way, select menu item 4:

type 4<NEWLINE>

Follow the instructions on the screen:

press <F2> for enter query
type in the article reference number in its field
press <F1> to retrieve the title of the reference
amend the title
press <F3> to commit the changes
 <F11> twice to return to the menu.

3.2.5 Making amendments to bibliographic details

To make amendments to the title, use item 4 of the menu (see 3.2.4).

If other amendments have to be made, use menu item 1 and move through the screens until you get to the one which retrieves the data to be amended. Note that system assigned values like publication id, source id and author id cannot be changed through the entry/update screens.

To make changes,

```

press    1<NEWLINE>
          <F1> to execute a query
          <C2> repeatedly until you get to the required screen (see
          Appendix E)
          <F2> to enter a query
type in the id number of the publication, source or article of which
details have to be amended
press    <F1> to execute the query on this id number.

```

After the record has appeared on the screen,

```

move into the field to be amended using <NEWLINE> or <HOME>
correct the entry
press    <F3> to commit the transaction to the database
          <F11> to get out of the screens.

```

In some cases it might be easier/quicker to delete the whole record (= screen entry) using <SHIFT><F9> and re-enter the correct data.

Note of caution: If an article has to be deleted altogether, make sure to delete first all entries in later screens, i.e. go to the last screen,

```

press    <SHIFT><F9> to delete the entry (= record)
          <C1> to move back one screen.

```

Repeat the procedure until you get to the screen called DETAILS OF ARTICLE,

```

press    <F11> to get back to the menu
type     4<NEWLINE> to get to the screen called ARTICLE TITLE UPDATES.

```

Follow the instructions on the screen to retrieve the article you want to delete. Then,

```

press    <SHIFT><F9> to delete the article
          <F3> to commit the transaction to the database.

```

3.2.6 Entering supplementary information on BMR publications

Supplementary information on BMR publications (Bulletins, Reports and Records) which is used by the Copy Service and Information Sections can be input through menu item 1. To access a separate screen called **AVAILABILITY AND COLLATION DETAILS FOR BMR PUBLICATIONS**,

press 1<NEWLINE>

which takes you into screen number 1, called **NAME OF PUBLICATION**.

Type Bureau#
press <F1> to query the database.

Scroll through the list of retrieved publications using the <DOWN ARROW> until you get to the BMR Records, for instance, then

press <C2> twice to confirm the selection and move to the next screen.

This second screen, called **LOCATION OF ARTICLE WITHIN THE PUBLICATION**, gives you a list of all the volumes/parts and years of the publication you selected in screen 1. In the case of BMR Records this list is extremely long and it is better to query the database again on the particular source id number or year of publication than to scroll through all the retrieved records to find the one you want to supplement the data for. To do that,

press <F2> to enter query
type in the source id number or the year of publication
press <F1> to execute the query.

If this query retrieves a list of records scroll through them using <DOWN ARROW> and/or <C4> until the cursor is positioned on the one required. Then

press <SHIFT><F2> to list all the available forms
type 12<NEWLINE>

which moves you into screen number 9 with volume/part code and source id number copied across from the previous screen.

Enter the supplementary data. Then,

press <F3> to commit the transaction to the database.

If you want to add data for more publications and you know their source id numbers you can stay in this screen and query the database on these numbers, one at a time, and enter the supplementary data for each one. To do this,

press <F10> to clear the block
<F2> to enter query
<HOME> to get to the source id field
type in the source id
press <F1> to execute the query
type in the supplementary data.

After entering all the data,

press <F11> to return to the menu or <C2> twice to return to screen 2.

3.3 Forms associated with stratigraphic names (menu items 6 - 9)

3.3.1 Published stratigraphic names

3.3.1.1 Entering records for existing stratigraphic names

Stratigraphic name/State combinations which already exist on the database and which are encountered while indexing can be input using menu item 6:

press 6<NEWLINE> to get to the screen called STRATIGRAPHIC NAME QUERY.

The cursor is in the stratigraphic name field.

Type in the name (or part of it using the %-wildcard)

press <F1> to execute the query.

The names which satisfy the query are retrieved. If no records are retrieved, check your spelling first, amend and press <F1> again to repeat the query. If there is no spelling error and no records are retrieved, this is a new stratigraphic name and it must be entered using menu item 7.

Scroll through the retrieved records by pressing <DOWN ARROW> until you come to the right combination of stratigraphic name and State, then

press <C2> to confirm the selection and move to the next block.

The second part of the screen is called STRATIGRAPHIC NAME DETAILS INPUT block. The cursor is in the field for the article reference number and the id number of the stratigraphic name has been copied down from the previous block.

Type in the reference number

press <NEWLINE>

type in the page/figure/map number and the type of usage, also the minimum and maximum geological age and any other relevant comments

press <F4> to create a record.

The combination of stratigraphic name id number and article reference number is checked against the existing records in the database and rejected if it already exists.

If the new record is accepted, a duplicate of it remains on the screen and the cursor returns to the previous block for querying the database on the next stratigraphic name. Repeat the above procedure. With the duplicate record still on the screen only the fields which are different need to be updated.

When all stratigraphic names are entered,

press <F3> to commit the transactions to the database

<F11> to return to the menu.

3.3.1.2 Entering records for new stratigraphic names

Stratigraphic names which were rejected via menu item 6 and which are not just variations to already existing names are entered through menu item 7:

press 7<NEWLINE>

which takes you into a screen similar to menu item 6 called **NEW STRATIGRAPHIC NAME**. The difference is that here the database is not queried first for existing names, rather the stratigraphic name/State combination is entered straight into the database. The cursor is in the stratigraphic name field.

Type in the stratigraphic name in full
press <NEWLINE>
type in the State abbreviation.

Check the spelling of the completed entry and when satisfied,

press <C2> twice to move to the next block.

The State abbreviation is automatically checked and if in accordance with the acceptable abbreviations the stratigraphic name/State combination is committed to the database and an id number is automatically created. This id number is copied to the next block called **STRATIGRAPHIC NAME DETAILS**.

The cursor is in the field for the article reference number.

Type in the reference number
press <NEWLINE>
type in the page/figure/map number and the type of usage, also the minimum and maximum geological age and any other relevant comments
press <C2> twice to move to the next block.

The third part of the screen is called **VARIATION LIST CATEGORY** block. The stratigraphic name id number and the date are automatically displayed.

Type in the variation list category type
press <C2> twice which returns you to the top of the screen.

Repeat the procedure for the next new stratigraphic name and

press <F11> to return to the menu when all names have been entered.

3.3.1.3 Making amendments to stratigraphic name details

To make amendments to stratigraphic name details use menu item 6:

press 6<NEWLINE> to get to the screen called STRATIGRAPHIC NAME QUERY.

The cursor is in the stratigraphic name field.

Type in the stratigraphic name (or part of it using the %-wildcard)

press <F1> to execute the query

<C2> to confirm the selection and move to the next block.

This part of the screen is the STRATIGRAPHIC NAME DETAILS INPUT block. The id number of the stratigraphic name has been copied down from the previous block. The cursor is in the article reference number field.

Press <F9> to clear the screen

<F2> to enter query

copy the stratigraphic name id number down from the top part of the screen

press <NEWLINE>

type in the number of the article to be amended

press <F1> to execute query

which retrieves the record to be amended. Change the details and

press <F3> to commit the transaction to the database

<F11> to return to the menu.

3.3.2 Reserved stratigraphic names

3.3.2.1 Entering a new reserved name

If requests are made for reserving new stratigraphic names, they are input into the reserved names table via menu item 8:

To enter a new stratigraphic name,

press 8<NEWLINE>

which takes you into the screen called **RESERVED NAME CARD** with the cursor in the reserved name field. Enter details in each field as appropriate by following the instructions on the screen. Use <NEWLINE> to move between fields. Note that the current date always has to be entered in the field: Date of last alteration. Then,

press <F4> to create a record

which takes the cursor back to the top of the screen. Repeat the procedure for all the reserved names that have to be entered, but after entering the values for the last reserved name do not press <F4>, but

press <F3> to commit the transactions
<F11> to return to the menu.

3.3.2.2 Updating reserved name records

Menu item 8 is also used for any of the following changes:

- making variations to reservation details of reserved stratigraphic names;
- recording the availability of definition cards for reserved names;
- changing the category of the reserved name to 'published' and transferring the 'available' status of a definition card to the published stratigraphic name once the reserved name is published;
- 'reserving' a variation to a published stratigraphic name as a result of receiving a definition card.

To make changes,

```
press      8<NEWLINE>
           <F2> to enter query
type in the abbreviated name with the %-wildcard
press      <F1> to execute the query.
```

Scroll through the retrieved records using <DOWN ARROW> until you come to the requested one, update the fields as necessary, moving through them with the <NEWLINE> and <HOME> keys. Then

```
press      <F3> to commit the changes to the database.
```

Note that the modification date is not entered when recording just the availability of a definition card.

