

Future of Cataloging

RDA and other innovations
Pt. 2



RDA

- What it isn't:
 - It isn't just AACR3
 - It is not designed for MARC though much of it can be put in MARC
 - It is not designed for ISBD, but it may be used
 - RDA isn't going to tell you to put "ill." in tag 300 \$b with a colon in front of it

RDA outline

- General introduction
- Part A – Attributes (elements)
- Part B – Relationships
- Appendices
 - Capitalization, Abbreviations, Initial articles
 - Presentation (MARC, ISBD)
 - Relationship designators
 - Etc.
- Glossary
- Index



RDA Prospectus

- Built on foundations established by the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR), RDA will provide a comprehensive set of guidelines and instructions on resource description and access covering all types of content and media. The new standard is being developed for use primarily in libraries, but consultations are being undertaken with other communities (archives, museums, publishers, etc.) in an effort to attain an effective level of alignment between RDA and the metadata standards used in those communities.

RDA Scope - 1

- RDA provides a set of guidelines and instructions on formulating descriptive data and access point control data to support resource discovery.
- Resource – A resource is an identifiable information object. The object may be either tangible or intangible in nature

RDA Scope – 2

- Resource discovery encompasses the following generic user tasks:
 - *FIND* — i.e., to find resources that correspond to the user's stated search criteria
 - *IDENTIFY* — i.e., to confirm that the resource described corresponds to the resource sought, or to distinguish between two or more resources with similar characteristics
 - *SELECT* — i.e., to select a resource that is appropriate to the user's needs
 - *OBTAIN* — i.e., to acquire or access the resource described

RDA Scope - 3

- *Descriptive data* are data (i.e., property/value pairs⁶) that describe a resource.
- *Access point control data* are data (i.e., property/value pairs) that describe an entity (e.g., a person, family, or corporate body) represented by a controlled access point.
- The *access point control data* covered in *RDA* reflect the attributes and relationships associated with the entities *person*, *family*, *corporate body*, *place*, *work*, and *expression*, as defined in *FRAD*.
- The *descriptive data* covered in *RDA* generally reflect the attributes and relationships associated with the entities *work*, *expression*, *manifestation*, and *item*, as defined in *FRBR*.
- Attributes and relationships associated with the entities *concept*, *object*, *event*, and *place*, as defined in *FRBR*, fall outside the current scope of *RDA*. Subject relationships, as defined in *FRBR*, are also currently out of scope.



RDA Scope – 4

- Attributes and relationships associated with a resource or other entity are formally represented in *RDA* as *elements* (i.e., *properties*¹⁰).
- An *RDA element* generally corresponds to an attribute or relationship as defined in *FRBR* or *FRAD* (e.g., the *RDA title* element corresponds to the *FRBR* attribute *title of manifestation*). The scope of each *RDA element* is normally determined by the scope of the corresponding attribute or relationship, as defined in *FRBR* or *FRAD*.
- For any *RDA element*, one or more *element sub-types* (i.e., *sub-properties*¹¹) may be defined. For example, for the *RDA title* element, sub-types are defined for *title proper*, *parallel title*, *alternative title*, *other title information*, *parallel other title information*, *variant title*, *earlier/later variant title*, *key title*, and *devised title*.
- Each *element sub-type* is a *sub-property* of the *element* under which it is defined (i.e., the defined scope of the *element sub-type* falls within the broader scope defined for the *element*).



Chapters - 1

- Section 1: Recording attributes of manifestation and item
- Chapter 1. General guidelines on recording attributes of manifestations and items
- Chapter 2. Identifying manifestations and items
- Chapter 3. Describing carriers
- Chapter 4. Providing acquisition and access information



Chapters - 2

- Section 2: Recording attributes of work and expression

Chapter 5. General guidelines on recording attributes of works and expressions

Chapter 6. Identifying works and expressions

Chapter 7. Describing additional attributes of works and expressions

Chapters - 3

- Section 3: Recording attributes of person, family, and corporate body

Chapter 8. General guidelines on recording attributes of persons, families, and corporate bodies

