Comments on the "Publication Identifier Syntax for NIST Technical Series Publications"

Rept 11023:2021, Version 2

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Contents

Foreword

Ribose is an award-winning global developer of asymmetric security and standardization technologies trusted by industries with heightened cybersecurity needs. Ribose is a Deloitte Technology FAST 20 and Red Herring Top 100 Global company, and recipient of the CSA APAC Enterprise Award and multiple Stevie® Awards for its innovations.

Organizations that depend on Ribose solutions include Mozilla, the International Telecommunications Union, the International Standards Organization, the Internet Engineering Task Force, the British Standards Institution, the Ministry of Defense (UK) and other government agencies.

Ribose is the only cloud service provider (CSP) triple-assured by the Cloud Security Alliance, the first CSP to receive BSI's Kitemark for Secure Digital Transactions, and the first to achieve certification to the highest security tiers in NIST CSF and MTCS. It is also certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO/IEC 20000, ISO 22301, ISO/IEC 27001, ISO/IEC 27017, ISO/IEC 27018, ISO/IEC 27701, ISO 45001 and ISO 50001.

Executive summary

This document provides comments in response to the "Publication Identifier Syntax for NIST Technical Series Publications" document issued August 2021.

Ribose is a technology leader committed to open-source in the publication of machine-readable standards and normative content through its work with international, national and industry standards development organizations.

We laud the innovative and structured approach of the PubID syntax, and have implemented the NIST PubID scheme in our open-source Relaton bibliographic management software. The NIST version of Ribose's Metanorma open-source publication toolchain now supports citations using PubID.

We have back-tested the implementation of the NIST PubID scheme against the full NIST Library catalog of 19,283 NIST Tech Publications published between 1901 to 2021, dating back to those published by NIST's predecessor NBS, the National Bureau of Standards.

A list of recommended improvements are detailed in the document, including:

1. Extend the functionality of the PubID scheme such that it generates a corresponding, deterministic identifier that is easily machine-parseable for machine consumption, for purposes such as DOI;

2. Extend PubID rendering to support readable full-form identifiers and abbreviated identifiers currently used within NIST Tech Pubs, in addition to the current short-form PubID described in the document;

3. Extend PubID coverage to the full NIST Tech Pubs history, including to documents published by the predecessor of NIST — NBS;

4. Support additional "part types" values including insert, addendum and errata that exist in the NIST Tech Pubs history.

We strongly support this work, and welcome any questions or potential forms of collaboration given that it is one where we have an involved history with.

1.   Scope

This document provides comments and proposals in response to the "Publication Identifier Syntax for NIST Technical Series Publications" document issued August 2021.

2. Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NIST PubID, NIST. *Publication Identifier Syntax for NIST Technical Series Publications*. 2021-08.

ISO 690:2021, International Organization for Standardization: *Information and documentation —Guidelines for bibliographic references and citations to information resources*. International Organization for Standardization (2021-06)

3. Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1. document identifier   PREFERRED

string of text that uniquely identifies a document

3.2. metadata-enhanced document identifier   PREFERRED

unique *document identifier* [term defined in 3.1] that embeds metadata information about the document itself

EXAMPLE: A NIST PubID, such as "NIST SP (IPD) 800-53r5" embeds the document series, document stage and revision information.

3.3. machine-readable data structure   PREFERRED

data structure suited for machine interpretation where its individual data elements are easily discernable

4. Recommendations

4.1. Recommendation 1: Generate machine-readable identifiers

4.1.1. General

Machines are increasingly used to parse and correlate content given in digital formats, and that applies to document identifiers as well.

Machine-readable, or format restricted document identifiers are immensely useful, for example, the naming of DOI identifiers and encoding within databases.

The perpetual enemy of machine-readability is ambiguity. With the PubID data elements, a machine-readable identifier will provide a machine a "single-step" understanding where individual data elements of the identifier can be parsed and understood with minimal effort.

The last bullet of the last bullet in NIST PubID, Clause 3.1 demonstrates consideration of characters allowed in DOI suffixes, and hints that the PubID scheme complies with the requirements of a DOI suffix, by stating that these characters are allowed: `- . _ , ( ) /`.