When updating the category 'reserved' to 'published' follow the above procedure. If it is published in a slight variation to the reserved name, tag it as 'VAR' in the appropriate field. If a definition card exists for this name,

```
press      <C2> twice which moves you to the next screen.
```

This shows you the stratigraphic name as contained in the master list of stratigraphic names (table STRATNAME). If the name on the card matches the published stratigraphic name,

```
enter      ** in the CARD field
press      <F3> to commit the transaction
           <F11> to exit the form.
```

It is important that the name on the card matches the published form of the reserved name completely. If there is a variation the tag 'R' has to be replaced with 'RVP', but otherwise follow the procedure under 3.3.2.1. If the name is not already in the database, i.e. no id number exists for it, it must be entered as a new stratigraphic name, see procedure under 3.3.1.2.

3.3.2.3 Changing the status of definition card availability

To update the definition card status of a published name use menu item 9:

press 9<NEWLINE>

which takes you into a screen in query mode called AVAILABILITY OF A DEFINITION CARD FOR A PUBLISHED STRATIGRAPHIC NAME with the cursor in the stratigraphic name field. Follow the instructions on the screen:

type in the abbreviated name with the %-wildcard

press <F1> to execute the query

scroll through the retrieved records using <DOWN ARROW> until you get to the name you are looking for

press <NEWLINE>

type ** to confirm the availability of the definition card

press <F3> to commit the transaction.

Repeat the above procedure to process any other names, then

press <F11> to return to the menu.

3.4 Entering old stratigraphic names into the database

There is a big backlog of previously published stratigraphic names which have not yet been entered into the database. They are all alphabetically ordered and contained in folders. A data entry form called OLDSTRATS has been set up to enable the entry of these names. The entry screen can display 15 names.

To run the form,

```
type      OLDSTRATS<NEWLINE>
```

Before entering any new stratigraphic names, the database has to be queried as a final check to make sure that no attempt to put in a name twice is undertaken (there is a unique index on the STRATNAME table that does not allow for double entry of a stratigraphic name, but as you will be putting in batches of about fifteen names in one hit and the ORACLE error does not specify which name is being rejected, this check is a time saver).

To query the database,

```
press     <F2>
type      in the first few letters of the name with the %-wildcard
press     <F1> to execute the query.
```

All stratigraphic names which start with the combination of letters you put in will be retrieved. Scroll through the list of retrieved records by pressing the <DOWN ARROW> and check for the name you are looking for, also check the State name (the same stratigraphic name can be used in more than one State). If you come to the end of the retrieved list without finding the name, it has to be entered. Depending on the combination of letters you put in, you can check for several names at the same time.

```
Press     <SHIFT><F11> to clear the form.
```

Then enter the stratigraphic name, the State abbreviation and an * as indication that this name is referenced on the card in the fourth field (Card). Move into the next line using <DOWN ARROW> and repeat the entry procedure. After filling in the bottom line of the entry form, check your spelling and

```
press     <F3> to commit the entries to the database.
```

A message on the bottom of the screen will tell you that 15 records have been processed, e.g. 15 new names have been added to the database. At the same time each new name has been allocated its unique id number.

Repeat the procedure if you want to put in more new names, or

```
press     <F11> to exit the form.
```

4. REPORT PROCEDURES

4.1 Regular reports

To meet the national requirements several reports on the GEODX data have to be produced and sent out on a regular basis. The main ones are the Variation List including the Deletions List and the Automatic Lapse List as well as listings for the State Geological Surveys ('State Survey Requirements') and the Subcommittee reports.

4.1.1 The Variation List

The aim of the Variation List is to record all new additions, deletions and variations to the Register of Stratigraphic Names.

A suite of SQL retrieval files plus one reportwriter file have been set up to retrieve the information needed for the quarterly Variation List.

They are:

Part of Variation List	Name of retrieval file		Macro files	
	for checking	for laser	for checking	for laser
Definitions Published	DEFPLIST.SQL	DEFPLASER.SQL	DEFPLIST	DEFPLASER
Other New Names	ONLIST.SQL	ONLASER.SQL	ONLIST	ONLASER
Names Reserved	RESLIST.SQL	RESLASER.SQL	RESLIST	RESLASER
Reserved Names No Longer Required	RESNLIST.SQL	RESNLASER.SQL	RESNLIST	RESNLASER
Reserved Names Now Published	RESPLIST.SQL	RESPLASER.SQL	RESPLIST	RESPLASER
Variations to Reserved Names	RESVLIST.SQL	RESVLASER.SQL	RESVLIST	RESVLASER
Reference List	REFLIST.SQL	REFLASER.RPT	REFLIST	REFLASER

For each edition of the Variation List the SQL functions in these retrieval files have to be updated so as to retrieve the information relevant to the current reporting period. To do that, retrieve the files one by one into the screen editor SED by typing:

```
ILA.LIB>SED <filename>, e.g.      SED ONLIST.SQL<NEWLINE>
```

Then modify the text on the line(s) that contains the WHERE clause specifying the relevant time period or the reference numbers indexed in that time span, e.g. for ONLIST.SQL:

```
type      MOD 18<NEWLINE>
change    the two reference numbers to the first and the last reference
          indexed in the reporting period by typing over them
press     <NEWLINE><ESCAPE><F12> to save the file under its old name.
```

Edit all the .SQL files and the REFLASER.RPT file and then run the ...LIST.SQL files by typing in the name of the relevant macro file, e.g.

```
type      ONLIST<NEWLINE>
```

to run the retrieval program for 'Other New Names' for checking purposes.

The listings produced should be checked for accuracy and completeness. If there are any problems (e.g. missing names or reference numbers) check the retrieval program files first to see whether the edited dates or reference numbers were input correctly, then check the data in the database by using the query screens or SQL queries. If you still can't solve the problem, contact the database manager for help.

Amended programs or data require the relevant programs to be run again to make sure that they retrieve the correct information.

When you are satisfied that all programs produce the right lists, run the macros for the laser printer version of the retrievals, including the report file for reference retrieval, e.g. type

```
DEFPLASER<NEWLINE>
```

These produce files on your directory which have the suffix .LIS appended to the filename, e.g. DEFPLASER.LIS.

These .LIS files can be edited in SED by typing in, e.g.

```
SED DEFPLASER.LIS<NEWLINE>
and then using the editing functions, e.g. MOD, IN, DEL.
```

The laser printout files for:

```
Other New Names          -  ONLASER.LIS
Reserved Names Published -  RESPLASER.LIS
```

do not include a 'Comments' column. The comments have to be taken from the big printouts for checking:

```
ONLIST.LIS
RESPLIST.LIS
```

and added in the editing process at the appropriate place. The same procedure should be applied to the code 'redefined' in DEFPLASER.LIS.

The file called HEADING is also updated in SED (change the number and the date).

After editing each file separately they are joined together to produce a file called VARLASER.LIS. First, check to see if the previous VARLASER.LIS file still exists on your directory:

```
type      F/S/AS VARLASER.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

and if it does exist,

```
type      DEL/V VARLASER.LIS<NEWLINE> to delete it.
```

Now join the new files by typing:

```
COPY VARLASER.LIS HEADING RESLASER.LIS RESVLASER.LIS.....
```

in the order they are to appear in the Variation List, the last file is REFLASER.LIS. Then press <NEWLINE>.

Get a printout of the joined file for checking by typing:

QPR VARLASER.LIS<NEWLINE>

This combined file VARLASER.LIS is then imported and edited in CEO from where it is sent to the laser printer, but first delete the old version of VARLASER.WRD:

```

type      CEO<NEWLINE>
press     5<NEWLINE> for filing
          3<NEWLINE> for delete document
          <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
          5<NEWLINE> for delete document
type in the number of the document<NEWLINE>
press     <F11><F11>
          7<NEWLINE> for import (document from other systems to CEO)
type      VARLASER.LIS<NEWLINE>
          TXT<NEWLINE>
          WRD<NEWLINE>
          N<NEWLINE> for reformatting
press     <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
type      VARLASER.WRD<NEWLINE>
press     <F1> for execute.

```

You then receive a message that your file has been imported.

```

Press     <CANCEL/EXIT> to return to the main menu
          2<NEWLINE> for edit document
          <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
type      VARLASER.WRD<NEWLINE> to bring the file up on the screen
          then edit the file (create a new format ruler, change the layout,
          put in heading lines at top of pages etc.)
press     <CANCEL/EXIT>Y<NEWLINE> to return to the main menu
          4<NEWLINE> for print document
          <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
type      VARLASER.WRD<NEWLINE>
press     2<NEWLINE> (print after changing specifications)
          <NEWLINE> until you get to:
Use information from a print layout? (Y/N)
type      Y<NEWLINE>
          VARLASER<NEWLINE>
press     <F1><F11>Y<NEWLINE> to print the document and exit from CEO.

```

The document will be printed on the laser printer and can be picked up from the computer room.

4.1.2 The Deletions List

By decision of the Stratigraphic Nomenclature Committee in August 1973, reserved names which have not been published within five years of reservation are removed (tagged as NLR = no longer required) from the list of reserved names and become available for use by others unless a request to reserve the name for a further five years has been received.

Once a year (around July), a list of the reserved names to be deleted from the Reserved Names Index is circulated with the quarterly Variation List. Two retrieval files have been set up to generate the Deletions List: DELLIST.SQL and DELLASER.SQL.

Before running the retrieval files they both have to be edited in the screen editor SED, e.g.