Chapter 9. Identifying persons

Chapter 10. Identifying families

Chapter 11. Identifying corporate bodies

Chapters - 4

- Similarly there are a total of 39 chapters
- Section 4: Recording attributes of concept, object, event, and place
- Section 5: Recording primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation, and item
- Section 6: Recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource
- Section 7: Recording subject relationships
- Section 8: Recording relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items
- Section 9: Recording relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies
- Section 10: Recording relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places

Appendices

- Appendix A. Capitalization
- Appendix B. Abbreviations
- Appendix C. Initial articles
- Appendix D. Record syntaxes for descriptive data
- Appendix E. Record syntaxes for access point control data
- Appendix F. Additional instructions on names of persons
- Appendix G. Titles of nobility, terms of rank, etc.
- Appendix H. Conversion of dates to the Gregorian calendar
- Appendix J. Relationship designators: Relationships between a resource and persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with the resource
- Appendix K. Relationship designators: Relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items
- Appendix L. Relationship designators: Relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies
- Appendix M. Relationship designators: Relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places



Terminology will change

- Properties, elements, sub-elements, vocabularies
- Literals (property values in words or phrases (strings)) and non-literals (URIs)
- FRBR terminology is used
- The words 'preferred' and 'variant' precede 'access point,' 'title' and 'name.' A preferred access point consists of a preferred name and/or title. A variant access point is what AACR2 calls an added entry or reference. A preferred title includes what AACR2 calls a uniform title.

Authority work

- It addresses authority work for names and subjects, whereas AACR only discussed references for names
- Facts, such as the field of activity of a person, identification of a prominent member of a family, the history of a corporate body, are to be added to the record in order to distinguish an access point. The status of a preferred access point, and, if necessary, the source consulted and an annotation for cataloguers are also to be added. Lists of terms designating particular relationships will be provided.

OPAC display not specified

- Also RDA does not specify OPAC organization or display. One is to adopt another mechanism like ISBD or some DCMI-like standard or whatever you want to display information to users. MARC currently implements much of ISBD. This would enable open-source developers to be very creative. It could also lead to a lot of diversity in records and OPAC displays. Catalogers and systems people get nervous over that, but users like the pretty pictures.

OPAC displays

- The discussion is what is a "complete" record to the user? -
- reviews, pictures, social tagging, links to other things, a variety of options to create a citation, or link it to their reading list -
- or a bib record with every possible cataloging rule and MARC field applied
- probably the former, not the latter.



Scenarios

- Three application scenarios have been described
- In the first scenario, RDA data are stored in a relational or object-oriented database structure that mirrors the FRBR and FRAD conceptual models.
- In the second and third scenarios, RDA data is stored in database structures conventionally used in library applications.



Scenario 1

- The idea is that the database is relational because embedded in the XML are URI's for IDs (i.e. permanent links) to other records, not because it is in an oracle database. You would have for example an XML term for author like <author.id> but all that would be there would be the URI to the LC authority record number. You wouldn't enter the text for the person's name. Everything that can link via the Internet somewhere else would. About the only readable text that would be in the record would be notes. Authors, series, corporate bodies, ISSNs (including the linking ISSN-L), subjects, uniform titles, etc. all link out to other Internet resources.

PERSON

FRBR and FRAD and RDA

FRBR

- Person is an entity (group 2)
- a) it identifies the Work (group 1)
- b) can be a subject
- “name of person” is an attribute
- Can be repeated
- Can have variants
- Distinguished by:
 - Relationships
 - Attributes



FRAD

- Name is an entity
- Name is basis for controlled access point
- Name could be same as another, especially with variants, but should differentiate with attributes
- Controlled access point is registered in an authority record
- Has attributes

FRAD -2

- Work – is known by – name [title]
- Work – is created by – person
- Person – is known by – Name
- Attributes:
 - Name
 - Dates, birth and death
 - Title, e.g. Dr.
 - Other:
 - Gender
 - Place of birth
 - Country
 - Place of residence
 - Language
 - Field of activity