



Lietuvos akademinė elektroninė biblioteka

eLABa CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF DOCUMENTS

SCIENTIFIC AND ART PUBLICATIONS

K	BOOKS	
K1	SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS	
	K1a	Monograph A peer-reviewed publication presenting a systematic and thorough research on a single topic (subject), containing necessary elements of novelty and a scientific character inherent for a particular area or field of science; has an ISBN number, and if published in the Lithuanian language or any other less commonly used language, preferably supplied with an abstract in English, French or German language. The minimum length of a scientific monograph is eight author's sheets (1 author's sheet being 40,000 characters). It is desirable that the term "monograph" and its reviewers would be indicated somewhere in the publication.
	K1b	Scientific study A peer-reviewed publication complying with the requirements for a scientific monograph (except for the length). The minimum length of a scientific study is two author's sheets. It is desirable that the term "scientific study" and its reviewers would be indicated somewhere in the publication.
	K1c	Synthesizing scientific paper A paper synthesizing disciplines in the field of humanities or social sciences or interdisciplinary research, presented in scientific monographs, scientific studies and scientific papers that meet the requirements for a scientific monograph (except for the length). The minimum length of a synthesizing scientific paper is two author's sheets.
K2	PUBLICATIONS FOR STUDIES AND TEACHING	
	K2a	Textbook An original (author developed) publication presenting the basic knowledge in a particular field of scientific and/or practical activity that is laid out in an understandable and systematic way in line with the principles of didactics; it is peer-reviewed according to an established procedure, has an indication of a textbook and an ISBN number, and intended for higher education studies.
	K2b	Educational book A publication containing theoretical and practical material that is necessary for the acquiring of knowledge taught in one or several study subjects; it is peer-reviewed according to an established procedure, has an indication of a teaching book and an ISBN number, and intended for higher education studies.
	K2c	Methodical handbook

		A publication published according to an established procedure, that cannot be attributed to the categories of a textbook or a teaching book, containing an ISBN number and intended for higher education studies (methodical instructions for laboratory works or seminars, glossaries, task books, exercise books and other).
	K2d	Case study A publication that is peer-reviewed according to an established procedure, containing an indication of a case study (description) and an ISBN number, used in the process of higher education studies, providing a description of a specific (real life) event, situation, enterprise, organization, product, commodity, model alongside with the data and context that also contains an established goal, questions, issues and/or tasks requiring a solution.
	K2e	Teaching publication A textbook, teaching book, methodical handbook that is not intended for higher education studies, a publication for non-formal education.
K3	APPLIED SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS	
	K3a	Dictionary A publication of linguistics consisting of a system of lexicographic resources newly collected and/or selected, classified and presented according to a new scientific methodology and intended for the needs of science and studies.
	K3b	Manual, guidebook A publication containing concise scholarly, industrial or applied knowledge arranged in alphabetical, systematic or chronological order.
	K3c	Encyclopaedia A publication presenting a set of essential knowledge in the fields of scientific or practical activity and containing an indication of an encyclopaedia. Information is presented in articles that are arranged in alphabetical order or on a thematic or systematic basis.
	K3d	Atlas, map An atlas is a systematic set of maps published in a book form or as separate sheets placed in a folder. A map is a reduced image of the entire or a part of the Earth's surface on a plane that shows spatial distribution of objects or phenomena, and their interconnection.
	K3e	Scholarly source publication A peer-reviewed publication presenting archival documents, monuments of language and writing, papers of art or other textual or audio-visual sources, the materials to which, while reflecting on its principles, were selected, prepared and presented in a scholarly way and supplemented with the appropriate commentaries, indexes and other. The objects that are published in scholarly source publications may be presented in a form of facsimile, transcription, translation, critical reconstruction, digital archives, digital databases and other ways provided by the research of the source and textological methodologies.
	K3f	Draft legislation, commentary A legal code, a law or its updated version drafted by a working group of the authorities of the Republic of Lithuania. Commentary on a legal document adopted by the Republic of Lithuania or an international institution.
	K3g	Report of research, project or other activity A publication presenting the outcomes of an official person's or organisation's work over a certain period of time (report, feasibility study). A published report with an ISBN or ISSN, or DOI or a report approved by an established procedure of research funding or research and studies institution.

