
Content Registration

Content Registration allows members to register and update metadata via machine or human interfaces.

Crossref members register content with us to let the world know it exists, by sending information to us called metadata. Metadata includes information like dates, titles, authors, affiliations, funders, and online location. It also includes Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) that are persistent identifiers which stay with the work even if it moves location, or publisher.

By registering content, our members are making it available to numerous systems and organizations that together help credit and cite the work, report the impact of funding, record activity, and track outcomes.

Members maintain their metadata long-term, by telling us if content moves to a new website, and by updating information as time goes on. This increases the chance that content is found, cited, linked to, included in assessment, and used by other researchers. Because academic and professional research travels further if it's connected to the millions of other published papers.

**This is Crossref infrastructure.
You can't see it, but research and researchers all over the world rely on it.**

How metadata gets deposited

Metadata is generally in the form of XML and can be deposited by members themselves or through agents acting on their behalf. Deposits can be big or small and can be registered manually (e.g. through our Metadata Manager tool) or through machine use (e.g. HTTPS POST). It is important to note that while we collect, preserve, and make metadata available for the scholarly community, we do not correct, edit, or change submitted metadata.

About content types

We store metadata and DOIs for many types of research-related content such as:

- Journals and journal articles.
 - Books, chapters, and reference works.
 - Dissertations: includes single dissertations and theses (not collections).
 - Preprints: under “posted content” we accept preprints, eprints, working papers, reports, and other types of content that has been posted but not yet formally published.
 - Pending Publication: for accepted but not yet published work.
 - Peer reviews: reviews, reports, or comments attached to an associated article.
 - Conference proceedings.
 - Reports/working papers.
 - Datasets: includes database records or collections.
 - Components: typically assigned to parts of a whole, most commonly including figures, tables, and supplemental materials for a journal article or book chapter.
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Relationship types that can be asserted through metadata

continues	is-translation-of	is-review-of
has-review	has-part	is-version-of
is-continued-by	has-version	has-related-material
is-referenced-by	is-identical-to	is-basis-for
is-supplemented-by	is-replaced-by	is-preprint-of
has-comment	is-variant-form-of	is-supplement-to
has-translation	has-preprint	references
is-data-basis-for	is-based-on	
is-related-material	is-part-of	

Getting started

Each new member receives a DOI prefix from us (or several if they sponsor other members), which they (or their service providers) use to create DOIs by adding their own unique suffix (Prefix + Suffix = DOI).

Example:

<https://doi.org/10.5468/ogs.2016.59.1.1>



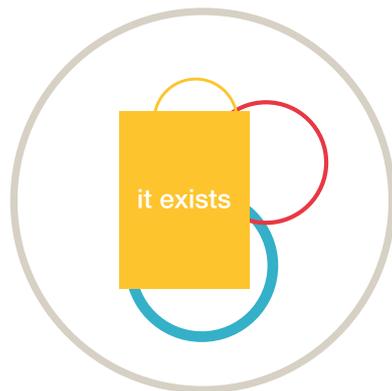
Members then prepare the deposit by gathering all the metadata associated with the content, including the DOIs and the URLs where the content sits, and register it with Crossref. Once processed, the DOI is live and clickable, and the metadata is available for use in systems throughout scholarly communications.

Best practice

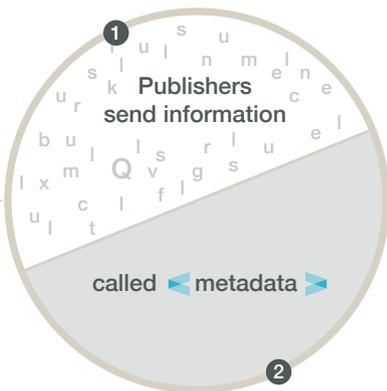
Members should always ensure DOIs assigned to their content resolve to a page containing complete bibliographic information (including the identifier), and are responsible for updating and maintaining the accuracy of these pages. DOIs should always be hyperlinked, and be in a location and format that comply with our display guidelines found at www.crossref.org/display-guidelines.