```

type      SED DELLIST.SQL<NEWLINE>
          MOD 6<NEWLINE>
change    year and number of the list<NEWLINE>
move down to the dates and change them
press     <NEWLINE><ESCAPE><F12> to save the file under its old name.

```

DELLIST.SQL is then run by typing in the name of the relevant macro:

```

type      DELLIST<NEWLINE>

```

which produces a listing of all the reserved names that have not been published in the last five years and have not been requested to be reserved for another five years with the reservation date and the name of their originator.

Check this list for completeness and accuracy, make any necessary amendments in the database, then run the laser printer version of the Deletions List:

```

type      DELLASER<NEWLINE>

```

The retrieval file DELLASER.SQL produces a listing in a file called DELLASER.LIS on your directory. DELLASER.LIS is imported into CEO, edited (if necessary), reformatted and then sent to the laser printer, but first you have to delete the old version of DELLASER.WRD:

```

type      CEO<NEWLINE>
press     5<NEWLINE> for filing
          3<NEWLINE> for delete document
          <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
          5<NEWLINE> for delete document
type in the number of the document<NEWLINE>
press     <F11> to return to the filing menu
          7<NEWLINE> for import (document from other system to CEO)
type      DELLASER.LIS<NEWLINE>
          TXT<NEWLINE>
          WRD<NEWLINE>
          N<NEWLINE> for reformat
press     <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
type      DELLASER.WRD<NEWLINE>
change the document summary (if necessary)
press     <F1> to import document.

```

You then receive a message that your document has been imported.

Press <F11> to return to the main menu
 2<NEWLINE> for edit document
 <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
 type DELLASER.WRD<NEWLINE> to bring the file up on the screen
 then edit the file (create a new format ruler, change the layout,
 put in heading lines at top of pages etc.)
 press <F11>Y<NEWLINE>Y<NEWLINE> to return to the main menu
 4<NEWLINE> for print document
 <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
 type DELLASER.WRD<NEWLINE>
 press 2<NEWLINE> (print after changing specifications)
 <NEWLINE> until you get to:
 Use information from a print layout? (Y/N)
 type Y<NEWLINE>
 DELLASER<NEWLINE>
 press <F1><F11>Y<NEWLINE> to print the document and exit from CEO.

The document will be printed on the laser printer and can be picked up from the computer room.

4.1.3 The Automatic Lapse List

The Deletions List is circulated in July and replies are expected by December. Around May of the following year an Automatic Lapse List is produced and sent out with the next Variation List. This list contains all the reserved names on the Deletions List for which no replies have been received.

Two retrieval files have been set up to generate the Automatic Lapse List: ALLIST.SQL and ALLASER.SQL.

Before running the retrieval files they both have to be edited in the screen editor SED, e.g.

```

type      SED ALLIST.SQL<NEWLINE>
          MOD 6<NEWLINE>
change   year and number of the list<NEWLINE>
move down to the dates and change them
press    <NEWLINE><ESCAPE><F12> to save the file under its old name.

```

ALLIST.SQL is then run by typing in the name of the relevant macro:

```

type      ALLIST<NEWLINE>

```

which produces a listing of all the reserved names that have not been published in the last five years and have not been requested to be reserved for another five years with the reservation date and the name of their originator.

Check this list for completeness and accuracy, make any necessary amendments in the database, then run the laser printer version of the Automatic Lapse List:

```

type      ALLASER<NEWLINE>

```

The retrieval file ALLASER.SQL produces a listing in a file called ALLASER.LIS on your directory. ALLASER.LIS is imported into CEO, edited (if necessary), reformatted and then sent to the laser printer, but first you have to delete the old version of ALLASER.WRD:

```

type      CEO<NEWLINE>
press     5<NEWLINE> for filing
          3<NEWLINE> for delete document
          <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
          5<NEWLINE> for delete document
type in the number of the document
press     <F11> to return to the filing menu
          7<NEWLINE> for import (document from other system to CEO)
type      ALLASER.LIS<NEWLINE>
          TXT<NEWLINE>
          WRD<NEWLINE>
          N<NEWLINE> for reformat
press     <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
type      ALLASER.WRD<NEWLINE>
change the document summary (if necessary)
press     <F1> to import the document.

```

You then receive a message that your document has been imported.

press <F11> to return to the main menu
2<NEWLINE> for edit document
<NEWLINE><NEWLINE>

type ALLASER.WRD<NEWLINE> to bring the file up on the screen
then edit the file (create a new format ruler, change the layout,
put in heading lines at top of pages etc.)

press <F11>Y<NEWLINE> to return to the main menu
4<NEWLINE> for print document
<NEWLINE><NEWLINE>

type ALLASER.WRD<NEWLINE>

press 2<NEWLINE> (print after changing specifications)
<NEWLINE> until you get to:
Use information from a print layout? (Y/N)

type Y<NEWLINE>
DELLASER<NEWLINE>

press <F1><F11>Y<NEWLINE> to print the document and exit from CEO.

The document will be printed on the laser printer and can be picked up from the computer room.

4.1.4 Annual Cumulation of the Variation List

Annual lists of new published stratigraphic names which have appeared in the Variation Lists are provided for the State Convenors. The project originated as an assistance to the Convenors who were compiling such lists manually and then publishing them in various journals. The States involved are NSW, Qld, SA, WA, Vic and Tas.

The categories RNP (= reserved names published) and ON (= other new names) and the relevant GEODX references are retrieved.

The retrieval files are called:

STRESPLASER.SQL and STONLASER.SQL

and the report file for printing the references is STVAR.SQR.

Both retrieval files have to be edited in SED for one State before running them, e.g.

```
type      SED STRESPLASER.SQL<NEWLINE>
          MOD 16<NEWLINE>
```

and change the reference numbers to the first and the last reference indexed during the year by typing over them

```
press      <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
```

and change the name of the State by typing over it

```
press      <NEWLINE><ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.
```

Run both files by typing in the name of the relevant macro file, e.g.

```
type      STRESPLASER<NEWLINE>
```

which produces a computer printout and a .LIS file on your directory for each of the two retrievals.

Collect the printouts from the computer room and check them for completeness and accuracy. If you are satisfied that the retrievals are correct you can join the .LIS files and the headings file STHEADING by typing in, e.g. for the Northern Territory:

```
COPY/D NTVAR STHEADING STRESPLASER.LIS STONLASER.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

This joined file called NTVAR (NSWVAR, VICVAR, TASVAR...) can be edited in SED:

```
type      SED NTVAR<NEWLINE>
```

and make the necessary changes with the MOD, IN, DEL... functions.

Send the file to the lineprinter queue:

```
type      QPRINT NTVAR<NEWLINE>
```

For printing out the references for each State,

```
type      STVAR<NEWLINE>
```

You will be prompted for the State's abbreviation and the article numbers of the first and the last reference input into GEODX during the year.

Repeat the procedure for each State and collect the printouts from the computer room.

4.1.5 State Survey Requirements

A quarterly printout of GEODX references per State and indexes of authors, keywords, sheet areas and stratigraphic names pertaining to the States are sent out with the Variation List to the Geological Surveys of NSW, WA, Tas, Qld and PNG.

The four index retrieval files are called

```
SSREQ1.SQL    SSREQ2.SQL    SSREQ3.SQL    SSREQ4.SQL
```

and the report file for printing the references is SSREQ.RPT.

All files have to be edited in SED for one State before running them, e.g.

```
type      SED SSREQ1.SQL<NEWLINE>
```

and change the heading (State name and time period) and the numbers of the first and the last reference indexed in the time period. Run the files by typing in the name of the relevant macro file, e.g.

```
type      SSREQ1<NEWLINE>
```

Do this for all four index retrieval files for one State.

To retrieve the GEODX references for each State edit SSREQ.RPT in SED:

```
type      SED SSREQ.RPT<NEWLINE>
type      MOD 46<NEWLINE>
           and change the reference numbers<NEWLINE>
           and the name of the state<NEWLINE>
press    <ESCAPE>
type      MOD ..<NEWLINE>
           change the State<NEWLINE>
           change the time period<NEWLINE>
press    <ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.
```

Then run the report by typing in the name of the macro:

```
type      SSREQ<NEWLINE>
```

A message will come up on your screen to notify you when the batch job has been completed.