	K3h	Other applied science publication An applied science publication that cannot be attributed to the above mentioned (K3a-K3g) applied science publications. For example, (bio)bibliographies, systematic catalogues, scholarly codes of monuments.
K4	ART AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS	
	K4a	Art publication A publication in the area of art (a catalogue of art works, an art album, a publication of art criticism or art research).
	K4b	Science, art promotion publication A science, art promotion publication is a publication covering the current situation and novelties in science, art, culture and technology and written in a comprehensible for a non-specialist form and style.
	K4c	Journalistic publication A journalistic publication is a literary creation covering current political, cultural and other issues.
	K4d	Exhibition catalogue An informational publication intended for the promotion of science or an art exhibition.
	K4e	Other publication A publication that is not attributed to other publication of arts or any above-mentioned groups of publications (K4a-K4d, K4f).
	K4f	Recommendations, position A publication presenting official recommendations or a position of person, group of persons or organization on certain issues by providing or describing certain facts, opinions or proves on a particular subject or issue and proposing solutions to them. Published publication with an ISBN or ISSN, or DOI.
K5	COMPILED SCIENTIFIC PAPER A compiled scientific paper is a selection of original scientific papers or a collective scientific paper that is attributed to a compiler indicated in the publication's title page and (or) metrics, except for the work of the permanent editor and members of the editorial board of a periodical or continuing scientific publication, the work of members of the editorial board of publication of conference articles, and publication of conference abstracts. The concept of compiler includes and the guest editors of special issues of magazine or the editors of conference report articles.	
Y	PARTS OF BOOK A part of book is a part (chapter) of a non-periodical scientific, study, teaching or of other sort publication, except for conference proceedings. This type of publication can be selected only in a case when the authorship of the part (chapter) of the book is clearly indicated.	
	Y1	A part of monograph
	Y2	A part of scientific study
	Y3	A part of synthesizing scientific paper
	Y4	A part of textbook
	Y5	A part of educational book

Y6	A part of science, art promotion book
Y7	A part of another book A part that is not attributed to any of the mentioned book parts (Y1–Y6, Y8, Y9).
Y8	A part of methodical handbook
Y9	A part of case study
S	ARTICLES
	A scientific article is an article published in a peer-reviewed publication supplied with a scientific apparatus that is customary for a particular field of science (footnotes or (and) bibliography, or (and) formulas, or (and) drawings, or (and) methodological description, or (and) statistical tables and similar) and satisfying the scientific criteria for that particular field of science. The minimum length of a scientific article in the field of humanities and social sciences is 0,25 author's sheet (1 author's sheet being 40,000 characters).
S1	Web of Science DB article A scientific article published in a peer-reviewed scientific publication referenced in <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> databases: <i>Science Citation Index Expanded</i> , <i>Social Sciences Citation Index</i> , <i>Arts & Humanities Citation Index</i> , <i>Emerging Sources Citation Index</i> . S1 is attributed to an article, regardless of whether the journal has a citation index or not. This type of publication includes articles of the document type <i>Article</i> , <i>Review</i> , <i>Article - Data Paper</i> . An article – a part of book (if not a part of monograph or proceedings of conference papers) that is referenced in <i>Book Citation Index</i> can also be attributed to this type of publication. If an article is a part of publication referenced in one of the above mentioned <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> databases, but has other types of documents, or does not satisfy length requirements, it is attributed to other types of publications (see S7, C1).
S2	Scopus DB article A scientific article published in a peer-reviewed scientific publication referenced in <i>Elsevier Scopus</i> database and not indexed in <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> DB (See S1). This type of publication includes articles of the document type: <i>Article</i> , <i>Review</i> , <i>Data Paper</i> depending on the content of an article. <i>Book chapter</i> is also attributed – a chapter of book, if it is not in monograph or conference proceedings. If an article has other characteristics of document or does not satisfy length requirements, it is attributed to other types of publications (see S7, C2).
S3	Article in other DB A scientific article published in a peer-reviewed scientific publication referenced in an international scholarly information database. If an article is referenced in at least one DB of eLABa classification system, except for <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> and <i>Elsevier Scopus</i> databases (See S1, S2). This type of publication includes articles of the document type: <i>Article</i> , <i>Review</i> , <i>Data Paper</i> . <i>Book chapter</i> is also attributed – a chapter of book, if it is not in monograph or conference proceedings. If an article has other characteristics of document or does not satisfy length requirements, it is attributed to other types of publications (see S7, C3).
S4	Article in other peer-reviewed publication A scientific article published in a peer-reviewed periodical, continuing or one-time scientific publication that is not referenced in international scholarly information database. The publication must indicate the editorial board and (or) reviewers, and whether the publication (articles of the publication) has been reviewed.
S5	Article in art, culture, professional publication