However, DOIs are to be used within URLs. The standard for URLs, RFC 3986, Clause 2.3 clearly states that only the following characters do not get "percent-encoded":

> For consistency, percent-encoded octets in the ranges of ALPHA (%41-%5A and %61-%7A), DIGIT (%30-%39), hyphen (%2D), period (%2E), underscore (%5F), or tilde (%7E) should not be created by URI producers and, when found in a URI, should be decoded to their corresponding unreserved characters by URI normalizers.

This means that these characters: comma `,`, open and close parentheses `( )`, should be percent-encoded, and hence causing an unnecessary rewrite of the URL for the user.

4.1.2. Proposal

FIGURE 1: PubID core data elements and its rendered outputs
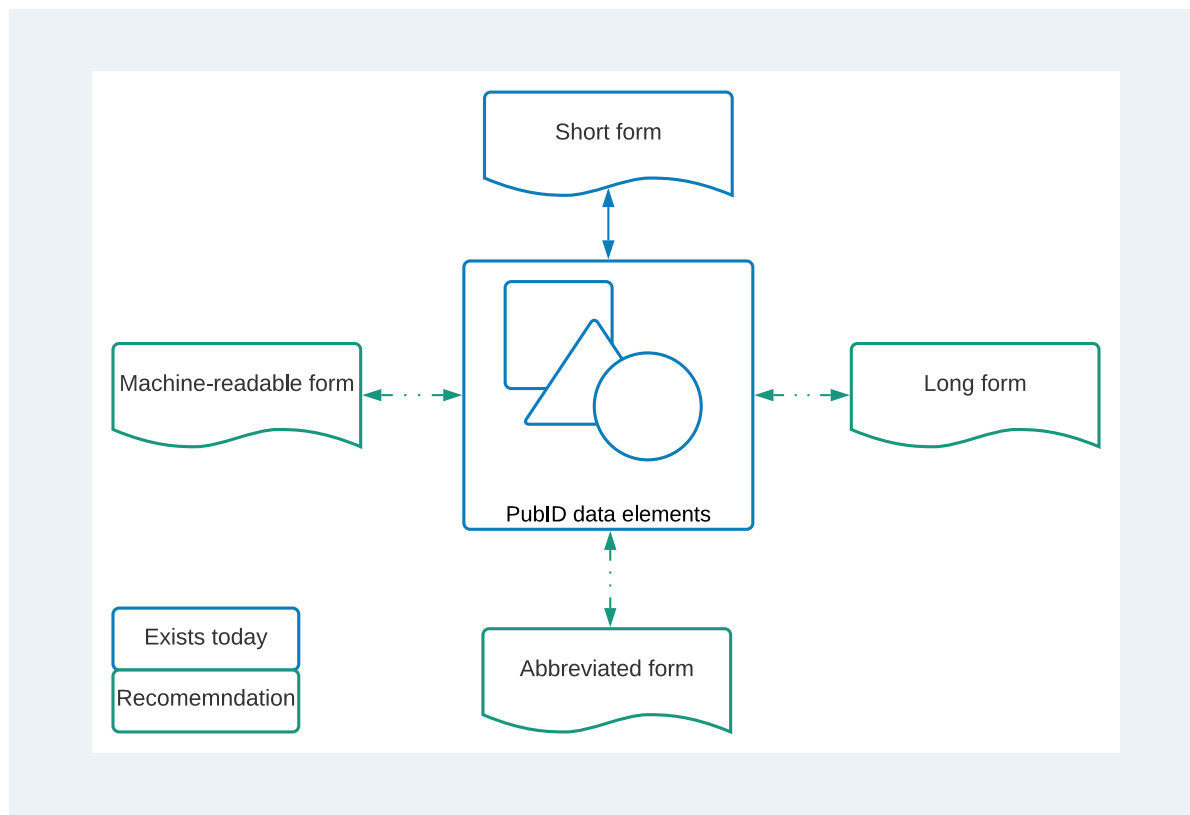
Figure 1 shows how the PubID data elements, by providing a machine-readable data structure, enables a stable core for these various output formats to be generated.

