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RDA: Resource Description and Access

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RDA: RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS

Guest Lecture
LIS 656, Spring 2011
Kathryn Lybarger
RDA example

020 __ $a 9781401323165
040 __ $a KUK $c KUK $e rda
100 1_ $a Miss Piggy, $e author.
245 14 $a The Diva Code / $c Miss Piggy.
250 __ $a First Edition.
260 __ $a New York : $b Hyperion Books,
        $c [date of publication not identified], ©2009.
300 __ $a xii, 126 pages : $b illustrations ;
        $c 20 cm
336 __ $a text $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a volume $2 rdacarrier
650 _0 $a Conduct of life $v Humor.
650 _0 $a Man-woman relationships $v Humor.
710 1_ $a Lewis, Jim, $d 1952- $e transcriber.
What is RDA?

- “RDA provides a set of guidelines and instructions on formulating data to support resource discovery. RDA provides a comprehensive set of guidelines and instructions covering all types of content and media.”

--Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA

http://www.rda-jsc.org/
Joint Steering Committee

- The American Library Association
- The Australian Committee on Cataloguing
- The British Library
- The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing
- CILIP: Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
- The Library of Congress
RDA Toolkit

- Released June 2010
- Online resource, subscription
  - http://www.rdatoolkit.org
- Published in the US by ALA
- Snapshots are available in hard copy (no updates)
RDA Toolkit contents

- Extensive documentation on RDA
- Links to equivalents in AACR2
- Library of Congress Policy Statements (LCPS)
- Workflows
  - Including user-submitted
RDA Timeline / Status

- **US test period**
  - October – December 2010
  - 26 libraries testing

- **Analysis**
  - First half of 2011
  - Should US national libraries adopt?

- **Announcement**
  - ALA annual meeting?
RDA records in OCLC

- 17000 RDA records in OCLC
  - Command line search: `dx:rda ti:science`

- Some test libraries (Chicago) now do all original cataloging in RDA

- OCLC does not want parallel records

- Regardless of decision, we should be familiar with the RDA standard
RDA is a content standard

- RDA records need not be encoded in MARC
- RDA defines data elements (such as “title proper”), attributes and relationships
- Most RDA is currently done in MARC
Differences between RDA and AACR2

- Many RDA rules are simpler
- Many RDA rules allow more cataloger judgment
- “Take what you see” and “accept what you get”
RDA description

- In theory, RDA description is much different from AACR2
Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records

- FRBR – pronounced spelled out, or “Fur-bur”.
- Entity-relationship model
- Similar standards FRAD (authority) and FRSAD (subject authority, upcoming)
FRBR tasks

- **Find**
  - Bring up materials that match search

- **Identify**
  - Distinguish between, confirm match

- **Select**
  - Technical requirements, intellectual value

- **Obtain**
  - Access the resource
FRBR entities

- **Group 1** – products of intellectual or artistic endeavor
  - Work, expression, manifestation, item

- **Group 2** – those responsible for Group 1 content
  - Person, corporate body, family

- **Group 3** – subjects for Group 1
  - Concept, object, event, place
Relationships (Group 1 example)

Work

is realized through

Expression

is embodied in

Manifestation

is exemplified by

Item
Relationships (Group 2 example)

- Work is created by Group 2
- Expression is realized by Group 2
- Manifestation is produced by Group 2
- Item is owned by Group 2

Group 2
- Person
- Corporate body
- Family
Relationships (Group 3 example)

- Group 3
- Work
- Group 2
- Group 1
Attributes

- Entities have attributes for which you record values

Example:
- Work has attribute Title for which you might record the value “The Cat in the Hat”
- Person has attribute Name for which you might record the value “Gaiman, Neil”
- Subject has attribute Term for which you might record the value “Boxer (Dog breed)”
RDA is based on FRBR

FRBR attributes

RDA elements
Core / Core If (examples)

- Title
  - Title proper

- Statement of responsibility

- Edition statement

- Numbering of serials
Core / Core If (examples)

- Publication statement
- Distribution statement
  - IF publication info lacking
- Manufacture statement
  - IF publication and distribution info lacking
LC Core

- Library of Congress recommended additions to Core / Core If

- Example:
  - Other title information (245 $b)
  - Parallel title (245 $b)

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdatraining2.html
AACR2/ISBD Areas of Bibliographic Description

1. Title and statement of responsibility
2. Edition
3. Material-specific details
4. Publication, distribution
5. Physical description
6. Series
7. Notes
8. Standard number/terms of availability
Identifying a work

- What makes this work unique?
  - Title
  - Creator

- Different works:
  - The invisible man / H.G. Wells.
  - Invisible man / Ralph Ellison.
Identifying an expression

- What makes this expression unique?
  - Language
  - Content type
    - Spoken word
    - Performed music

- Different expressions:
  - Nation / Terry Pratchett. (printed book)
  - Nation / Terry Pratchett (audiobook)
Identifying a manifestation

- What makes this manifestation unique?
  - Edition statement
  - Publication statement
  - Carrier type

