

# Cataloguing for the new millenium

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# Layout of presentation

- Why do libraries need a set of cataloguing rules
- What is Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)?
- Brief history of Resource Description and Access (RDA)
- What is RDA?
- What is RDA not?
- User advantages of FRBR and RDA
- Cataloguer advantages of FRBR and RDA
- Sharing the wealth of cataloguing knowledge
- How can you stay informed

# Why do libraries need a set of cataloguing rules

*'You cannot tell where you are going until you know where you've been'*

- Started 2000 BC > clay tablets
- Until 21<sup>st</sup> Century > electronic
- principles and codes
- library automation
- Internet
- FRBR, FRAD, RDA

# ORGANISING INFORMATION

*'We organise because we need to retrieve, or Retrieval of information is dependent upon it having been organised'*

- **Role in human endeavours**
- **Retrieval tools**
- **Encoding standards**
- **Metadata**
- **Vocabularies**
- **Classification**
- **Systems design**

**(old concepts with new names)**

- **Information architecture**
- **Knowledge management**
- **Portals**
- **Taxonomies**

# MUST UNDERSTAND

- **Theory**
- **Principles**
- **Standards**
- **Tools**

**BEHIND ORGANISATION OF INFORMATION IN ALL ENVIRONMENTS**

# CATALOGUING ENVIRONMENTS

- **Libraries**
- **Archives**
- **Museums and Art Galleries**
- **Internet**
  - **digital and virtual libraries**
  - **information architecture**
  - **search engines**
  - **directories**
- **Data administration**
- **Knowledge management**
-

# CATALOGUIGN TERMINOLOGY

**Recorded information (organisable unit of information)**

- **book**
- **item**
- **information package**
- **entity (preferred term)**



# RETRIEVAL TOOLS

**are basic building blocks in the organisation of recorded information**

**are systems that contain records that are surrogates for entities**

## **Examples:**

**Bibliographies**

**pathfinders**

**Catalogues**

**Indexes**

**Finding aids**

**Registers**

**Search engines and Directories**

# STANDARDS

*Standardisation and Internationalisation*

*Information profession(al) needs and User needs*

**Examples:**

AACR2

DDC

LCC

LCSH

Sears list of subject headings

Need for a set of (new) cataloguing rules

dated

advances in technology

simplification

flexibility

# ENCODING STANDARDS

*‘How and why do we encode surrogate records (metadata) for machine manipulation?’*

So that they can be placed into an online database

Use Unicode

## Examples:

**MARC (Machine-readable Cataloguing)**

**MARC21, UNIMARC**

**SGML (Standard General Markup Language)**

**XML (eXtensible Markup Language)**

**DTDs (Document Type Definitions and XML schemas**

**TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) DTD**

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)/XHTML**

**EAD (Encoded Archival Description) DTD**

**MARC DTDs and SXML Schemas**

**ONIX (Online Information eXchange) DTD**

# FRAMEWORKS

are shells or containers waiting for text to be inserted controlled by standards such as AACR2, ISBD, DDC, LCSH

## Examples:

Warwick framework

RDF (Resource description framework)

METS (Metadata Encoding & Transmission)

DLF (Digital Library Framework) standard

# SEMANTIC WEB

**To give structure to the Web that will allow computers to deal with its content in meaningful ways**

# What is FRBR

- Conceptual model aimed at improving cataloguing records (product); cataloguing (process); and catalogues
- A hierarchical system that defines families of relationships between records
- FRBR is a tool for modeling the bibliographic universe
- FRBR is highly theoretical and system-neutral
- FRBR records are meant to evoke sets of records in an entity relationship database
- RDA is based on FRBR

# What are FRBR entities

- *Entities* are “key objects of interest to users” of a database (FRBR 3.1)
- Users require four things from a database
  - Find entities
  - Identify entities
  - Select an entity from the resulting group
  - Obtain the selected entity

# What does FRBR do?

- Describes the entities in the bibliographic universe, their relationships, and attributes.
- It describes user tasks that serve as criteria to determine which attributes and relationships are important in a bibliographic description.
- FRBR includes former mandatory data elements (attributes) to include in a national bibliographic record