We propose extending the functionality of the PubID scheme such that it generates a corresponding, deterministic identifier that is easily machine-parseable for machine consumption, for purposes such as DOI, where it only utilizes the ASCII characters in the set of ALPHA, DIGIT, hyphen and period.

In particular, the machine-readable PubID ("MRID") utilizes periods instead of spaces as element delimiters.

The proposed scheme, by design, is meant to be very similar to existing assignments of DOI to NIST Tech Pubs.

The scheme is presented in Annex B.5.

4.2. Recommendation 2: Support rendering PubID into long and abbreviated formats

4.2.1. Background

The NIST PubID scheme (NIST PubID) defines a metadata-enhanced document identifier scheme that allows generation of a unique reference using a set of defined data elements.

A traditional NIST Tech Pub practice, especially in CSRC publications, is to provide the following variant forms of document identifiers within the document itself:

- Full form, used in the title and the bibliography for citations

  EXAMPLE 1: "National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-27, Revision A"

- Abbreviated form, used in the "Authority" section

  EXAMPLE 2: "Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. Spec. Publ. 800-57 Part 1, Revision 4"

- Short form, used for inline citations

  EXAMPLE 3: "In Section 3.2 of SP 800-187…"

4.2.2. Proposal

NIST PubID today provides an identifier that can be used as a short form, given the compactness of its syntax.

As the "full form" and "abbreviated form" identifiers already exist within a document, and that the PubID data elements already provide sufficient information to generate such output, we recommend to allow the generation of the "full form" and "abbreviated form" identifiers as well.

This change can be enacted by creating "full form" and "abbreviated form" generation templates — extend every data element to also provide their "full form" and "abbreviated form" representation.

The proposed list of data elements (with alternative form representations) is provided in Annex A.

4.3. Recommendation 3: Extend PubID coverage to the full NIST Tech Pubs history

4.3.1. Background

The NIST PubID scheme (NIST PubID) defines a metadata-enhanced document identifier scheme that allows generation of a unique reference to a NIST Tech Pub document without ambiguity.

There are at least two major "pattern series" of identifiers before the introduction of PubID due to historical reasons:

- NIST publications produced prior to the PubID scheme (1988-)
- NBS publications, produced under the National Bureau of Standards (the previous name of NIST, 1901 to 1988)

Ribose has implemented the PubID scheme in its Relaton bibliographic software, allowing for the lossless translation of an existing NIST Tech Pub document identifier into (and from) a NIST PubID.

NOTE 1: Relaton is an open-source toolchain developed by Ribose for the publication, retrieval and citation of information resources. It adopts an internal data model from ISO 690:2021 which allows a machine-readable citation to be built from a defined set of data elements. The Relaton format is used to serve bibliographic data from the CalConnect Standards Registry, the IETF BibXML service, and from the NIST CSRC Metanorma endpoint.

The open-source Relaton web service routinely imports two datasets from NIST in order to facilitate citations for NIST authors, including:

1. the NIST CSRC Metanorma endpoint, which serves CSRC publications;
2. the NIST Library's Tech Pubs GitHub repository, which serves an export of CrossRef bibliographic data for NIST Tech Pubs, curated by the NIST Library.

NOTE 2: The CSRC endpoint provides additional bibliographic detail not provided by the CrossRef set, and also provides data on pre-publication stage documents while the latter set only provides data on published documents.

NOTE 3: The Relaton NIST bibliographic dataset was built and offered to the public sanctioned by the relevant parties at NIST.

4.3.2. Proposal

Ribose has back-tested the full database of 19,283 NIST Tech Publications with the PubID scheme, including with documents published under NBS, and the scheme applies well given minor tweaks. These publications span the publication years of 1901 to 2021.

We have built up a full list of NIST and NBS Tech Pubs series in Annex A.3, and all of them have shown to work with the PubID scheme.

Adoption of this recommendation requires the creation of a new "publisher" data element (Annex A.2), where it can be "NIST" or "NBS".

4.4. Recommendation 4: Support extra part types

4.4.1. Background

In NIST PubID the part types supported include "Part", "Volume", "Section", "Supplement" and "Index".