Join all index files for one State together by typing, e.g. for Tasmania:

```
COPY/D TAS SSREQ1.LIS SSREQ2.LIS SSREQ3.LIS SSREQ4.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

Repeat the whole procedure for each State (for Queensland you only need to run SSREQ4.SQL, the stratigraphic names index file, and SSREQ.RPT, the reference list). Call the joined files: NSW WA TAS QLD PNG.

The joined files can be edited in SED, if necessary:

```
type      SED TAS<NEWLINE>
```

and make the necessary changes with MOD, IN, DEL... functions.

Send the file to the printer by typing in, e.g.:

```
QPRINT TAS<NEWLINE>
```

which sends the file to the lineprinter queue. Send all five State files to the lineprinter and pick the printouts up from the computer room.

4.1.6 Annual Cumulation of the State Survey Requirements

At the end of the year the Annual Cumulation of the State Survey Requirements is sent out with the Variation List to the State Surveys.

To retrieve the annual listings follow the procedure for the State Survey Requirements. The difference is that this time you have to type in the numbers of the first and the last reference indexed during the whole year when editing the retrieval files SSREQ1.SQL, SSREQ2.SQL, SSREQ3.SQL, SSREQ4.SQL, SSREQ.RPT in SED. Change the heading accordingly.

4.1.7 Reserved Names Lists for the Subcommittees

Lists of reserved names called Status of Reserved Names are generated every three months for each State and sent out with the Variation List. The aim is to involve the Subcommittees, actively, in checking for any errors which may have occurred when reserving names.

A retrieval file called SUBCOMM.SQL has been set up which retrieves all the names reserved in a particular State.

Run the retrieval by typing in the name of the macro file:

```
type      SUBCOMM<NEWLINE>
```

You will be prompted for the name of the State (spelled out), the reporting date twice (= last date of the quarter being reported on, format: 01-JUL-89), and the State abbreviation.

Repeat the procedure for each of the States NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, Vic, ACT and NT.

Collect the printouts from the computer room and check them for completeness and accuracy.

4.1.8 Register of stratigraphic names published

Once a year a complete listing of stratigraphic names published is produced for reference and checking purposes.

To run the retrieval file called REGISTER.SQL type in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type REGISTER<NEWLINE>
```

This produces a very large printout called REGISTER.LIS which will tie up the lineprinter for quite some time. Tell the computer operator in advance that you will be running this program.

Requests for lists of stratigraphic names for individual States can come from various organisations. To produce the requested listings a retrieval file called STREGISTER.SQL has been written.

Before running it the name of the State required has to be entered in the heading and the WHERE statement of the file:

```
type SED STREGISTER.SQL<NEWLINE>
MOD 6<NEWLINE>
type over the name of the State
press <NEWLINE><NEWLINE><NEWLINE><NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
type over the name of the State<NEWLINE>
press <ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.
```

Then run the retrieval by typing in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type STREGISTER<NEWLINE>
```

and pick the printout up from the computer room.

4.2 Ad hoc reports

4.2.1 List of all reserved names at a certain date

Once a month a listing of all reserved names and their definition card status is produced for reference and checking purposes.

The retrieval file ALLRESLIST.SQL has been written to produce the list. Before running the retrieval, change the date in the title in SED:

```
type      SED ALLRESLIST.SQL<NEWLINE>
          MOD 5<NEWLINE>
and change the date to today's date<NEWLINE>
press    <ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.
```

Then run the retrieval by typing in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type      ALLRESLIST<NEWLINE>
```

and pick the printout up from the computer room.

4.2.2 Checking the data input in a certain time period

A program called DATA_IN.SQR is run to retrieve all the data pertaining to the references entered on a certain day for checking purposes.

To run the retrieval, type in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type      DATA_IN<NEWLINE>
```

You will be prompted for the date, format DD-MON-YY, e.g. 17-AUG-89. Pick up the list of references from the computer room and check them.

Another program called DATA_IN2.SQR can be run to retrieve all the data pertaining to references entered in a certain time period (other than one day).

To run it, type in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type      DATA_IN2<NEWLINE>
```

You will be prompted for the smallest and the biggest reference number input in the time period. The printout can be picked up from the computer room.

4.2.3 Checking the database contents

Once a year the contents of the database have to be checked for incorrect entries (e.g. misspelt stratigraphic names). A SQL program called CHECKER.SQL has been set up to retrieve complete listings and counts of all distinct values of:

states	CH_STATE.LIS
locations	CH_PLACE.LIS
names of publications	CH_PUB.LIS
geological provinces	CH_GEOLP.LIS
keywords	CH_KEY.LIS
authors	CH_AUTH.LIS
100 000 map sheets	CH_100K.LIS
250 000 map sheets	CH_250K.LIS

To run the program in batch mode type in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type      CHECKER<NEWLINE>
```

and pick the listings up from the computer room. Check the lists and then make all necessary amendments in the database.

As some of the listings are very large, copies of the .LIS files are not sent to your home directory, instead they are sent to a temporary GEODX directory.

4.2.4 Bibliographic details for specific reference numbers

A program called REFERENCES.RPT has been written to enable you to retrieve bibliographic details for specific reference numbers. Before you run the retrieval the file has to be edited in SED:

```
type      SED REFERENCES.RPT<NEWLINE>
          MOD 34<NEWLINE>
```

and change the existing reference numbers by typing over them
press <NEWLINE> after each number you type in
press <ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.

You can insert or delete lines if you need to put in more/less references by using the SED commands IN and DEL. Note that each number must be enclosed in single quotes and the last number is not followed by a comma.

To run the retrieval, type in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type      REFERENCES<NEWLINE>
```

and pick the listing up from the computer room.

4.2.5 References for specified reference numbers, sorted by first author

A program called AUTHOR.RPT retrieves references sorted alphabetically by first author. The reference numbers have to be input as a range in SED:

```
type      SED AUTHOR.RPT<NEWLINE>
          MOD 34<NEWLINE>
          and change the reference numbers by typing over them
press     <NEWLINE><ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.
```

Then run the retrieval by typing in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type      AUTHOR<NEWLINE>
```

The job runs in batch mode and you will be notified by a message on the screen when it is completed. Pick the printout up from the computer room.

4.2.6 Checking for existing stratigraphic names

A program called STRATNAMES.SQL enables you to check for existing stratigraphic names. It uses the %-wildcard for searching so it retrieves all similar names. Before running the program it has to be edited in SED:

```

type      SED STRATNAMES.SQL<NEWLINE>
          MOD 12<NEWLINE>
          type the abbreviated name you are searching for over the old name
press     <NEWLINE>
          repeat for as many stratigraphic names as you want to check for
press     <ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.

```

Note that all stratigraphic names have to be enclosed in single quotes and have to have a %-sign on either side of the meaningfully abbreviated name to enable as wide a search as possible. If you want to search for more/less names than there is space provided for in the file, use the SED commands IN and DEL to insert or delete lines.

Then run the retrieval by typing in the name of the relevant macro:

```

type      STRATNAMES<NEWLINE>

```

and pick the printout up from the computer room.

4.2.7 Listing details of stratigraphic names contained in a range of references

A program called STRAT.SQL has been written for listing all the stratigraphic names and their details contained in a specified range of reference numbers. To run the retrieval, type in the name of the relevant macro:

```
type      STRAT<NEWLINE>
```

You will be prompted for the lowest and the highest reference number of the range you want to specify before the retrieval can proceed.

The printout can be picked up from the computer room.

4.2.8 Obtaining references for specified stratigraphic names

A program called SLIST.RPT retrieves the bibliographic details of references containing specified stratigraphic names. Before running the program it has to be edited in SED:

```

type      SED SLIST.RPT<NEWLINE>
          MOD 39<NEWLINE>
          and type in the new names over the old ones
press     <NEWLINE>
          repeat for as many stratigraphic names as you want to check for
press     <ESCAPE><F12> to save the file.

```

Note that all stratigraphic names have to be enclosed in single quotes and that the meaningfully abbreviated names should have a %-sign on either side to enable as wide a search as possible.

Then run the retrieval by typing in the name of the relevant macro:

```

type      SLIST<NEWLINE>

```

This job runs in batch mode and you will be notified with a message on the screen when it has finished. Collect the printout from the computer room.

4.3 Standard library searches

A suite of SQL search routines has been developed for use by the librarian for standard queries. In each case the user is prompted for input of the information the database is to be queried on. The retrievals produce screen displays of bibliographic details of the references that satisfy the search conditions.

The names of these search files and their corresponding macros are:

AUTHOR_SEARCH.SQL	GOA.CLI
KEYWORD_SEARCH.SQL	GOK.CLI
GEOLPROV_SEARCH.SQL	GOG.CLI
LOCATION_SEARCH.SQL	GOL.CLI
MAP250_SEARCH.SQL	GOMB.CLI
MAP100_SEARCH.SQL	GOML.CLI
STATE_SEARCH.SQL	GOS.CLI
REFNO_SEARCH.SQL	GOR.CLI
KEYLOC.SQL	GOKL.CLI
KEYBIGM.SQL	GOKBM.CLI
KEYLITM.SQL	GOKLM.CLI
KEYGPROV.SQL	GOKG.CLI
KEYSTATE.SQL	GOKS.CLI

To run the query, type in the name of the relevant macro, e.g.:

```

type      GOA<NEWLINE>
          respond to the question by typing in the author's name
press     <NEWLINE>
          and respond to the next question.

```

A form which simultaneously accesses two views of the bibliographic data (reference number, year of publication, title, publication name, volume/part, pagination and author names) can be used for retrieving bibliographic details for a known reference number.

To use this form,

```

type      FINDREF<NEWLINE>

```

which takes you into the top block of the form.