	A type of publication that is not identical with the promotion of science and art. A scientific publication supplied with a scientific apparatus; the minimum length is 0,25 author's sheet (1 author's sheet being 40,000 characters). Art publication without scientific apparatus, no length requirements.
S6	Article in science, art promotion publication An article published in a science, art promotion periodical publication that is intended for non-specialists. No length requirements.
S7	Review, informational, encyclopaedic article in scientific publication A publication is attributed to this type of publication if an article is referenced in <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> , <i>Scopus</i> , or other databases but does not satisfy length requirements or has the document type: <i>Editorial Materials</i> , <i>Biographical Item</i> , <i>Letter</i> , <i>Note</i> , <i>Short Survey</i> , <i>Discussion</i> . An encyclopaedic article no less than 1 page in length.
S8	Scholarly source publication (article) The same as "Scholarly source publication" only for an article (see K3e).
S9	Article in the media An article, written statement published in periodicals, public and/or science dissemination internet portal with clearly indicated authorship, institutional affiliation; its content is related to academic activities and with the provision of open access.
S10	Bibliography (article) Bibliography published as a part of publication.
C	REVIEWS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS
	A review of a scientific publication is a critical and analytical assessment of a published scientific publication, the content of which consists of its presentation, detailed and reasoned assessment and critical analysis of the scientific publication that not only discusses and argues its concept, theoretical, methodological or interpretative issues, but also provides with conclusions and the list of used literature; the minimum length is 0,25 author's sheet (1 author's sheet being 40,000 characters).
C1	Review Web of Science DB A review in the publication referenced in <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> databases: <i>Science Citation Index Expanded</i> , <i>Social Sciences Citation Index</i> , <i>Arts & Humanities Citation Index</i> , <i>Emerging Sources Citation Index</i> . This type of review includes publications of the document type: <i>Book Review</i> (See S1).
C2	Review Scopus DB A review in the publication referenced in <i>Elsevier Scopus</i> DB, except for <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> DB (See C1, S2). A publication having the document type <i>Review</i> that is compliant to the content of book review, is attributed to this type of review.
C3	Review in other DB A review in a publication that is referenced in at least one DB of eLABa classification system, except for <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> and <i>Elsevier Scopus</i> databases (See C1, C2, S3).
C4	Review in other peer-reviewed publication (See S4)
C5	Review in art, culture, professional publication (See S5)
C6	Review in science, art promotion publication (See S6)
P	ARTICLES IN SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

<p>Scientific conference proceedings are a periodical, continuing or one-time scientific publication that publishes reports and additional (illustrative) materials that were delivered during a scientific conference.</p>	
P1	Articles in peer-reviewed scientific conference proceedings
	P1a Article in conference proceedings <i>Web of Science</i> DB
	An article in conference proceedings that is referenced in <i>Clarivate Web of Science Conference</i> and could be found in the following databases: <i>Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S)</i> , <i>Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)</i> . This type of publication includes articles of the document type: <i>Proceedings Paper</i> .
	P1b Article in conference proceedings <i>Scopus</i> DB
	An article in conference proceedings that is referenced in <i>Elsevier Scopus</i> DB, except for <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> DB (See P1a). This type of publication includes articles of the document type: <i>Conference Paper</i> .
	P1c Article in conference proceedings in other DB
An article in conference proceedings that is referenced in another international database. This type of publication includes articles of the document type: <i>Proceedings Paper</i> , <i>Conference Paper</i> and published in a publication that is referenced in at least one eLABa's database from the database classification system, except for <i>Clarivate Web of Science</i> and <i>Elsevier Scopus</i> databases. (See P1a, P1b).	
P1d Article published in peer-reviewed conference proceedings	
An article published in peer-reviewed conference proceedings that is not referenced in an international database.	
P2 Article in un-reviewed conference proceedings	
T PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS OF SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES	
<p>Scientific abstract is a summary of the main statements of a scientific presentation, underlining the necessity and essence of research and its significance for the development of science.</p>	
T1	Conference presentation abstract in an international DB
	Conference presentation abstract in the publication referenced in DB from eLABa database classification system.
	T2 Conference presentation abstract
Conference presentation abstract in a publication that has an ISBN or ISSN.	
T3	Other conference presentation abstracts
	Conference presentation abstracts in a publication that hasn't got an ISSN or ISBN or is provided in a conference webpage.
N PATENTS AND PATENT APPLICATIONS	
N1	A patent is a legal document confirming the authorship of an invention and the exclusive right of a patent owner to use the invention.
	N1a Patent registered in the European Patent Office EPO
	N1b Patent registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office USPTO
	N1c Patent registered in the Japan Patent Office JPO
	N1d Patent registered in the Korean Patent Office KIPO or Chinese Patent Office CNIPA