However, in the NIST Library's collection of NIST Tech Pubs, there are also the following types of documents:

1. Addendum. "NIST SP 800-38A" has a separately published addendum;
2. Insert. "NBS CIRC 25 insert" is an insert;
3. Errata. "NIST SP 801-errata" is a published errata.

4.4.2. Recommendation

Support these additional part types with the following encoding:

1. Addendum. "add" followed by potentially a number;
2. Insert. "ins";
3. Errata. "err"".

The full list of part types is given in Annex A.6.

5. Summary

Ribose has provided a list of recommendations to enrich the NIST PubID scheme detailed in the "Publication Identifier Syntax for NIST Technical Series Publications" document.

Having been involved with the PubID idea, we believe it is an exemplary work that other organizations could adopt as best practice, and we are committed to be early adopter of the NIST PubID scheme:

o   Ribose has enhanced the NIST version of Metanorma to automatically embed the NIST PubID within its default metadata.

o   Ribose has updated its open-source Relaton bibliographic management software which enables users to directly cite information using NIST PubID.

Ribose expresses appreciation to NIST for the opportunity to submit these comments. The authors would especially like to thank Jim Foti of the Computer Security Division, Kathryn Miller and Kate Bucher of the Information Services Office for continuously improving NIST's approach to developing and publishing the NIST Technical Series of publications.

Annex A
(informative)

Amended elements of the PubID

A.1. General

This section provides a set of elements that provides additional information compared with the list provided in NIST PubID.

Notably, it provides data elements their corresponding rendering text for "full form", "abbreviated form" and "machine-readable" formats.

A.2. Publisher

TABLE A.1: Publisher values

Name	Abbrev	Short
National Institute of Standards and Technology	Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol.	NIST
National Bureau of Standards	Natl. Bur. Stand.	NBS

A.3. Series

When a series has not seen usage of an "abbreviated form", the value of "N/A" is used.

TABLE A.2: Series values

Publi	Prefix	Name	Abbrev	MR (with Publisher)	Example
NIST	NIST AMS	Advanced Manufacturing Series	Adv. Man. Ser.	`NIST.AMS`	NIST AMS 200-2
NIST	NIST BSS	Building Science Series	Bldg. Sci. Ser.	`NIST.BSS`	NIST BSS 181
NBS	NBS BSS	Building Science Series	Bldg. Sci. Ser.	`NBS.BSS`	NBS BSS 94

Publi	Prefix	Name	Abbrev	MR (with Publisher)	Example
NBS	NBS BMS	Building Material Structures Report	N/A	NBS.BMS	NBS BMS 140 Ed. 2
NBS	NBS BRPD-CRPL-D	Basic Radio Propagation Predictions Series	N/A	NBS. BRPD-CRPL-D	NBS BRPD-CRPL-D 209
NBS	NBS BH	Building and Housing Reports	N/A	NBS.BH	NBS BH 18
NBS	NBS CRPL	Central Radio Propagation Laboratory Reports	N/A	NBS. CRPL	NBS CRPL 6-3
NBS	NBS CRPL-F-A	CRPL Ionospheric Data	N/A	NBS. CRPL-F-A	NBS CRPL-F-A 245
NBS	NBS CRPL-F-B	CRPL Solar-Geophysical Data	N/A	NBS CRPL-F-B245	NBS CRPL-F-B245
NBS	NBS IP	CRPL Ionospheric Predictions	N/A	NBS.IP	NBS IP 25
NBS	NBS CIRC	Circulars	N/A	NBS. CIRC	NBS CIRC 460sup1962
NBS	NBS CIS	Consumer Information Series	N/A	NBS.CIS	NBS CIS 10
NBS	NBS CS	Commercial Standards	N/A	NBS.CS	NBS CS 113-51
NBS	NBS CSM	Commercial Standards Monthly	N/A	NBS.CSM	NBS CSM v9n10
NIST	FIPS PUB	Federal Information Processing Standards Publication	Federal Inf. Process. Stds.	NIST. FIPS	FIPS PUB 202
NIST	NISTGCR	Grant/Contract Reports	N/A	NIST. GCR	NIST GCR 17-917-45
NBS	NBS GCR	Grant/Contract Reports	N/A	NBS.GCR	NBS GCR 77-82
NIST	NIST HB	Handbook	Handb.	NIST.HB	NIST Handbook 150-872
NBS	NBS HB	Handbook	Handb.	NBS.HB	NBS Handbook 137
NBS	NBS HR	Hydraulic Research in the United States	N/A	NBS.HR	NBS HR 14A
NBS	NBS IRPL	Interservice Radio Propagation Laboratory	N/A	NBS. IRPL	NBS IRPL 27
NIST	ITL Bulletin	ITL Bulletin	N/A	NIST. ITLB	NIST ITL Bulletin August 2020