```

Press     <F2> for enter query
type in the reference number (called CODE on the screen)
press     <F1> to execute the query.

```

The bibliographic details will be displayed on the screen.

To exit the form,

```

press     <F11>

```

This form can only be used for querying the database, not for entering or amending data.

4.4 Current Awareness Lists

One of the functions of the Stratigraphic Index Unit is to inform BMR staff of current indexed information. This is done by issuing the quarterly Current Awareness Lists.

There are three types of lists:

- General lists which are aimed at Sections within BMR:

Sedimentary Geology	Petrology and Geochemistry
Mineral Resources	Marine Studies
Geophysics	Engineering and Hydrology
Palaeontology	Petroleum

- Specialised lists provided for project groups:

Coal Studies	Devonian
Structure and Tectonics	Broken Hill
Triassic	Precambrian Biostratigraphy
Phosphate and the Cambrian	Nickel, Cobalt and Oil shale
Petroleum Provinces	
Geochronology and Precambrian Stratigraphy	

- Special requests from individuals:

Hydrology and Groundwater	Precious Metals
Geomagnetism	

Two outside organisations also benefit from this service under a cooperation agreement:

Australian Mineral Foundation - AESIS
Department of Primary Industries and Energy - STREAMLINE

The lists contain bibliographic details including map sheet areas, geological basin/province names and keywords of the references indexed in the previous three months and relevant to each search profile.

A suite of 25 SQR report files has been established in a separate subdirectory called CALS to retrieve the information relevant to the search profile for each of these lists. The macros, report files and corresponding lists are:

CAL1.CLI	CAL1.SQR	Australian Mineral Foundation
CAL2.CLI	CAL2.SQR	Broken Hill
CAL3.CLI	CAL3.SQR	Coal Studies
CAL4.CLI	CAL4.SQR	Devonian
CAL5.CLI	CAL5.SQR	Economic Geology
CAL6.CLI	CAL6.SQR	Engineering and Hydrology
CAL7.CLI	CAL7.SQR	Geochronology and Precambrian
CAL8.CLI	CAL8.SQR	Geomagnetism
CAL9.CLI	CAL9.SQR	Geophysics
CAL10.CLI	CAL10.SQR	Hydrogeology and Groundwater
CAL11.CLI	CAL11.SQR	Marine Studies
CAL12.CLI	CAL12.SQR	Mineral Resources
CAL13.CLI	CAL13.SQR	Nickel, Cobalt and Oil Shale
CAL14.CLI	CAL14.SQR	Palaeontology
CAL15.CLI	CAL15.SQR	Petroleum
CAL16.CLI	CAL16.SQR	Petroleum Provinces
CAL17.CLI	CAL17.SQR	Petrology and Geochemistry
CAL18.CLI	CAL18.SQR	Phosphate and Cambrian
CAL19.CLI	CAL19.SQR	Precambrian Biostratigraphy
CAL20.CLI	CAL20.SQR	Precious Metals
CAL21.CLI	CAL21.SQR	Sedimentary Geology
CAL22.CLI	CAL22.SQR	Streamline scan
CAL23.CLI	CAL23.SQR	Structure and Tectonics
CAL24.CLI	CAL24.SQR	Triassic
CAL25.CLI	CAL25.SQR	198.. BMR Publications

Run the retrievals by typing in the name of the relevant macro, e.g.:

```
type      CAL1<NEWLINE>
```

You will be prompted for the first and the last date of the time period. Repeat the procedure for report files CAL2 to CAL24. Listings files, called CAL1.LIS, CAL2.LIS, CAL3.LIS etc. are created in your subdirectory CALS and up to 24 laser printouts are available from the computer room. Note that some retrievals might not produce any output at all which means that there were no publications indexed in the reporting period which were relevant to the specific subject matter.

The annual listing of BMR publications (CAL25.SQR) is run only once a year.

If a list is several pages long you will usually find a reference split across two pages, i.e. reference number, author and title appear at the bottom of the first page and the remaining information is on the next page. In these cases the .LIS file has to be imported into CEO, edited and sent to the laser printer again.

Follow this procedure:

```
type      DIR CALS<NEWLINE> to get into your subdirectory
          CEO<NEWLINE> to call up CEO
          5<NEWLINE> for filing
          7<NEWLINE> for import document from other systems
          CAL2.LIS<NEWLINE>
press    <NEWLINE>
type     WRD<NEWLINE>
          N<NEWLINE> for not reformatting lines of text
```

```

press  <NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
type   CAL2.WRD<NEWLINE>
press  <F1> for define document summary

```

and the requested file will be imported into the new document;

```

press  <F11> to get back to the main menu
       2<NEWLINE> for edit document
       <NEWLINE><NEWLINE><NEWLINE>

```

Position the cursor on the ruler in the top left corner of the document and reformat the ruler:

```

press  <SHIFT><F3>
       <F1>
       <TAB> to the end of the line
       <-->> (right arrow) six times
type   R for right margin
press  <F1>
       <NEWLINE> for vertical spacing = 1
type   60<NEWLINE> for 60 lines per page.

```

Then move the cursor down the document and delete all the dashes using the <ARROW> keys and <F8> and underline the journal names using <SHIFT><F7>, underscore, <SHIFT><F4> or the <ARROW> keys. Complete the editing and

```

press  <F11>Y<NEWLINE> to return to the main menu
       4<NEWLINE> for print document
       <NEWLINE><NEWLINE><NEWLINE>
       2<NEWLINE> for change specifications

```

```

and change:  Printer to laser.i
             Print and save headers and footers? Y<NEWLINE>
             Edit them? Y<NEWLINE>
press       <NEWLINE> for create header
           3<NEWLINE> for three blank lines above header
           1<NEWLINE> for one blank line below header
           <CTRL><F4>
type       1 2 3<NEWLINE> for pages
press     <F1><F11><F1> to print the document
type     DIR/I<NEWLINE> to return to your main directory.

```

The document can be picked up from the computer room.

After editing and reprinting the lists which had to be amended, all the listings are assembled and distributed. Routing lists have been created in CEO which are amended, if necessary, and printed out to be attached to the appropriate lists.

After the Current Awareness Lists have been distributed the listings files on your directory can be deleted:

```
type      DIR CALS<NEWLINE> to get into your subdirectory
          DEL CAL+.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

which will remove all the current awareness lists off your directory in one hit.

```
Type      DIR/I<NEWLINE> to return to your main directory.
```

The lists which had to be edited in CEO will also need to be deleted:

```
type      DIR CALS<NEWLINE> to get into your subdirectory
          CEO<NEWLINE> to get into CEO
          5<NEWLINE> for filing
          3<NEWLINE> for delete documents
press     <NEWLINE><NEWLINE> to get to a list of all your files
          5<NEWLINE> for delete
and type  in the numbers of the files that can be deleted
press     <NEWLINE><F11><F11><F11>Y<NEWLINE> to get out of CEO
type      DIR/I<NEWLINE> to return to your main directory.
```

4.5 Monthly Statistics

A program called STATS.SQR is used to produce GEODX/Stratindex statistics.

It is run by typing:

```
STATS<NEWLINE>
```

You will be prompted for the first and the last date of the reporting period. This program can be run on a monthly, yearly or any other basis, depending on the entered dates.

4.6 Tidying up your directory

All the retrieval files you use to produce the various listings for the Variation List, the Deletions List, the Automatic Lapse List etc produce not only a computer printout (= hard copy) but also a copy of the list as a file with the suffix .LIS on your directory. Some of these .LIS files are very large and take up a lot of space on your directory. It is recommended that these files be deleted from your directory once the output has been processed. This will allow adequate space for future output and avoid jobs aborting owing to insufficient space.