	N1e	Patent registered in the State Patent Bureau of the Republic of Lithuania
	N1f	Patent registered in other country
N2	A patent application is registered after it has been published in a national and international patent or patent application database. Once the inventor receives a patent, the type of publication does not change; a new record is created – a patent.	
	N2a	Patent application registered in the European Patent Office EPO
	N2b	Patent application registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office USPTO
	N2c	Patent application registered in the Japan Patent Office JPO
	N2d	Patent application registered in the Korean Patent Office KIPO or Chinese Patent Office CNIPA
	N2e	Patent application registered in the State Patent Bureau of the Republic of Lithuania
	N2f	Patent application registered in other country
	N2g	Patent application registered in WIPO Bureau
V	TRANSLATIONS	
V1	A scholarly translation publication is a peer-reviewed translation of topical and historically significant work from the Lithuanian or to the Lithuanian language with a respective apparatus (with accompanying research, commentaries and other) that helps to achieve a systematic development of the intellectual language.	
	V1a	A scholarly translation. Book
	V1b	A scholarly translation. Part of book
	V1c	A scholarly translation. Article
V2	Translation of teaching text	
	V2a	Translation of teaching text. Book
	V2b	Translation of teaching text. Part of book
	V2c	Translation of teaching text. Article
V3	Translation of fiction, journalistic text	
	V3a	Translation of fiction, journalistic text. Book
	V3b	Translation of fiction, journalistic text. Part of book
	V3c	Translation of fiction, journalistic text. Article
M	WORKS OF ART	
	A work of art is a creation of art, its unique performance (of the same year, context and the same composition of performers), publicity, realization and artistic research, the work as a moderator and curator.	
	M1	Work of music
	M2	Work of art

		Including media arts and restoration of art objects.
	M3	Work of design
	M4	Work of architecture
	M5	Work of theatre
	M6	Work of cinema
	M7	Work of dance
	M8	Inter-directional (interdisciplinary) works of art
	M9	Work of literary creation
R	MULTIMEDIA DISSEMINATION OF SCIENCE AND ART	
	R1	Scientific conference presentations
		Scientific conference presentation available on the conference website.
	R1a	Scientific conference presentation. Video or (and) audio recording
	R1b	Scientific conference presentation. Presentation slides
	R2	Dissemination of research and art knowledge
		Dissemination of science and art knowledge for professionals or the general public in digital environment.
	R2a	Dissemination of research and art knowledge. Video or (and) audio recording
		Published in a public and/or science dissemination internet portal, when the authorship and institutional affiliation is clearly indicated and its content is related to academic activities and open access is provided.
	R2b	Dissemination of research and art knowledge. Presentation slides
A	PLANT, ANIMAL BREEDS AND ORGANISM SPECIES	
	A1	Plant breed
	A1a	Plant breed that has underwent an international examination
	A1a1	Non-ornamental plant breed that has underwent an examination at European specialized centres
		A non-ornamental plant variety that has underwent an international examination at European specialized centres, except for ornamental plants. Submitted to <i>Reports on Technical Examination of the DUS Testing</i> .
	A1a2	Ornamental plant breed that has underwent an examination at European specialized centres
		An ornamental plant variety that has underwent an international examination at European specialized centres. Submitted to <i>Reports on Technical Examination of the DUS Testing</i> .
	A1a3	Breed of plant that has underwent other international examination
	A1b	Breed of plant registered in Lithuania

