Cataloging 101: RDA, FRBR, BIBFRAME, Oh my!

Robin Fay
LibraryScope

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Cataloging 101

Presentation Overview

• Basic concepts of cataloging
  • What are we trying to do? (FRBR User Tasks)
  • Different formats follow different rules
  • Record data
    • MARC
      • What is it?
      • How is it used?
      • Resources
    • Unicode, Metadata, etc.

• Where we are going
PLEASE INTRODUCE YOURSELF USING CHAT ...

Tell me
• A bit about yourself - where do you work and your position?
• Any specifics questions to address?
Cataloging 101: Concepts

Basic concepts of cataloging

• What are we trying to do?
  • Cataloging attempts to organize materials & information in a logical and consistent way to facilitate ease of access... in other words so that we can find what we need!
  • Cataloging is sometimes referred to in terms of ‘aboutness’
  • Cataloging is metadata
  • Alphabetizing your address book by person’s name is a very simple way of cataloging the information
• So, let’s look at FRBR in more detail..

  • Identified **User Tasks**
    Can users
    • Find
    • Identify
    • Select
    • Obtain
    • Explore* (New for 2019!)
  • The resources they want?
  • Identified an **Entity-Relationship Model** (ERM) for data
    • Entity: a thing with an identity
    • Entities have attributes (characteristics)
    • **Relationships** – between different entities at different levels – even stronger focus in LRM
Putting the Fun in FRBR

- FRBR = Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records
- gives us a way to group things in different ways building relationships between data – by WEMI (Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item)
- WEMI is a hierarchy from abstract to the actual thing owned by a library (the well… item!)
- Work and Expression can be somewhat conceptual with lots of discussion going on; however, you can loosely think of Work as a concept or idea which is Expressed (think the act of creation; performance) onto/into a physical format (can be digital) aka a Manifestation, of which the library has a copy (Item).
FRBR and thus RDA focuses more on relationships

• Between Persons, Families, Corporate bodies, Works

• Between Names and Persons, Families, Corporate bodies, Works

• Between Controlled Access Points

Most of us catalog here
Cataloging concepts

FRBR became the foundation for a revision of the cataloging rules (AACR2, Anglo American Cataloging Rules 2nd Edition)

This revision of cataloging rules (RDA)

- Resource Description Access
- Separated the content of the record from the data structure (i.e., RDA can be expressed in a MARC record, XML, BIBFRAME, or a number of semantic web languages)
  - Releasing us from MARC but also providing a way forward to a new data structure
- Reached out to peer communities – archives, museums
- Developed with e resources in mind
Cataloging concepts

We’ll talk more about RDA as we dive into cataloging.
Historical Data Book

CENTENNIAL EDITION

Compiled and Edited by
JENKINS MIKELL ROBERTSON

AVALON PRESS
SEATTLE, WA
2013
ANIMALS IN MY HAIR
First Edition
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www.artofmili.ca/AnimalsinMyHair

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FIRST EDITION

A Cataloging in Publication record (aka CIP data) is a bibliographic record prepared by the Library of Congress for a book that has not yet been published.
Terms used by catalogers*

t.p. = title page

t.p. verso, or verso = back of title page

Chief source = Preferred source - RDA expands our choices

Surrogate = often used to mean a reproduction used for access and/or cataloging purposes; surrogates can be print or digital, although more commonly digital
Types of materials

Monographs (Books): A title which is published as a unique finite work. Books can be electronic or traditional print format.

“For the purpose of library cataloging, any nonserial publication, complete in one volume or intended to be completed in a finite number of parts issued at regular or irregular intervals, containing a single work or collection of works.
Types of materials

Monographs are sometimes published in monographic series and subseries.” 1 Monographic sets are unique titles which are published as a collection. Analytics are titles which are part of a larger monographic or serial title.
Types of materials

Serials: A title issued in a succession of discrete parts (such as volumes, numbers, etc.) usually bearing numbering, with no finite ending date. (although serials may cease publication, the original intent was to continue publication). Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and series.
Types of materials

Media: Audio CDs, DVDs, Laserdiscs, VHS tapes, cassette tapes, 16mm film, reels, and other formats of material.