Before deleting any files obtain a printout of the .LIS files on your printer:

```
press    <LOCAL PRINT>
         6<NEWLINE>
type     F/S/AS +.LIS<NEWLINE>
press    <LOCAL PRINT> to turn the printer off again.
```

Check the listing to see whether all the files are not needed anymore. If they can all be deleted,

```
type     DEL/C/V +.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

which will delete each .LIS file in order, with a verification message after you have confirmed that the file has to be deleted.

To delete the files individually name each file in turn, e.g.:

```
type     DEL/V ALLRESLIST.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

The retrieval files CHECKER.SQL, REGISTER.SQL and STREGISTER.SQL produce the largest .LIS files, but copies of these are not sent to your directory. They are sent to a temporary GEODX directory which has the capacity to handle these large files. You can delete these files, too:

```
type     DIR :ULD:GEODX<NEWLINE>
         F/S/AS +.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

to list the .LIS files. If they can all be deleted,

```
type     DEL/C/V +.LIS<NEWLINE>
```

which will delete each .LIS file in order, with a verification message after you have confirmed that the file has to be deleted.

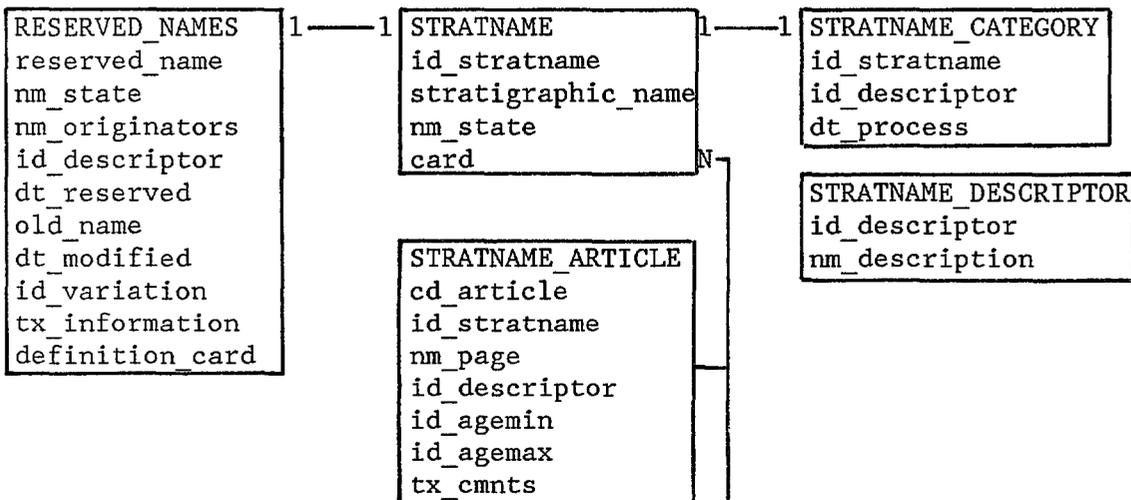
Or you can use the alternative method of deleting files individually by naming each file in turn:

```
type     DEL/V REGISTER.LIS<NEWLINE>
         DEL/V STREGISTER.LIS<NEWLINE>
         DEL/V CH_STATE.LIS<NEWLINE>
         DEL/V CH_PLACE.LIS<NEWLINE>
         etc
```

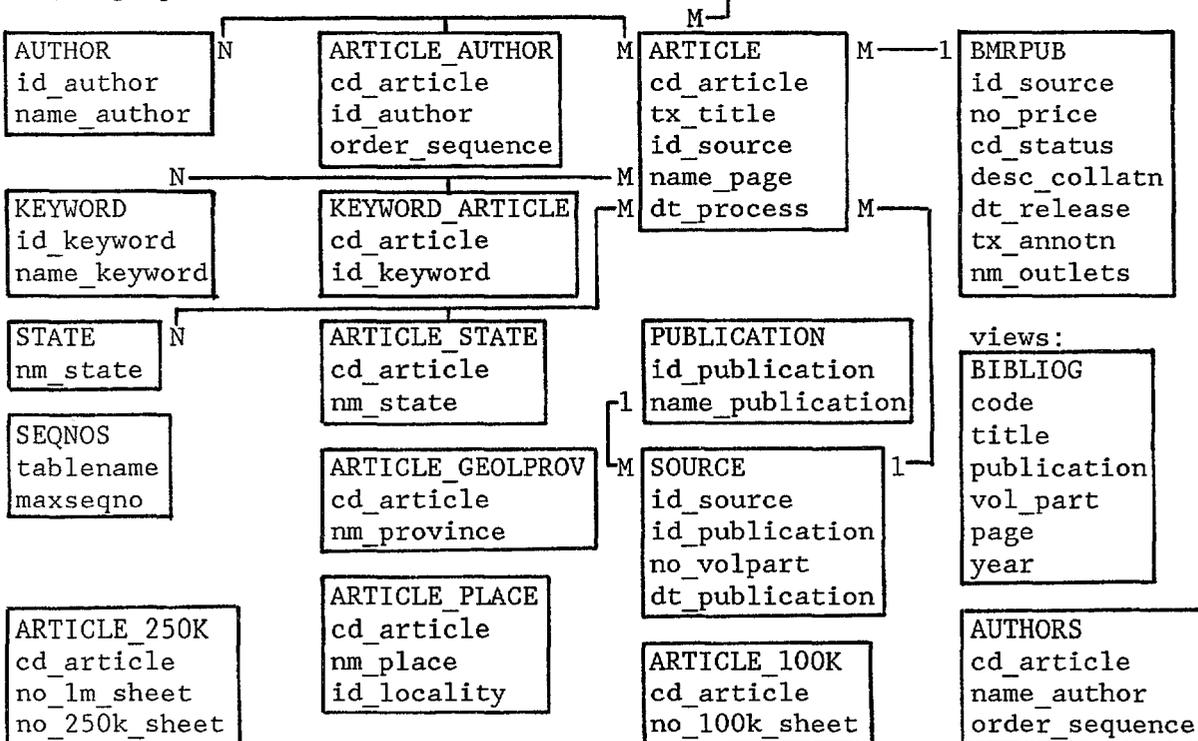
To return to your own directory, type `DIR/I<NEWLINE>`

APPENDIX A: Logical record structure of the GEODX database

Stratigraphic names



Bibliographic details



Relationships: 1-1 one-to-one
 1-M one-to-many
 M-N many-to-many

APPENDIX B: Schema of GEODX

```

*****
*
*   DATABASE SCHEMA FOR   *
*       GEODX             *
*
*   PART 1 - BIBLIOGRAPHIC *
*           DETAILS       *
*
*   Designed by K.MODRAK  *
*   Loaded early August 1987 *
*   Last modified 12/10/89 SL *
*****

```

```

cmts
cmts Master table of authors
cmts
cmts
CREATE TABLE AUTHOR
(ID_AUTHOR NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
NAME_AUTHOR CHAR(60) NOT NULL)
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;

```

```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_AUTHOR
ON AUTHOR(NAME_AUTHOR);

```

```

CREATE INDEX IND_AUTHOR_01
ON AUTHOR(ID_AUTHOR);

```

```

cmts
cmts Authors are related to articles
cmts
cmts
CREATE TABLE ARTICLE_AUTHOR
(CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
ID_AUTHOR NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
ORDER_SEQUENCE NUMBER(2) NOT NULL)
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;

```

```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_AUTHOR
ON ARTICLE_AUTHOR(CD_ARTICLE, ID_AUTHOR);

```

```

CREATE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_AUTHOR_02
ON ARTICLE_AUTHOR(ID_AUTHOR);

```

```

cmts
cmts Master table of keywords
cmts
cmts
CREATE TABLE KEYWORD
(ID_KEYWORD NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
NAME_KEYWORD CHAR(40) NOT NULL)
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_3;

```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_KEYWORD  
ON KEYWORD(NAME_KEYWORD);
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_KEYWORD_02  
ON KEYWORD(ID_KEYWORD);
```

```
cmts  
cmts Keywords are related to articles  
cmts  
cmts  
CREATE TABLE KEYWORD_ARTICLE  
(CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
ID_KEYWORD NUMBER(5) NOT NULL)  
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_KEYWORD_ARTICLE  
ON KEYWORD_ARTICLE(CD_ARTICLE, ID_KEYWORD);
```

```
CREATE INDEX IND_KEYWORD_ARTICLE_02  
ON KEYWORD_ARTICLE(ID_KEYWORD);
```

```
cmts  
cmts Master table of States for lookup  
cmts  
cmts  
CREATE TABLE STATE  
(NM_STATE CHAR(6) NOT NULL)  
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_4;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_STATE  
ON STATE(NM_STATE);
```

```
cmts  
cmts States are related to articles  
cmts  
cmts  
CREATE TABLE ARTICLE_STATE  
(CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
NM_STATE CHAR(6) NOT NULL)  
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_STATE  
ON ARTICLE_STATE(CD_ARTICLE, NM_STATE);
```

```
cmts  
cmts Geological provinces are related  
cmts to articles  
cmts  
cmts  
CREATE TABLE ARTICLE_GEOLPROV  
(CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
NM_PROVINCE CHAR(85) NOT NULL)  
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_GEOLPROV  
ON ARTICLE_GEOLPROV(CD_ARTICLE, NM_PROVINCE);
```

cmts
 cmts Geographic locations are related
 cmts to articles

cmts
 cmts
 CREATE TABLE ARTICLE_PLACE
 (CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
 NM_PLACE CHAR(40) NOT NULL,
 ID_LOCALITY NUMBER)
 SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_PLACE
 ON ARTICLE_PLACE(CD_ARTICLE,NM_PLACE);