# Why use FRBR?

- FRBR enables database designers to consider the functions a catalogue should fulfill (including 4 user tasks).
- FRBR takes advantage of the capabilities of digital technology
- FRBR allows for a better arrangement and collocation of bibliographic records in a database

# Why use FRBR?

- Better collocation = Better navigation  
e.g. Different filmed versions of Romeo and Juliet:  
language of production sets  
subsets for DVDs and videocassettes
- Promises better navigational displays

# FRBR vocabulary

FRBR vocabulary is divided into three groups:

- Cataloguing terms
- Bibliographic relationships
- User tasks

The clustering of cataloguing terms into groups promotes interaction among terms and the forming of relationships

# FRBR GROUPS

GROUP 1: The “products of intellectual or artistic endeavour”  
ie *work, expression, manifestation, and item*

GROUP 2: Entities responsible for the production of Group 1  
entities: *person, corporate body* and an entity defined for FRAD,  
*family*

GROUP 3: Entities that “serve as subjects of *works*”

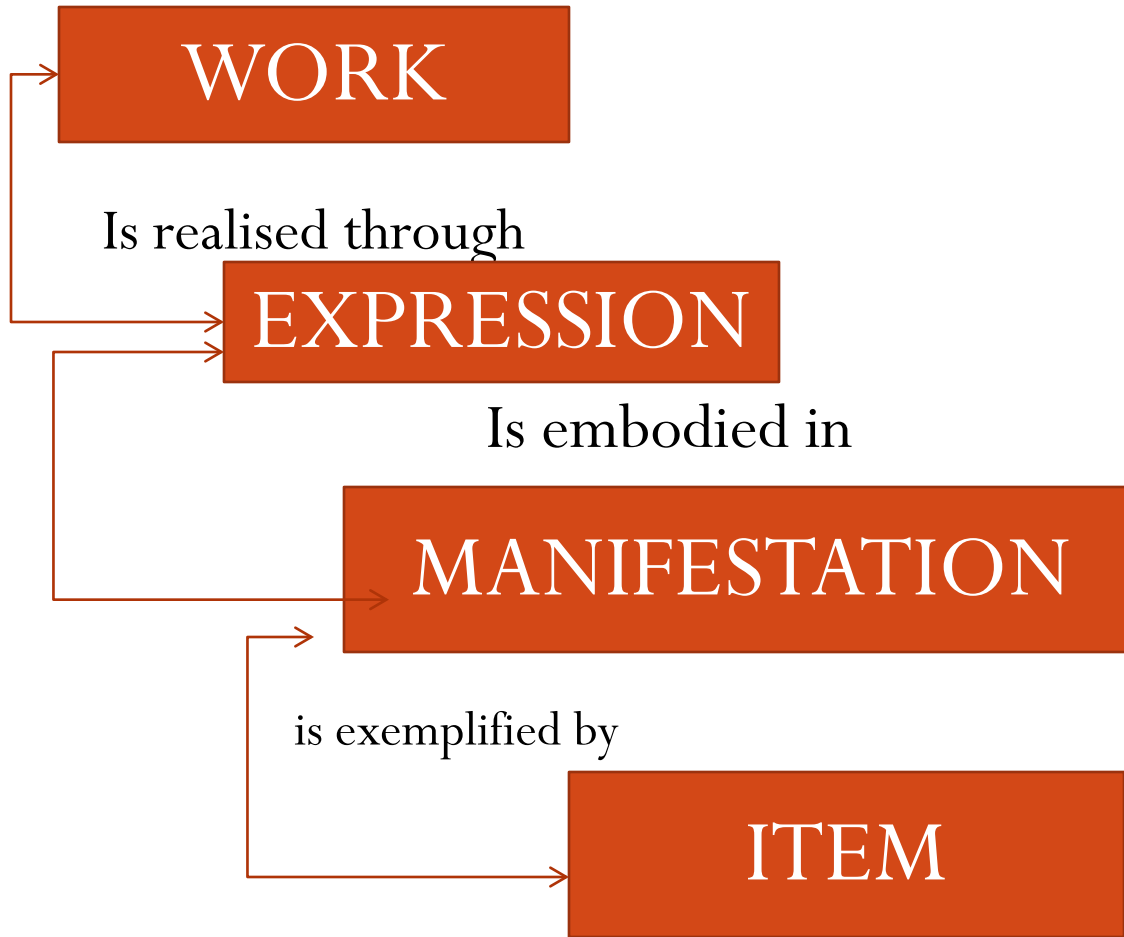
# Relationships among entities

The primary relationships among Group 1 entities hierarchically links the entities:

- A *work* is realised through an *expression*
- An *expression* is 'embodied in' a *manifestation*,
- A *manifestation* 'is exemplified' by an item.

# FRBR Model

## GROUP 1 Entities



# WORK

The work is a unique creation of the intellect, which may inspire other works in different media (e.g. the film of the book), or which may be expressed in other languages (i.e. the translation of the work) or forms (e.g. arrangement of a musical work, or narration of a novel). Works and expressions can be manifested when issued or published as physical items, for example a manuscript. A single work can have many manifestations. A manifestation can consist of many items or just one

# EXPRESSION

DEFINITION: *Expression* is the ‘intellectual or artistic realisation of a *work* in the form of alpha-numeric, musical, or choreographic notation, sound, image, object, movement, etc., or any combination of such forms’

- Implication of the word ‘realisation’ is that a work cannot be real until it finds an expression.
- The definition defines the boundaries of *expression* and excludes aspects of physical form such as layout and script.



# MANIFESTATION

The *manifestation* is the physical embodiment of an expression of a work. A manifestation can exist in any physical form

# ITEM

*Item.* This is a single example of a manifestation – a book, a video, a musical recording

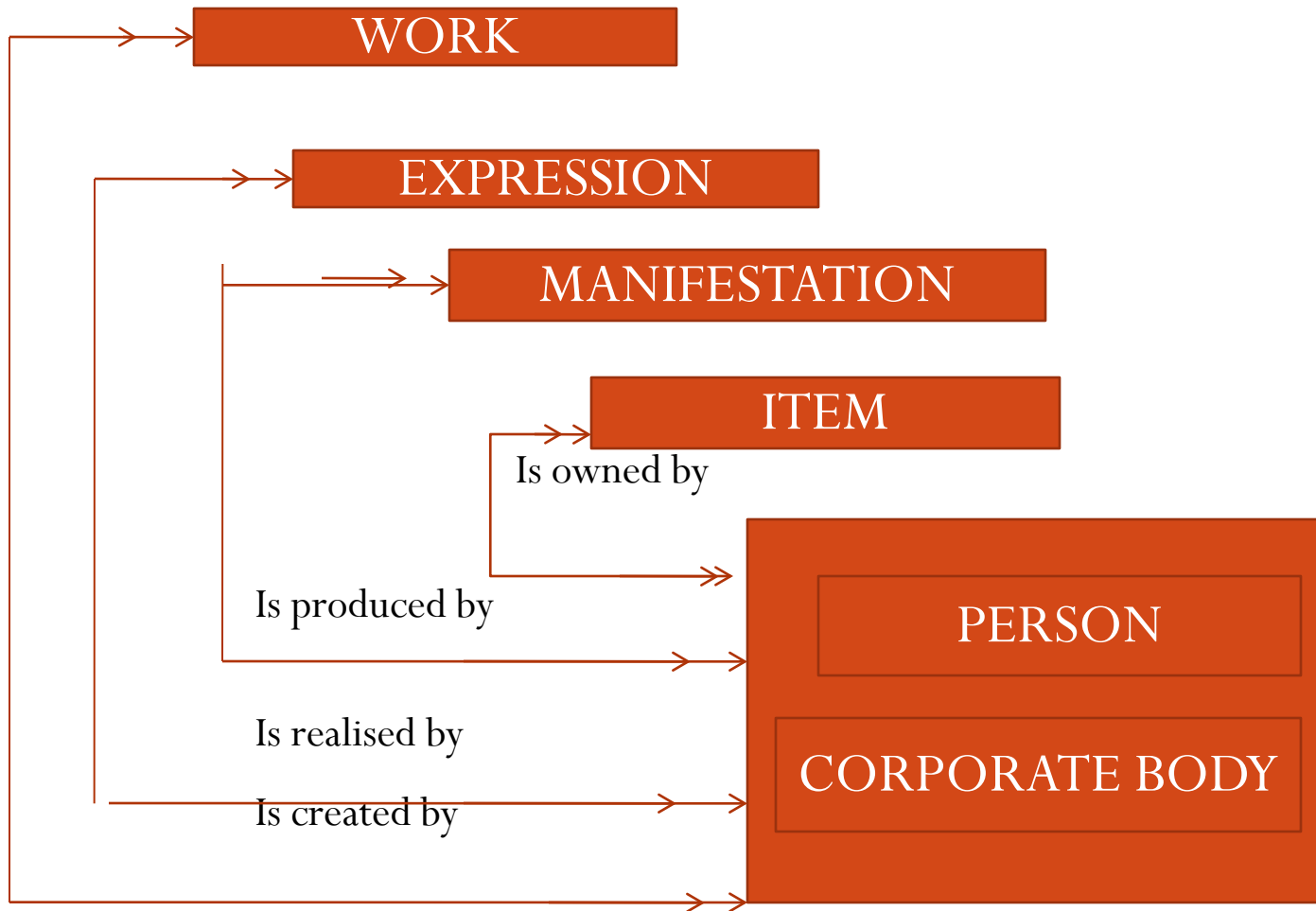
# RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN Group 1 and Group 2 entities