Publi	Prefix	Name	Abbrev	MR (with Publisher)	Example
NIST	NIST LC	Letter Circular	N/A	NIST. LCIRC	NIST LC 1136
NBS	NBS LC	Letter Circular	N/A	NBS. LCIRC	NBS LC 1128
NIST	NIST MN	Monograph	Monogr.	NIST.MN	NIST Monograph 175
NBS	NBS MN	Monograph	Monogr.	NBS.MN	NIST Monograph 125, NIST Monograph 125, Supp. 1
NBS	NBS MP	Miscellaneous Publications	N/A	NBS.MP	NBS MP 260e1968
NIST	NIST NCSTAR	National Construction Safety Team Report	Natl. Constr. Tm. Act Rpt.	NIST. NCSTAR	NIST NCSTAR 1-1A
NIST	NIST NSRDS	National Standard Reference Data Series	Natl. Stand. Ret. Data Ser.	NIST. NSRDS	NIST NSRDS 100-2021
NBS	NSRDS-NBS	National Standard Reference Data Series	Natl. Stand. Ret. Data Ser.	NBS. NSRDS	NSRDS-NBS 1
NIST	NISTIR	Interagency or Internal Report	N/A	NIST.IR	NISTIR 8347
NBS	NBSIR	Interagency or Internal Report	N/A	NBS.IR	NBSIR 79-1776
NIST	NIST OWMWP	Office of Weights and Measures White Papers	N/A	NIST. OWMWP	NIST OWMWP 06-13-2018
NBS	NBS PC	Photographic Circulars	N/A	NBS.PC	NBS RPT 10394
NBS	NBS RPT	Reports	N/A	NBS.RPT	NBS PC 1
NIST	NIST PS	Voluntary Product Standards	Prod. Stand.	NIST.PS	NIST PS 20-20
NBS	NBS SIBS	Special Interior Ballistics Studies	N/A	NBS. SIBS	NBS SIBS 1
NBS	NBS PS	Voluntary Product Standards	Prod. Stand.	NBS.PS	NBS PS 15-69
NIST	NIST SP	Special Publication	Spec. Publ.	NIST.SP	NIST SP 800-115
NBS	NBS SP	Special Publication	Spec. Publ.	NBS.SP	NBS SP 500-137
NIST	NIST TN	Technical Note	Tech. Note	NIST.TN	NIST TN 2156
NBS	NBS TN	Technical Note	Tech. Note	NBS.TN	NBS TN 876
NBS	NBS TIBM	Technical Information on Building Materials	N/A	NBS. TIBM	NBS TIBM 61
NIST	NIST TTB	Technology Transfer Brief	N/A	NIST. TTB	NIST TTB 2

Publi	Prefix	Name	Abbrev	MR (with Publisher)	Example
NIST	NIST DCI	Data Collection Instruments	Data Collect. Instr.	NIST. DCI	NIST DCI 002
NIST	NIST EAB	Economic Analysis Brief	N/A	NIST. EAB	NIST EAB 3
NIST	NIST Other	Other	Other	NIST.O	Report to the President
NIST	CSRC White Paper	Cybersecurity Resource Center White Paper	CSWP	NIST. CSWP	NIST.CSWP.04282021
NIST	CSRC Book	Cybersecurity Resource Center Book	CSRC Book	NIST. CSB	Executive Guide to Computer Security, Metrics to Security
NIST	CSRC Use Case	Cybersecurity Resource Center Use Case	CSRC Use Case	NIST. CSUC	Wireless Medical Infusion Pumps: Medical Device Security
NIST	CSRC Building Block	Cybersecurity Resource Center Building Block	CSRC Building Block	NIST. CSBB	Domain Name System-Based Security for Electronic Mail
NIST	JPCRD	Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data	J. Phys. & Chem. Ref. Data	JPCRD	(excluded from PubID scheme)
NIST	JRES	Journal of Research of NIST	J. Res. Natl. Inst. Stan.	NIST. JRES	(excluded from PubID scheme)

A.4. Stage

The stage code element only applies to non-final publications.