CREATE INDEX IND_LOCALITY
 ON ARTICLE_PLACE(ID_LOCALITY);

CREATE INDEX IND_PLACE
 ON ARTICLE_PLACE(NM_PLACE);

cmts
 cmts 100K sheets are related to articles
 cmts
 cmts

CREATE TABLE ARTICLE_100K
 (CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
 NO_100K_SHEET CHAR(4) NOT NULL)
 SPACE SPACE_GEODX_3;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_100K
 ON ARTICLE_100K(CD_ARTICLE,NO_100K_SHEET);

cmts
 cmts 250K sheets are related to articles
 cmts
 cmts

CREATE TABLE ARTICLE_250K
 (CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
 NO_1M_SHEET CHAR(4) NOT NULL,
 NO_250K_SHEET NUMBER(2) NOT NULL)
 SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_250K
 ON ARTICLE_250K(CD_ARTICLE,NO_1M_SHEET,NO_250K_SHEET);

CREATE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_250K_03
 ON ARTICLE_250K(NO_1M_SHEET,NO_250K_SHEET);

cmts
 cmts Details of the articles
 cmts
 cmts

CREATE TABLE ARTICLE
 (TX_TITLE CHAR(240) NOT NULL,
 ID_SOURCE NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
 CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
 NAME_PAGE CHAR(50),
 DT_PROCESS DATE)
 SPACE SPACE_GEODX_1;

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE
ON ARTICLE(CD_ARTICLE);
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_ARTICLE_01
ON ARTICLE(ID_SOURCE, CD_ARTICLE);
```

```
cmts
cmts Master table of publications
cmts
cmts
CREATE TABLE PUBLICATION
(ID_PUBLICATION NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
NAME_PUBLICATION CHAR(100) NOT NULL)
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_3;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_PUBLICATION
ON PUBLICATION(NAME_PUBLICATION);
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_PUBLICATION_02
ON PUBLICATION(ID_PUBLICATION);
```

```
cmts
cmts Vol/part details of publications
cmts
cmts
CREATE TABLE SOURCE
(ID_SOURCE NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
ID_PUBLICATION NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
NO_VOLPART CHAR(20),
DT_PUBLICATION NUMBER(4) NOT NULL)
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_SOURCE
ON SOURCE(ID_PUBLICATION, NO_VOLPART, DT_PUBLICATION);
```

```
CREATE INDEX IND_SOURCE_01
ON SOURCE(NO_VOLPART);
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_SOURCE_02
ON SOURCE(ID_SOURCE, ID_PUBLICATION);
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_SOURCE_03
ON SOURCE(ID_SOURCE);
```

```
CREATE INDEX IND_SOURCE_04
ON SOURCE(ID_PUBLICATION);
```

```
cmts
cmts Collation details of BMR publications
cmts
cmts
CREATE TABLE BMRPUB
(ID_SOURCE NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
NO_PRICE NUMBER(7,2),
CD_STATUS CHAR(2),
DESC_COLLATN CHAR(40),
DT_RELEASE CHAR(4),
TX_ANNOTN CHAR(240),
NM_OUTLETS CHAR(30))
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_2;
```

```
CREATE INDEX IND_BMRPUB
ON BMRPUB(ID_SOURCE);
```

```
cmts
```

```
cmts Sequence # for new additions
```

```
cmts Update #s after load
```

```
cmts
```

```
cmts
```

```
CREATE TABLE SEQNOS
```

```
(TABLENAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
MAXSEQNO NUMBER)
```

```
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_4;
```

```
INSERT INTO SEQNOS VALUES ('PUBLICATION',1);
```

```
INSERT INTO SEQNOS VALUES ('SOURCE',1);
```

```
INSERT INTO SEQNOS VALUES ('AUTHOR',1);
```

```
INSERT INTO SEQNOS VALUES ('KEYWORD',1);
```

```
cmts View created for the retrieval of
cmts bibliographic data.
```

```
cmts
```

```
CREATE TABLE BIBLIOG
```

```
(CODE CHAR(8),
```

```
TITLE CHAR(240),
```

```
PUBLICATION CHAR(100),
```

```
VOL_PART CHAR(20),
```

```
PAGE CHAR(50),
```

```
YEAR NUMBER(4))
```

```
SPACE SPACE_GEODX_?
```

```
rem View created for the retrieval of authors
```

```
rem
```

```
CREATE VIEW AUTHORS (CD_ARTICLE,NAME_AUTHOR,ORDER_SEQUENCE)
```

```
AS SELECT CD_ARTICLE,NAME_AUTHOR,ORDER_SEQUENCE
```

```
FROM AUTHOR,ARTICLE_AUTHOR
```

```
WHERE AUTHOR.ID_AUTHOR = ARTICLE_AUTHOR.ID_AUTHOR;
```

```
rem
```

```

*****
*                                     *
*   DATABASE SCHEMA                 *
*       FOR GEODX                   *
*                                     *
*   PART 2 - STRATIGRAPHIC         *
*       NAMES                       *
*                                     *
*   Designed by K.MODRAK           *
*   Loaded 8/3/88                 *
*   Last modified 12/10/89  SL *
*****

rem
rem Look-up tables common to all types of
rem stratigraphic names
rem * State table which is already available.
rem * Stratigraphic name-use type which
rem   includes strat name Variation List-type.
rem   A table of descriptors to tag the way
rem   a stratigraphic name is used in a reference
rem   or to which Variation List category it belongs.
rem
CREATE TABLE STRATNAME_DESCRIPTOR
(ID_DESCRIPTOR CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
NM_DESCRIPTION CHAR(20) NOT NULL)
SPACE SPACE_STRAT_1;

rem
rem A master table of all published
rem stratigraphic names. Each name is
rem uniquely defined with a State.
rem
CREATE TABLE STRATNAME
(ID_STRATNAME NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
STRATIGRAPHIC_NAME CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
NM_STATE CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
CARD CHAR(2) NULL)
SPACE SPACE_STRAT_4;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_STRATNAME
ON STRATNAME(STRATIGRAPHIC_NAME,NM_STATE);

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_STRATNAME_01
ON STRATNAME(ID_STRATNAME);

CREATE INDEX IND_STRATNAME_02
ON STRATNAME(STRATIGRAPHIC_NAME);

```

rem A table of reference details for all
rem published stratigraphic names.

rem

```
CREATE TABLE STRATNAME_ARTICLE
(CD_ARTICLE CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
ID_STRATNAME NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
NM_PAGE CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
ID_DESCRIPTOR CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
ID_AGEMIN CHAR(40),
ID_AGEMAX CHAR(40),
TX_CMNTS CHAR(100))
SPACE SPACE_STRAT_5;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_STRATNAME_ARTICLE
ON STRATNAME_ARTICLE(CD_ARTICLE, ID_STRATNAME);
```

```
CREATE INDEX IND_STRATNAME_ARTICLE_01
ON STRATNAME_ARTICLE(CD_ARTICLE);
```

```
CREATE INDEX IND_STRATNAME_ARTICLE_02
ON STRATNAME_ARTICLE(ID_STRATNAME);
```

rem BRUCE.MASTER_AGE is a look-up
rem table of all geological ages.
rem The table is under construction
rem by PEDIN.

rem A table which relates any new published
rem stratigraphic name to a Variation List
rem category. The ID_DESCRIPTOR in combination
rem with DT_PROCESS provides the data required.
rem

```
CREATE TABLE STRATNAME_CATEGORY
(ID_STRATNAME NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
ID_DESCRIPTOR CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
DT_PROCESS DATE NOT NULL)
SPACE SPACE_STRAT_2;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_STRATNAME_CATEGORY
ON STRATNAME_CATEGORY(ID_STRATNAME, ID_DESCRIPTOR);
```

rem A table of details on reserved names
rem These names are independant of the
rem published names in STRATNAME.

rem

```
CREATE TABLE RESERVED_NAMES
(RESERVED_NAME CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
NM_STATE CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
NM_ORIGINATORS CHAR(80) NOT NULL,
ID_DESCRIPTOR CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
DT_RESERVED DATE,
OLD_NAME CHAR(50),
DT_MODIFIED DATE,
ID_VARIATION CHAR(4),
TX_INFORMATION CHAR(80),
DEFINITION_CARD CHAR(2))
SPACE SPACE_STRAT_3;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_RESERVED_NAMES  
ON RESERVED_NAMES(RESERVED_NAME, NM_STATE);
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND_RESERVED_NAMES_01  
ON RESERVED_NAMES(RESERVED_NAME);
```

```
rem The SEQNOS table has to be updated  
rem to provide the automatic numbers for  
rem the id_stratname.
```