Certain relationships present the “role” of the Group 2 entities to the Group 1 entities:

- A “created by” relationship links a *person* or a *corporate body* to a *work*
- A “realized by” relationship links to the *expression*
- “produced by” links to the *manifestation*
- “owned by” links to the *item*

# FRBR Model

## GROUP 2 Entities



# GROUP 2 ENTITIES

Entities responsible for

- intellectual or artistic content
- Physical production and dissemination

Entities that own Group 1 entities

- Person
- Corporate body

Entities defined for Functional Requirements for Authority  
Data (FRAD):

- Family

# GROUP 2 ENTITIES

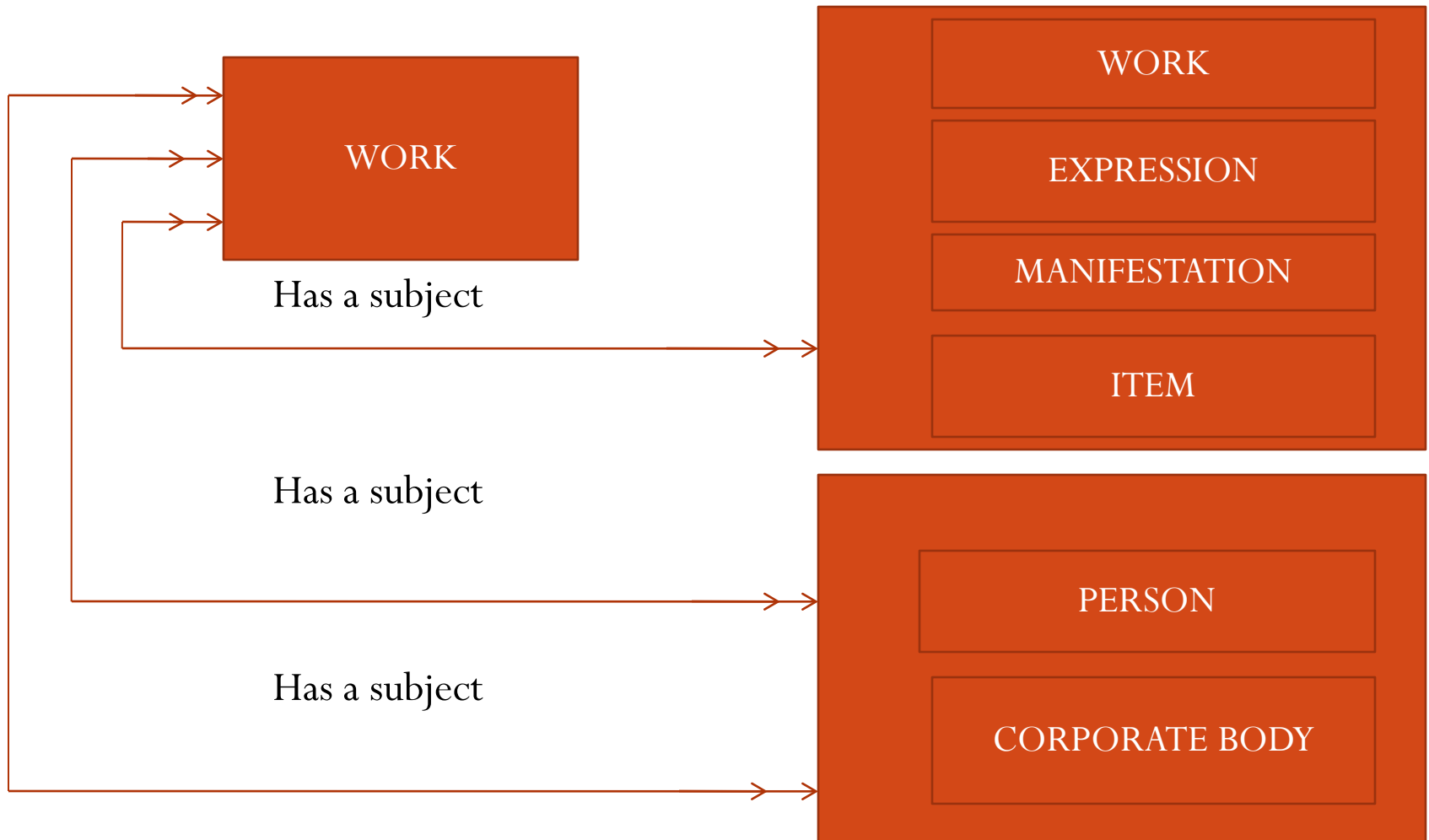
## Continued

Explanations for Group 2 entities:

- Production: a poet can ‘produce’ a poem (*a work*);
- a translator can ‘produce’ a translation (*expression*);
- a publisher can ‘produce’ a publication (*manifestation*);
- a binder can ‘produce’ an item.

# FRBR

## GROUP 3 Entities



# WHAT IS RDA

- The new standard for resource description and access
- RDA is a web-based tool
- Designed for the digital world
- Built on the foundations established by *AACR2*
- Provides a comprehensive set of guidelines
- Will enable users to find, identify, select and obtain resources appropriate to their information needs



# What is RDA?

- RDA is expected to be used for numerous communications formats and mark-up languages, e.g. XML
- Dublin Core, MODS, MPEG 7 VRA and EAD should find RDA helpful in explaining data in different fields