A2	Animal breed	
	A2a	Breed of animal that has underwent an international examination
		A breed of animal that has undergone an examination at European specialized centres. Submitted to <i>Reports on Technical Examination of the DUS Testing</i> .
	A2b	Breed of animal registered in Lithuania
The concept of compiler includes and the guest editors of special issues of magazine or the editors of conference report articles. reed of farm (reproduction) animals registered at the Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre. A breed of animal registered by the <i>Lithuanian Animal Breeders' Association</i> .		
A3	Organism species	
	A3a	A species of organism that has underwent an international examination.
		A species of organism that has undergone an international examination (representative specimen (standard) in the specified scientific collection; inclusion in the International Catalogue of Life).
A3b	Organism species registered in Lithuania	
D	DATASETS	
<p>A scientifically structured data set is a digital archive, digital database or digital edition of text, audio and/or video work that is registered and has globally unique permanent identifiers of a digital object, created by digitising existing traditional archives, card catalogues or publications and creating new electronic data sets for them by using special material selection criteria, classification methods, metadata.</p>		
D1	<p>Aggregated data</p> <p>Statistics that relate to broad classes, groups, or categories. The data are averaged, totalled, or otherwise derived from individual-level data, and it is no longer possible to distinguish the characteristics of individuals within those classes, groups, or categories. For example, the number and age group of the unemployed in specific geographic regions, or national level statistics on the occurrence of specific offences, originally derived from the statistics of individual police districts.</p>	
D2	<p>Survey data</p> <p>Data resulting from a survey, which is defined as an investigation about the characteristics of a given population by means of collecting data from a sample of that population and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology. Included are censuses, sample surveys, the collection of data from administrative records and derived statistical activities as well as questionnaires.</p>	
D3	<p>Experimental data</p> <p>Data resulting from the experimental research method involving the manipulation of some or all of the independent variables included in the hypotheses.</p>	
D4	<p>Genomic data</p> <p>Genomic data refers to the genome and DNA data of an organism. They are used in bioinformatics for collecting, storing and processing the genomes of living things. Genomic data is a more extensive term than sequencing data. However genomic data mostly come from sequencing techniques. It may include non-sequencing data such as data from microarrays, data from real-time PCR panels and data from pharmacogenomics studies.</p>	
D5	<p>Geospatial data</p> <p>Geospatial data are any type of data with spatial coordinates that allow them to be mapped to the Earth's surface. They can represent physical objects, discrete areas or continuous surfaces. Discrete geospatial data are usually represented using vector data consisting of points, lines and polygons, while continuous geospatial data are usually represented by raster data, consisting of a grid of cells that each has its own value. Any number of applications in a wide range of</p>	

	areas produce geospatial data, such as GIS, Remote Sensing equipment, GPS units, archaeological total stations, manual mapping and computer-aided design (CAD), in a number of formats, including images, vector, text, and tabular data.
D6	Recorded data Data registered by mechanical or electronic means, in a form that allows the information to be retrieved and/or reproduced. For example, images or sounds on disc or magnetic tape.
D7	Clinical trial data Data resulting from a research study in which one or more human subjects are prospectively assigned to one or more interventions (which may include placebo or other control) to evaluate the effects of those interventions on health-related biomedical or behavioural outcomes.
D8	Encoded data Qualitative data (textual, video, audio or still-image) originally produced for other purposes into quantitative data (expressed in unit-by-variable matrices) by using coding techniques in accordance with pre-defined categorization schemes. For example, coded party manifesto data like the "European Parliament Election Study 2009, Manifesto Study" (DOI 10.4232/1.10204).
D9	Compiled data Data collected or assembled from multiple, often heterogeneous sources that have one or more reference points in common, and at least one of the sources was originally produced for other purposes. The data are incorporated in a new entity. For example, providing data on the number of universities in the last 150 years using a variety of available sources (e.g. finance documents, official statistics, university registers), combining survey data with information about geographical areas from official statistics (e.g. population density, doctors per capita, etc.), or using RSS to collect blog posts or tweets, etc.
D10	Laboratory notebook A laboratory notebook is a primary record of research. Researchers use a lab notebook to document their hypotheses, experiments and initial analysis or interpretation of these experiments. This label is used both for traditional and electronic laboratory notebook.
D11	Measurement and test data Data resulting from assessing specific properties (or characteristics) of beings, things, phenomena, and/or processes by applying pre-established standards and/or specialized instruments or techniques.
D12	Simulation data Data resulting from modelling or imitative representation of real-world processes, events, or systems, often using computer programs. For example, a programme modelling household consumption responses to indirect tax changes; or a dataset on hypothetical patients and their drug exposure, background conditions, and known adverse events.
D13	Observational data Data resulting from observational research, which involves collecting observations as they occur (for example, observing behaviours, events, development of condition or disease, etc.), without attempting to manipulate any of the independent variables.
D14	Diverse data set A data set containing different types of data.
D15	Unclassified data set A data set is not assigned to any data type.

FINAL THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

ETD_BAK	Bachelor thesis
ETD_MGR	Master thesis
ETD_PS	Professional bachelor's (vocational) thesis
ETD_DR	Doctoral dissertation
ETD_DR_S	Doctoral dissertation abstract
ETD_DR_M	Doctoral art project
ETD_HBL_A	An overview of scientific papers submitted for a habilitation procedure
ETD_HBL	Habilitation thesis
ETD_HBL_S	Habilitation thesis abstract