```
INSERT INTO SEQNOS VALUES  
( 'STRATNAME', '22892' );
```

APPENDIX C: Abbreviations used in GEODX

Descriptor id	Description
BD	Briefly described
DEF	Defined
DESC	Described
FD	Fully described
M	Mention
NLR	No longer required
OK	Acceptable variation
ON	Other new name
P	Published
RDEF	Redefined
R	Reserved
RNP	Reserved name published
RVP	Published name receives definition card
VAR	Variation

State abbreviation

ACT
Ant
Aust
Chr.Is
CocosI
HeardI
IrJaya
NSW
NT
NZ
Nor.Is
OS
PNG
Qld
SA
Sol.Is
Tas
Timor
USSR
Van
Vic
WA

APPENDIX D: GEODX data entry coding sheets

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET FOR STRATIGRAPHIC NAMES

Database: GEODX	MENU 6	Date:	Page of
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40		

Stratigraphic name																																			
State																																			
Article No.																																			
Location																																			
Usage type																																			
Youngest age																																			
Oldest age																																			
Comments																																			

Stratigraphic name																																			
State																																			
Article No.																																			
Location																																			
Usage type																																			
Youngest age																																			
Oldest age																																			
Comments																																			

Stratigraphic name																																			
State																																			
Article No.																																			
Location																																			
Usage type																																			
Youngest age																																			
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Usage type																																			
Youngest age																																			
Oldest age																																			
Comments																																			

APPENDIX E: GEODX data entry screens

1.

**** NAME OF PUBLICATION ****

Publication
Id Number

Name of the publication/publisher

175	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia
176	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia & Aust. Nat. Antarctic R
177	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia & Department of Mines &
178	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia & Geological Survey of M
179	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia & Geological Survey of P
180	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia & Geological Survey of Q
181	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia & Geological Survey of W
182	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia, 1:100 000 Geol. Map Com
183	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia, Bulletin
184	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia, Mineral Resources Repor
185	Bureau Mineral Resources, Australia, Report
191	Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia, Record
188	Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia, Resource Report

Select publication name, or type in the new name, and then press C2.

Char Mode: Replace Page 1

Count: *13

2.

**** LOCATION OF ARTICLE WITHIN PUBLICATION ****

Source id number	Publication id number	Volume and/or part	Publication Date
1061	175	139	1973
1062	175	163	1973
1063	175	192	1978
1064	175	1v	1953
1065	175	1v	1956
1066	175	1v	1958
1067	175	1v	1961
1068	175	1v	1967
1069	175	1v	1968
1070	175	1v	1969
1071	175	1v	1970
1072	175	1v	1971
1073	175	1v	1972
1074	175	1v	1973
1075	175	1v	1974

NO_VOLPART in the form of Volume(Part) eg 21(3),21(3/4),21(3-5) OR 1v for blank.

v Char Mode: Replace Page 2

Count: 26

3. ***** DETAILS OF ARTICLE *****

Source id 1062 Article number 79/00630 Pagenation [REDACTED]

Title of article A detailed seismic study of Gosses Bluff, Northern Territory [REDACTED]

3

Source id [REDACTED] Article number [REDACTED] Pagenation [REDACTED]

Title of the next article [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

If no article retrieved enter the article data, article # first.
 Char Mode: Replace Page 3 Count: *1

4. ***** AUTHOR(S) OF ARTICLE *****

Article Number	Author sequence	Author id number	Name of Author
79/00630	1	1357	Brown A.R.
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

If no authors retrieved enter author press down arrow DO NOT ENTER SEQ NOS!
 Char Mode: Replace Page 4 Count: *1

5.

**** KEYWORD(S) FOR ARTICLE ****

Article Number	Keyword id number	Keywords(Query not allowed)
89/26461	7	Absolute age
89/26520	7	Absolute age
89/26570	7	Absolute age
89/26481	26	Adamellite
89/26632	41	Aerial surveys
89/26537	46	Aggregates
89/26470	71	Alluvial fans
89/26453	91	Ammonoidea
89/26521	121	Apatite
89/26427	126	Aquifers
89/26609	126	Aquifers
89/26522	128	Archaean
89/26544	128	Archaean
89/26565	128	Archaean
89/26594	128	Archaean

u Char Mode: Replace Page 5

Count: 15

6.

**** STATE(S) COVERED BY ARTICLE ****

Article Number	Name of State
79/00630	NT

If no States retrieved enter State data - new State names not accepted.

Char Mode: Replace Page 6

Count: *1

7.

*** GEOLOGICAL PROVINCES COVERED BY ARTICLE ***

Article Number	Name of geological province
57/123	Canning Basin
74/077	Canning Basin
74/181	Canning Basin
74/183	Canning Basin
75/077	Canning Basin
75/109	Canning Basin
76/018	Canning Basin
76/024	Canning Basin
76/095	Canning Basin
78/001	Canning Basin
78/008	Canning Basin
78/055	Canning Basin

Name takes format of geographic location with a geological term.

^ v Char Mode: Replace Page 7

Count: 28

8. SELECTION TABLE FOR GEOGRAPHIC PLACES

Name of place required: MELBOURNE 122973

Verification JIC 37 49 144 50 7022 SJ55 5

details - State - Latitude - Longitude - 100 000 sheet - 250 000 sheet

*** INPUT TABLES FOR GEOGRAPHIC PLACES, 100 AND 250 000 SHEET AREAS ***

8A. Place name: [REDACTED]

8B. 100 000 Sheet number: [REDACTED] Article number: [REDACTED]

8C. 250 000 Sheet number: [REDACTED] Article number: [REDACTED]

Select location press F3 and/or F2 for next query or C2 if no more

Char Mode: Replace Page 8

Count: *1

*** NEW STATE ENTRY ***	
Enter the abbreviation for the State area > <input type="text"/> and press C2	
*** STATE REFERENCES ***	
New State area <input type="text"/>	Enter reference number > <input type="text"/>
Enter values using down arrow. To process a new State press C1. To stop press F3 and then F11.	

Char Mode: Replace Page 1 Count: *0

*** NEW KEYWORD ENTRY ***	
Enter new keyword > <input type="text"/> and press C2	Generated id > <input type="text"/>
*** DETAILS OF NEW KEYWORD ***	
Generated id > <input type="text"/>	Enter article number > <input type="text"/> Press down arrow or C1 for next keyword or F3 and F11 for finish

Enter the approved new keyword and check the spelling.
Char Mode: Replace Page 1 Count: *0

*** ARTICLE TITLE UPDATES ***

1. Press [F2] and enter either
an article number > 89/26545
or the source id
number > 11458
2. Press [F1] to query
3. Scroll through records if necessary to select relevant record
4. Move cursor to appropriate field using [CR] and then to appropriate character(s). Correct errors.

Article title > Lower Bajocian ammonites (Middle Jurassic; Soninniidae) from

Pagination > P1-20 Processing date > 21-JUN-89

5. Press [F3]. Repeat steps for next entry or press [F11] to exit.

STRATIGRAPHIC NAME
QUERY

Stratigraphic_name Yellow Bluff Beds

State Uic Stratigraphic_name id 22704

Card

STRATIGRAPHIC NAME DETAILS
INPUT

Article No. Stratigraphic_name id 22704

Location Usage_type

Youngest age Oldest age

Comments

What is the reference number for this stratigraphic name?
 Char Mode: Replace Page 1 Count: *0

NEW STRATIGRAPHIC NAME

Stratigraphic_name

State Stratigraphic_name id

STRATIGRAPHIC NAME DETAILS

S_name id Article No.

Location Usage_type

Youngest age Oldest age

Comments

VARIATION LIST CATEGORY

S_name id Variation_type Date_input

Enter the Stratigraphic Name in full.
 Char Mode: Replace Page 1 Count: *0

**** RESERVED NAME CARD ****

Reserved name **Brownmore Sandstone Member** State **NSW**

Originators **D.Lindley**

Date reserved **14-JUN-83**

Extra information **New member of the Flagstaff Sandstone.**

Replaced name

Category **P** If 'P' has name been varied? 'UAR' if yes >

Date of last alteration Definition card **NO***

Press [F4] if more entries otherwise [F3] and [F11] to stop.
*If category altered to Published and Definition card is YE press [C2].

Enter the reserved name, check spelling.

^ v Char Mode: Replace Page 1

Count: 2

AVAILABILITY OF A DEFINITION CARD FOR A PUBLISHED STRATIGRAPHIC NAME

1. Enter the stratigraphic name and press F1

> **Browns Creek Formation**

State > **WA** Stratigraphic name id > **2857**

2. Select name by using the 'arrow keys' and press [CR]

3. Enter ** to confirm availability of card and press F3

> **■**

4. Repeat steps for next name or press F11 to stop.

Note - for a reserved name use the Reserved Name form.

^ v Char Mode: Replace Page 1

Count: 6