RDA includes new elements (MARC fields) to better categorize media and other types of materials.
Types of materials

Microfilm/Microfiche: Microfilm is reels of negatives from scanned books, periodicals, and other print sources. Microfiche is thin sheets of negatives from scanned books, periodicals, and other print sources. A reader is used to project the images for viewing.
Types of materials

Integrating resource: A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole.
Choosing the Right Format

**Finite resources**
- Monographs
- Multi-parts

- Parts remain discrete

Consult: RDA 1.1 - 1.5

**Continuing resources**
- Serials

- Integrating resources

- Updates do not remain discrete

This slide is borrowed from the Library of Congress
Hard to see but there is a s in the leader field. S for Serial!
Types of materials

Digital, Electronic and Born Digital

- Born digital is created electronically and stored in a digital file format - images downloaded from a digital camera is an example
  - MP3s which are not issued as vinyl or CD
- Electronic/Digital - used somewhat interchangeably
Different formats follow different rules and/or interpretations

- Given the physical format of materials, different rules (guidelines and standards) apply to best bring out their special qualities
  - For example, materials with many pieces (teacher’s edition, boardgame, Audio CDs, student workbooks) may be cataloged as a kit to better highlight all of those individual pieces

- Digital library materials - Dublin Core/DCMI
- Semantic web communities, SEO
- Local classification

- AACR2 (Anglo American Cataloging Rules) and RDA (Resource Description and Access) are Cataloging standards
Cataloging

Cataloging consists of three main parts which fit within each other:

- **a container** to store data in an organized manner (which can be a database such as a library catalog, an Access database, a spreadsheet, etc.);
- **the data** (record which contains the information),
- **and the information itself, the content** (created or adapted by the cataloger).

First we start with the big picture, the storage container for everything.
Organizing records: Principles of databases

Storage containers are where we store our records and information

- Databases:
  - Library catalogs (ILS, OPACs, etc.)
  - WorldCat/OCLC, Pines, GIL (UGA) are all databases; GALILEO is made up of many many databases.
- Access Databases

- Other storage containers include card catalogs, online search engines on the internet, spreadsheets, word documents, and even a telephone directory can store information.
Cataloging 101: Tools: Record data

- So, we have a storage container (database). How do we get information into it?
  - Information is stored in records. Depending on what storage container you use, you may use a different type of record or different coding. MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) is a type of record coding which allows information to be shared in a variety of formats.
  - A record for one library title may be made up of 3 parts: a bibliographical record (MARC) to describe the item, a holdings record to describe the call number, location info, how many volumes owned, etc. and an item record (sometimes referred to as a piece or barcode record) to represent the individual item.
  - Next we will look at examples of MARC records and talk about the field values for bibliographic records.
Cataloging involves Subject Analysis (determining what an item is about) and Classification (determining its call number class). Classification and analysis are tied closely together.

Currently we work in systems that use MARC with ISBD punctuation following RDA and AACR2 rules (perhaps others as well!)
MARC fields (in brief)

**TAG Description**

- 010 Library of Congress Number (LCCN)
- 022 International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
- 035 System Control Number (OCLC Number)
- 040 Cataloging Source – Source of the record. Each 3 letter code represents a participating institution.
- 050 Library of Congress Call Number
- 082 Dewey Decimal Number (at least initial classification)
- 090 Locally input or member copy call number
- 1XX Main Entry (generally, the official name(s) of the person(s) who authored or edited it)
  - 100 Personal name
  - 110 Corporate name
  - 111 Conference name
  - 130 Uniform title
- 245 Title statement (title) & statement of responsibility (author)
- 246 Variant Title (Other forms of the title)
- 250 Edition Statement
- 260 Imprint (place of publication, publisher, and date of publication)
- 300 Physical Description (volume numbering, illustration, height, pagination, and some info about format (e.g., sound disc, etc.)
- 310 Current frequency (serials)
- 321 Former frequency (serials)
- 4xx/8xx Series Statements
- 500 General Notes
- 504 Bibliography
- 505 Contents Notes
- 6xx Subject Headings
- 7xx Added Entries
- 780/785 Preceding Entry/Succeeding Entry (serials)
MARC

Cataloging: MARC

- MARC = Machine Readable Cataloging
- MARC coding is used for bibliographic & holdings records

Fields are the basic building blocks of the system

A bibliographic record is divided into fields
Tags identify fields

Indicators are two character positions that follow each tag

Each field is further divided into subfield
MARC

An example of a MARC field.

245 10 Calm energy: how people regulate mood with food and exercise / Robert E. Thayer.