In most series, documents are only released as final publications, and therefore their PubIDs will not contain a stage code.

Only some series support stage codes, e.g. SP 800 and SP 1800.

TABLE A.3: Stage values

Name	Value
Initial Public Draft	IPD
Second Public Draft (to the Nth Public Draft)	2PD (… nPD)
Final Public Draft	FPD
Work-in-Progress Draft	WD
Preliminary Draft	PreD

A.5. Report number

The contents and pattern of the report number are dependent on the series.

Possible values:

- o `{sequence number}`
- o `{subseries}-{sequence number}`
- o `{sequence number}-{volume}`
- o `{sequence number}-2`
- o `{subseries}-{sequence number}-2`
- o etc.

A "Part" can also be indicated by an appended alphabetic character to the end.

A.6. Part

All part types allow a suffix number.

TABLE A.4: Part values

Name	Abbrev and Short	MR
Part	Pt.	`pt`
Volume	Vol.	`v`
Section	Sec.	`sec`
Supplement	Suppl.	`sup`
Index	Index	`indx`
Addendum	Add.	`add` (TBC with NIST)
Insert	Ins.	`ins` (TBC with NIST)
Errata	Err.	`err` (TBC with NIST)

A.7. Edition

TABLE A.5: Edition values

Name	Abbrev and Short	MR
Revision	Rev.	`r`

Name	Abbrev and Short	MR
Edition	Ed.	e
Version	Ver.	ver

A.8. Translation

An ISO 639-2 3-letter code that represents a translated document from English.

If a document is translated from English, suffix the document with a 3-letter ISO 639-2 code within parentheses.

Raw values seen in legacy DOIs include:

TABLE A.6: Translation sample values

Name	Correct value	MR	Legacy values seen in DOI
Spanish	(ESP)	esp	es
Vietnamese	(VIE)	vie	viet
Portuguese	(POR)	por	port
Chinese	(ZHO)	zho	chi

NOTE: Only these 4 languages were seen in the full NIST Tech Pubs database.

A.9. Update

A.9.1. General

When a document is updated with an errata, the original edition may be reissued to include the errata.

These documents will display the text "includes updates as of…".

In this case the document identifier will include the element "Update".

TABLE A.7: Update values

Name	Abbrev and Short	MR
Update	Upd.	u

A.9.2. Update number

A sequential integer numbering of the update counting from the original document.

The first update is numbered 1, and so forth.

A.9.3. Update year

The year last updated, shown as a suffix to the identifier.

- `{identifier}:{update-year}`

Annex B
(informative)

PubID patterns

B.1. Presentation

Generally in this order:

- No update: `{series} {stage} {report number}{part}2({translation})`
- With update: `{series} {stage} {report number}{part}2({translation})/
  {update} {update number}:{update year}`

B.2. Full PubID

This is the fully expressed, unambiguous form of the Publication ID.

FIGURE B.1

```
{publisher} {series} {reportnumber} {part | volume)},
 {revision} {(draft), optional}
```

EXAMPLE 1: National Institute of Standards and Technology Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 199

EXAMPLE 2: National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-27, Revision A

EXAMPLE 3: National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-39 (Second Public Draft)

NOTE: Originally described in https://github.com/metanorma/metanorma-nist/issues/98

B.3. Abbreviated PubID

This form is used in the Authority section.

FIGURE B.2

```
{abbrev(publisher)} {abbrev(series)} {reportnumber} {part
 | abbrev(volume)}, {abbrev(revision)} {(abbrev(draft)),
 optional}
```

- o   `abbrev(series)` represent the abbreviation of the Series title

NOTE 1:The "update date" (`{update-date}`) is not represented in this syntax and shall be considered in the final scheme.