# What is RDA NOT?

- RDA is not an explanation of MARC
- RDA does not cover classification
- RDA does not cover Subject headings
- RDA is NOT a new edition of *AACR2*

# RDA

WHERE DO I GET A COPY OF RDA?

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/jsc/rdafulldraft.html>

# WHAT WILL RDA LOOK LIKE?

The structure has changed from *AACR2*

Two main sections:

- PART A: components of description, i.e. descriptive data elements taken from the manifestation in hand
- PART B: access point control (traditional authority records)
- Extensive appendices, a glossary and an index

# HOW WILL FRBR & RDA AFFECT MY LIBRARY?

- Cataloguers will need to learn new rules
- Old cataloguing records and new cataloguing records will be compatible
- Costs involved: financial and human resources
- A more user friendly catalogue that will better serve user needs

# SHARING CATALOGUING KNOWLEDGE

- Other information communities
- Publishing industry (ONIX)
- Non-MARC metadata communities

# STAYING INFORMED

RDA website

[www.collectionscanada.ca/jrc/rda.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jrc/rda.html)

RDA discussion forum

[www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rdadiscuss.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rdadiscuss.html)

National Library of South Africa

[www.nlsa.ac.za](http://www.nlsa.ac.za)

Training

IGBIS (21 June > LCSH)

NLSA (22-24 June > RDA)

ASAIB (Indexing [www.asaib.org.za](http://www.asaib.org.za))