Tags represent textual names
They’re divided by hundreds: e.g., 100, etc.
Cataloging: The record parts

**Freedom of speech**

**Main Author:** Barendt, E. M.

**Format:** Book

**Language:** English

**Published:** New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

**Edition:** 2nd ed.

**Subjects:** Freedom of speech.

**Tags:** No Tags, Be the first to tag this record!

**Technical view is entire MARC record**

**Holdings data:** Call number, location, as well as other information (volumes, Folio, special notes, etc.) also display from the Holdings record.

**Items/item record data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holdings</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Table of Contents</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Reviews</th>
<th>Technical Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Library 2nd floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number: K3254.B37 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.1</td>
<td>Not Checked Out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here we see MARC fields:

100 field
245
250 (edition)
260 (publisher)
and 6XX (subject headings).

Here we see MARC fields:

300
504
020
Cataloging 101: OPAC view in the technical view

Note: We see the full MARC record in this view, with the fixed field (000, 001, 005, 008, which record specific info about format, language, etc.) as well as indicators and delimiters.

MARC field is the first 3 digits, e.g., 100

Indicators are the two following characters which affect indexing and filing by the computer. In this case the 245 14, tells the computer: The title is The broker, but begin index/filing at B for broker. In other words, skip 3 characters + 1(for the blank space) to find the first ‘real’ word.

| is a delimiter which is a designator for the beginning of the field and is subcoded with a specific alpha character |c indicates statement of responsibility.
A word about the 245 MARC field

- 245 not repeatable (NR), but *some* subfields are
- Indicator 1
  - 0 – if there is no 1XX field – what we used call Main Entry
  - 1 – if 1XX field is present
- Indicator 2 – Nonfiling characters
  - 0 – no nonfiling characters (i.e., title does not start with an initial article)
  - 1-9 – number of nonfiling characters $24514 = 1xx +$ starts with an article with 3 letters such as The...
  - Spaces count!
Here we see MARC fields:

100 field
245
264 (publisher)
300 (description)
490/830 series
6XX (subject headings).

Display – what and how information from our MARC record is shown in the public display; Indexing – what info is searched; MARC helps facilitate that depending upon how we code.
Cataloging 101: Record in WorldCat: behind the scenes

Here is the same record as it appears in the technical version of WorldCat in the Cataloging Client. Notice, it appears very similar to the technical view in GIL and elsewhere except once again the fixed field is listed in its code formatting.
International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)
Punctuation still matters (in MARC)

Used to separate elements of description

Examples

• Colon before subtitle
• Equals sign before parallel title
• Slash before statement of responsibility
• Period before numbering
• Period or comma before part title
• Ending punctuation
ISBD Punctuation

• Title Proper (GMD) = Parallel title : other title info / First statement of responsibility ; others. -- Edition information. -- Material. -- Place of Publication : Publisher Name, Date. -- Material designation and extent ; Dimensions of item. -- (Title of Series / Statement of responsibility). -- Notes. -- Standard numbers: terms of availability (qualifications).
Subject Headings – the Process

While most of a catalog (bibliographic) record is about recording/transcribing the information directly from the item, subject analysis involves a more subjective process. Subject Analysis is the process of assigning (selecting and recording) subject headings. It involves

- a conceptual analysis of an item: what is it about? what is its form/genre/format?
- translating that analysis into a particular subject heading system

Subject heading: a term or phrase used in a subject heading list to represent a concept, event, or name

• Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) established in 1898 at the Library of Congress. LCSH is evolving. In 1988 other libraries begin contributing.
Analysis vs. indexing

Analysis:
- Look at the work as a whole to determine its overall contents
- Think of terms that summarize the primary subject focus of the work

Indexing:
- Provide in-depth access to parts of items (chapters, articles, detailed listing of topics)
LCSH

What is the entire work about?

Find appropriate heading in LCSH

Look for Appropriate Subdivisions In LCSH

Is your subject heading sufficiently precise?

Search for appropriate subdivision in SCM:SH

Add geographic subdivision if appropriate

Yes – go to geog. subdiv.