EXAMPLE 1: "Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. Spec. Publ. 800-78-4"

EXAMPLE 2: "Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. Spec. Publ. 800-116"

EXAMPLE 3: "Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. Spec. Publ. 800-57 Part 1, Revision 4"

NOTE 2: Originally from https://github.com/metanorma/metanorma-nist/issues/88

B.4. Short PubID

The "short form" is used to cite the documents within text.

It is used in these situations:

1.   Locality references. "In Section 3.2 of SP 800-187…" (the "SP 800-187" is a link).

     NOTE 1: NIST pubs are composed of "Sections" not "Clauses"

2.   A generic document reference. "SP 800-53 describes…". This form does not specify a revision or update date.

3.   "All parts". "The SP 800-57 subseries describes key management…".

NOTE 2:Currently, citations within documents can take form of say, "NISTIR 6885 2003 Edition (February 2003)", which is rather long in length causing disruption in reading flow.

The syntax for a Short PubID could be:

FIGURE B.3

```
{abbrev(series)} {reportnumber} {abbrev(volume)}
 {abbrev(revision)} {(draft), optional} {edition, optional}
```

NOTE 3: For FIPS, `{reportnumber}` is the full FIPS number, including revision, e.g., 140-2.

NOTE 4: Originally from https://github.com/metanorma/metanorma-nist/issues/88.

Short form date:

o   `Month YYYY`

EXAMPLE 1: NIST SP 800-53r4 (20152201) supersedes NIST SP 800-53r4 (20140115)

EXAMPLE 2: NIST SP 800 63A (December 2017) supersedes NIST SP 800-63A

EXAMPLE 3: NIST SP 800 57 Part 1 Revision 4 supersedes NIST SP 800-57 Part 1 Revision 3 ("Rev." is also accepted, and converted to "Revision")

EXAMPLE 4: NIST SP 800 160 Volume 1 supersedes NIST SP 800-160 (20180103) ("Vol." is also accepted, and converted to "Volume")

EXAMPLE 5: Undated form "NIST SP 800 53r4"

Strip Revision and Date from title, only if the Revision and Date are unique for each document number. These are identified as "Rev. {number}", "Revision {number}" and "(Month YYYY)", whichever comes first.

B.5. Machine-readable PubID

PubID form intended for machine parsing. Special care is taken to eliminate empty spaces and limit the character set to alphanumeric characters.

The syntax could be:

FIGURE B.4

```
{publisher}.{series}.[{stage}.]{reportnumber}.{part}.
{revision}.[{lang}.]{update-date}
```

FIGURE B.5

```
{publisher}.{series}.[{stage}.]{reportnumber}.{part}.
{revision}.[{lang}.][{update}]{update-date}
```

Generally, this rule should be able to uniquely identify an edition of a document.

- `{part}`
  - Part
    - A "Part 1" document is encoded as "pt1";
    - When a letter part is indicated, e.g. "800-63A", we should keep it as part of the reportnumber, but also explicitly indicate the "pt", e.g. `NIST.SP.800-38A.pt-A`
  - Volumes
    - "Volume 1" is encoded as "v1";
- `{revision}`
  - "Revision 1" is encoded as "r1"
  - If a superseding edition is a full revision, it will get the next Rev. #.
  - If a superseding edition is just an errata update, we use the update date from the title page ("includes updates as of …") to uniquely identify this edition. Preferably in the – yyyymmdd format.
- `{update}`
  - "Update 1" is encoded as "u1"

Some examples:

EXAMPLE 1: `NIST.SP.800-53r4-20152201` supersedes `NIST.SP.800-53r4-20140115`

EXAMPLE 2: `NIST.SP.800-63A-20171201` supersedes `NIST.SP.800-63A`

EXAMPLE 3: `NIST.SP.800-57pt1r4` supersedes `NIST.SP.800-57pt1r3`

EXAMPLE 4: `NIST.SP.800-160v1` supersedes `NIST.SP.800-160-20180103`

EXAMPLE 5: `NIST.IR.8204.u1-2019` supersedes `NIST.IR.8204`

EXAMPLE 6: The undated form is `NIST.SP.800-53r4`

NOTE: Originally from https://github.com/metanorma/metanorma-nist/issues/88.

Bibliography

1. RFC 3986, *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*