To make content discoverable—and to get the greatest benefit from Crossref membership—members should deposit as much metadata as possible. Richer metadata includes information such as journal title, article author, publication date, page numbers, ISSN, references, abstracts, ORCID iDs, funding information, clinical trials numbers, license information, and more.

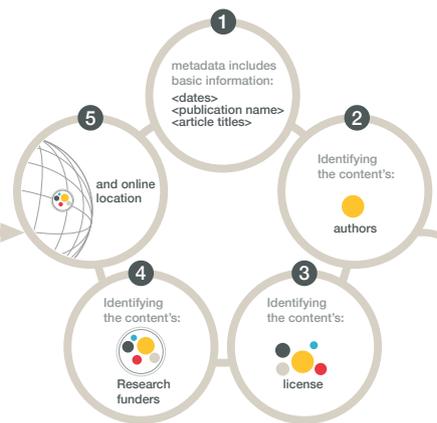
Content Registration: how it works



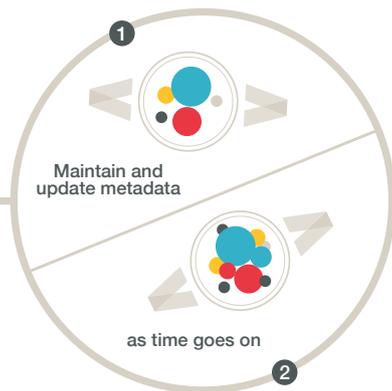
Publishers register content with Crossref to let the world know it exists.



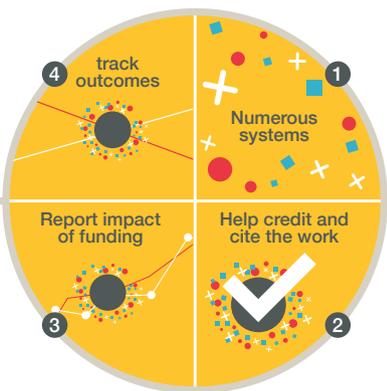
The information publishers send us about that content is called metadata.



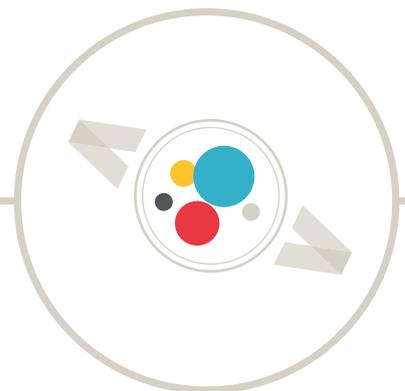
Metadata includes basic information such as dates, publication name, article titles, identifying the content's: authors, license, research funders, and online location.



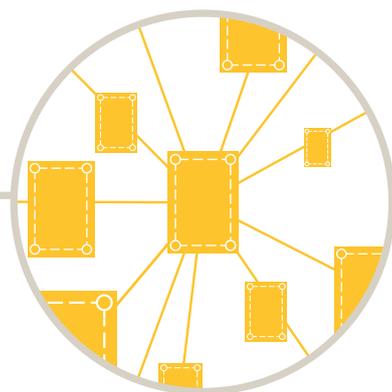
Publishers maintain and update metadata long-term telling us if content moves to a new website and they include more information as time goes on.



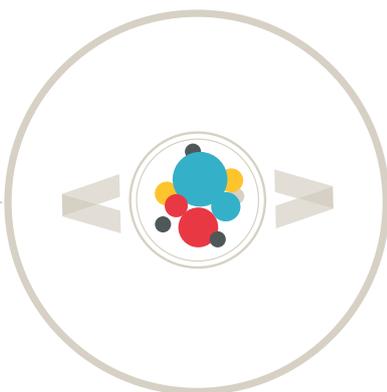
This metadata is used by numerous systems and organizations that together help credit and cite the work, report impact of funding, and track outcomes and activity.



It also includes persistent identifiers (DOIs) that stay with the work, even when it changes location.



Meaning there is a growing chance content is found, cited, linked to, and used by other researchers.



This is Crossref infrastructure. You can't see infrastructure, yet research and researchers rely on it.