No

Yes – go to geog. subdiv.
Order of subject headings

- The first subject heading should:
  - reflect the primary topic or focus of the work
  - generally correspond to the assigned call number
- Other headings should follow in descending order of importance

- The first subject heading also is linked to classification (the call number)
Your turn

- Are you a Dewey/Sears library?
- LC/Dewey?
- LC/LCSH?
- A mix?
LC Classification in brief

- Mixed system: Alpha numeric = Letters in the Roman alphabet and Arabic numbers
- Main classes are denoted by single capital letters with double or triple letters used for subclasses, e.g., NA (N = Fine Arts)
- Within each main class or subclass, the integers 1-9999 are used for subdivisions. Unused numbers (breaks) are still available, e.g., NA4170 (Buildings classed by used> Public buildings)
- After the 1\textsuperscript{st} set of letter(s) and number(s), another set follows – the Cutter number, which is preceded by a period. NA4170.G35
LC Classification - cutters

- Follows the class number
- Cutter numbers represent either
  - the first non-article word of the main entry (this is considered to be the general definition of a Cutter number)
  - OR to more fully define the subject (more specific), e.g., double cutters
## Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HN79.C8</td>
<td>Social conditions in Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV5824.L38</td>
<td>Drug use by lawyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC783.8.H65</td>
<td>Drawing of horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR781.B35</td>
<td>Photography of bald persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dewey Decimal System

000 Generalities
- Data processing
- Computer science
- Library information and sciences
- General encyclopedias
- News media
- Journalism

100 Philosophy & Psychology
- Philosophy
- Paranormal phenomena (occult, witchcraft, astrology, ESP, ghosts, dreams, etc.)
- Psychology
- Logic
- Ethics

200 Religion
- Theory of Religion
- The Bible
- Christianity
- Practice & Observance
- Religious Orders
- History & Denominations
- World Religions

300 Social Sciences
- Sociology
- Anthropology
- Political science
- Economics
- Law
- Military science
- Education
- Commerce, Communication, Transportation
- Customs, Folklore

400 Language
- Linguistics
- World languages
- Dictionaries

500 Natural Sciences & Math
- Math
- Astronomy
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Earth sciences
- Life sciences, Biology
- Plants
- Wild animals

600 Technology (Applied Sciences)
- Medical sciences
- Engineering
- Agriculture, Farm animals & pets
- Home economics & family living
- Business management
- Manufacturing
- Buildings, Construction

700 The Arts
- Civic and landscape art
- Architecture
- Sculpture
- Drawing & decorative arts
- Painting
- Graphic arts
- Photography
- Music
- Performing arts
- Sports, Games, Outdoor activities

800 Literature
- Literature of all languages
- Poetry
- Drama
- Fiction
- Essays
- Speeches
- Letters
- Humor & satire

900 Geography, History & Biography
- Geography
- Travel
- Biography
- Ancient world
- Europe
- Asia
- Africa
- North America
- South America
- Extraterrestrial worlds
So, Getting back to RDA…

Resource Description and Access
A new set of cataloging instructions that will replace the Anglo American Cataloging Rules 2nd ed., revised. Available through RDA Toolkit rdatoolkit.org

Used in conjunction with LC PCC Policy Statements (LC PCC PS)
NEW TERMINOLOGY

AACR2

“See”
“See also”

Form of name

Choice of access points

Chief source

RDA

Variant access point

Authorized access point for related entity

Preferred name

Relationships

Preferred source
New MARC fields

- 264 Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice
- 336 Content type
- 337 Media type
- 338 Carrier type
- 344 Sound characteristics
- 345 Projection characteristics of a moving image
- 346 Video characteristics
- 347 Digital file characteristics
245 $h

336, 337, 338 replace the 245 $h....

336 ## $a text $b txt $2 rdaccontent
337 ## $a computer $b c $2 rdamedia
338 ## $a online resource $b cr $2 rdacarrier
RDA Bibliographic (Bib) record
040 $e rda

Others (watch for hybrids!)
- Presence of new RDA elements in the record
- Bibliographic records: “Desc” fixed field = i (vs. “a” for AACR2)
Blink : The Power of Thinking Without Thinking / Malcolm Gladwell.

Power of Thinking Without Thinking

First eBook Edition


1 online resource : colored illustrations, photographs

Title from Kindle cover page.


Decision making.

Intuition.

Electronic books.

http://hdl.handle.net/
Searching in connexion / worldcat

- dx:rda
- plus other desired search terms and/or limits

- Many hybrids in OCLC – that’s okay but you should not change a record in OCLC without making it a complete RDA record*
New MARC fields for RDA

264 Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice

336 Content type
337 Media type
338 Carrier type
344 Sound characteristics
345 Projection characteristics of a moving image
346 Video characteristics
347 Digital file characteristics

Example: multiple things

Jean-Luc Moulène: *b opus + one / *c edited by Yasmil Raymond.