- Different manifestations:
  - Iron man (the film on DVD)
  - Iron man (the film on Blu-Ray)

- In AACR2, we typically catalog at this level
Identifying an item

- What makes this item unique?
  - Local barcode
  - Any other local distinction

- Different items
  - The crow, soundtrack on CD (my copy)
  - The crow, soundtrack on CD (your copy)

- ILS’s allow cataloging at this level
RDA MARC records

- In practice, they look very similar to AACR2 MARC records

- Things that will stand out:
  - 040 $e rda
  - 33X fields
  - Abbreviations spelled out
No more Rule of Three

- 245 10 Oriented matroids / $c$ by Anders Björner, Michel Las Vergnas, Bernd Sturmfels and Neil White.
- 245 10 Oriented matroids / $c$ by Anders Björner [and 4 others].
- Those four others could have 700’s or not.
Titles of Nobility, Rank, etc. in Statement of Responsibility

- 245 10 Army life / $c Capt. Fred Jones.
- 245 14 The art of soul winning / $c by J.W. Mahood, evangelist.
Transcribe symbols

- Most notably, the copyright symbol ©


- If you cannot type this, you may spell out “copyright”
Capitalization

- Capitalization is not considered important, as it does not affect searching.

- 245 14 The end / $c by Lemony Snicket
- 245 14 The End / $c By Lemony Snicket
- 245 14 THE END / $c BY LEMONY SNICKET
Transcribe typos

- Monographs:
  - 245 10 $a Sciecne fun!
  - 246 1_ $i Corrected Title: $a Science fun!

- Continuing resources:
  - 245 10 $a Science news
  - 500 __ $a Title on first volume: Sciecne news

- Transcribe typos, but note if important
Transcribe lies!

- Transcribe what is on the piece, even if you know it not to be true.
- Fictional characters may now be main entries.
- Make a note if it seems important.
Abbreviations

- Common abbreviations spelled out
  - pages, colour illustrations

- Latin abbreviations replaced
  - S.I. → [Place of publication not identified]
  - s.n. → [Publisher not identified]
  - ca. → approximately
  - et. al. → [and 11 others]
Exceptional abbreviations

- “cm” is a symbol, not an abbreviation

- 300 __ xi, 200 pages ; $b$ illustrations ; $c$ 30 cm

  (note there is NO period at the end)

- “in.”, “ft.”, “min.”, “sec.” are still acceptable abbreviations
Edition statement

- Transcribe edition statement as it appears on the piece

- 250 __ FIRST EDITION.
- 250 __ 2nd edition, revised.
- 250 __ 3rd ed..

(that final period is ISBD punctuation)
No more GMD (245 $h)

- These will be harder to distinguish (in current ILS)
336: Content type

- Form of communication through which the work is expressed

- Examples:
  - 336 __ text $2 rdacontent
  - 336 __ performed music $2 rdacontent
  - 336 __ cartographic three-dimensional form $2 rdacontent

http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacontent.html
337: Media type

- General type of intermediation device required to view, play, run the resource

- Examples:
  - 337 ___ unmediated $2 rdamedia
  - 337 ___ audio $2 rdamedia
  - 337 ___ microscopic $2 rdamedia

http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdamedia.html
338: Carrier type

- The format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier

- Examples:
  - 338 __ volume $2 rdacarrier
  - 338 __ videodisc $2 rdacarrier
  - 338 __ online resource $2 rdacarrier

http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacarrier.html
33X are repeatable

- For a streaming radio station with both music and talk radio, you could use:
  - 336 __ performed music $2 rdacontent
  - 336 __ spoken word $2 rdacontent
  - 337 __ audio $rdacontent
  - 338 __ sound recording $rdacontent
  - 338 __ electronic resource $rdacontent
33X specific enough?

- 338 __ videodisc $2 rdacarrier

- Could refer to:
  - DVD (any region)
  - Blu-Ray
  - HD-DVD
  - ...

- Specific format may go into 300 or notes.
Access points

- Access points need not be justified

- RDA encourages the use of relator terms or codes to indicate relationships

- [http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/](http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/)
Relator terms / codes

- 710 1_ Adams, Ansel, $d 1902-1984, $e photographer.
- 710 1_ Nabokov, Vladimir Vladimirovich, $d 1899-1977, $e translator.

- 710 1_ Adams, Ansel, $d 1902-1984. $4 phpt
- 710 1_ Nabokov, Vladimir Vladimirovich, $d 1899-1977. $4 trl
Authority

- Many new authority MARC fields:
  - 370 - Associated Place
  - 371 - Address
  - 372 - Field of Activity
  - 373 - Affiliation
  - 374 - Occupation
  - 375 - Gender
  - 376 - Family Information
  - 377 - Associated Language
RDA at University of Kentucky

- All original cataloging still in AACR2

- Accept RDA copy with few modifications
  - Less than 100 so far

- Make valid changes for consistency
  - Capitalization
  - Notes

- Include GMD if appropriate
  - (not true valid RDA records)