290 pages: *b illustrations (chiefly color); *c 25 cm

text *2 rdacontent
still image *2 rdacontent
unmediated *2 rdamedia
volume *2 rdacarrier

"Since the late 1980s, artist Jean-Luc Moulène (b. 1955) has developed a body of work in which he has maintained a parallel exploration of materials and objects—manufactured and found—and strategies and interests in the overlaps of social and political arenas, systems and orders—geopolitical, economic, and aesthetic. The initial phase became known as *f Opus 0—*f Opus 9, an extensive series of exhibitions organized by Jean-Noel Basile, which began in 1986. After a period as a visiting artist in the United States, Moulène began to elaborate a project extending the Opus series. By the mid-1990s, the Opus series was known mainly as *f Opus 10.*g

Published in conjunction with the presentation of Jean-Luc Moulène: Opus + One, which opened at Dia Art Foundation, New York, and traveled to Kunsthalle Basel, Switzerland; Dia Art Foundation, New York; and Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia.

Includes bibliographical references.


ART / Individual Artists / Monographs. *2 bisacsh
More cataloging terms - Authorities

Authority Control ensures consistency in various access points (names, subjects, series, etc.) Authority control is providing an authorized/verified form of names, corporations, series; information which usually appears in a 1xx, 4xx, 8xx, etc. in the MARC bib record.

The established (verified) form is represented by an authority record, which gathers together all the various forms of a name and tells us which one to use in our record.
Here we see the 100 field, 650 fields (subject headings) and 655 (genre).
The easiest way to get information about a newly received item is to find a suitable matching record from elsewhere (OCLC, RLIN, Pines, the University System Universal Catalog).

Basically the record should match on the fields/values which you can compare to your item ‘in hand’ including:

- Title (245)
- Author(s) (245, in the case of older records the author will not appear in the 245)
- Date(s) of publication (260/264)
- Physical description (300)
- Specific information such as editions, languages or series
Where to get records

Resources

- WorldCat/OCLC (paid)
- Library of Congress Online Catalog (free)
- Any library that has downloadable MARC records
- Vendors*
Cataloging 101: buzz words

Unicode: Just to mention Unicode briefly. Unicode is based on MARC21 and supports foreign language characters.

- Many academic libraries and other libraries with large volumes of foreign language material are converting their catalogs to support Unicode.
- Record-wise, it looks the same as MARC and the field tags are the same.
Linkeddata, BIBFRAME, LRM Oh my!

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA-NC
Our metadata is just a dot on the metadata landscape
Our users and the connected world...

- Semantic Web is a term to describe an interconnected virtual world of data driven by a variety of devices and platforms and diverse ecosystem of data. Data is interpreted, remixed and repurposed by machines using AI elements, building new connections through linking to data rather than copying data.

- Data is structured, with a strong focus on relationships, especially via linked data. The Internet of Things is a common term we are hearing.
The **Semantic Web** is based upon more precise utilization of data and is heavily dependent upon

- **The code**
- **The metadata and its metadata schemas (rules)**
- **The ability for machines (including devices and home appliances) to talk to each other and make sense of that communication**

Linking data makes this process easier since we do not have to re-enter data, we can just link to it. Instead of typing in text (a string), we use a link.
We have a book by Terry Flanagan.

In MARC, 100 1_ $a Flanagan, Terry.

Flanagan, Terry is a text string. If the name changes, we have to manually update it. Additionally, if we want to build searches dynamically (all Terrys who are writers…) text strings make that much harder.

Or we could link to the authority record. The system could display the name, while what we see on the code side, is just the link. Just like a website, our code can be separated more from the display.
# TEXT STRINGS VS. LINKED DATA

## MARC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARC</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>040817s1983 nyua j 001 1 eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>$a Flanagan, Terry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>$a Snoopy on wheels / $c (designed by Terry Flanagan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>$a v. (unpaged) : $b col. ill. ; $c 88 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>$a A chunky book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>$a Based on the Charles M. Schulz characters&quot; -- P. 4 of cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>$a On board pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>$a A quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>$a A dogs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## BIBFRAME (Turtle)

```
bf:contribution [ a bf:Contribution ;
    bf:role <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/ctb> ;
    a bflc:PrimaryContribution ,
    bf:Contribution ;
    bf:agent <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n82447743> ;
]
```

**Text string**

**Linked data entry for name**

**Relationship linking to the vocabulary for relators**
SEMANTIC WEB PRINCIPLE: RELATIONSHIPS AS TRIPLETS

Think: subject – predicate(verb) – object
Evolving relationships and dynamic data

• **Think about all of the ways your data changes** – your name may change (nicknames, published name, name with initial, etc.)

• **Think about the different roles that you have** – employee, employer, supervisor, supervisee, colleague, librarian, parent, child, sister, brother... . Each role represents a relationship.
Relationships in library data

• The different names of authors
• The different roles of authors (contributor, co-author, publisher, etc.) – the relationships.
• The relationships between works – Romeo & Juliet...
• Under AACR2, we were limited in creating relationships both in how we could describe them AND we could accomplish this in MARC. Authorship was more limited in scope. Families could not be creators.
• New ways of looking at the items we describe...
DANCING WITH THE ELEPHANT

• **MARC defines indexing** (whether or not a field of data is actually searched) and then **display** (whether that field shows up to the public in search results).

• Not only must the person creating the data code MARC correctly, BUT the system must be able to interpret those codes correctly, which relies on the coding of the programmers, who build and maintain the ILS.
Stop dancing with the elephant... Getting out of MARC

✓ Develop “translation tools” for MARC: MARCXML>XML, RDF, etc.

✓ Develop new protocols and standards for creating descriptive metadata (BIBFRAME)

✓ Develop new description standards which can work with MARC but with other things (RDA) AND are developed with new formats in mind

✓ Make bibliographic data more interchangeable more compatible, and up to modern data standards (linked data).
Resource description access (RDA) review

✓ **Replaces** AACR2 (cataloging rules tied closely to MARC)
✓ **Agnostic of schemas** – can be used with different metadata schemas (Dublin Core, etc.); can be expressed in MARC, XML, MARCXML, RDF, etc.
✓ **Focuses on relationships** – think $e

Guidelines (no longer rules!) for how we describe materials – the descriptive metadata. The manual is the RDAToolkit.

One step towards getting us past MARC – not only do we need a different way to encode data but we also need to think about how we describe data.
BIBFRAME + LRM

✓ Will (maybe) replace MARC
✓ Will use RDA
✓ Will allow existing RDA-MARC records to be converted (or perhaps coexist)
✓ Allows for both textual data (as we currently do) but also linked data
✓ Semantic web friendly, and more so with the 2.0 revision

✓ LRM = Library Reference Model = takes the 3 foundational pieces behind RDA (FRBR, FRAD, FRSAD) and merges them into one framework; More semantic web friendly; will be incorporated into newer versions of the RDA Toolkit
✓ LRM Terminology is different, e.g., Authorities = Agents
Cataloging 101: Resources

- Resources...
  - There are a lot of resources on the web, some of which are included in the bibliography.
  - OCLC/WorldCat help
    - Help with Connexion (technical module of WorldCat)
    - Listservs
    - Cataloging training & workshops through Solinet
    - Tutorials
  - There are also many listservs and other opportunities to network with your fellow librarians. Take advantage of them. Ask questions. Cataloging is a very collaborative environment. 😊
thank you!

Robin Fay
robin.m.fay@gmail.com
georgiawebgurl

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Cataloging 101: Resources

Understanding MARC Authority Records: Machine-Readable Cataloging
at Library of Congress website
MARC 21 Authority Format
http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/
Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM) Section Z1 ; LC Guidelines Supplement to MARC 21 Format for Authority Data
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/z1andlcguidelines.html
Library of Congress Authorities (Search for Name, Subject, Title and Name/Title)
http://authorities.loc.gov/
Maine State Library: Minerva Cataloging - GSAFD Term List
http://www.state.me.us/msl/infotech/minerva/cataloging/gsafd_terms.htm
LC-PCC Policy Statements
Freely available through RDA Toolkit in the “Resources” tab
http://access.rdatoolkit.org/
MARC 21 Encoding to Accommodate New RDA Elements 046 and 3XX in NARs and SARs
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC RDA guidelines/RDA in NARs-SARs_PCC.doc
MORE RESOURCES

RDA Core and Core Elements for LC

Core Elements for LC document:
http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/pdf/core_elements.pdf

RDA Toolkit (online)

- http://www.rdatoolkit.org
- Includes AACR2, links to other documentation
- LC-PCC Policy Statements (LC-PCC PS)
- Workflows and mappings

LCRIs, redux (as LC-PCC-Pses)

- LC revised and retained approximately ¼ of LCRIs
- Available in
  - RDA Toolkit
  - Cataloger’s Desktop
  - LC CDS website (free .pdf downloads)

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdatoolkit.org
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdatoolkit.org