RDA and the group 1 entities

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November 2010
Plan

- brief overview of the FRBR and FRAD models
- FRBR/FRAD in RDA
- RDA: focus on the group 1 entities
  - new vocabulary and concepts
  - different way of thinking about elements
  - generalized instructions
  - changed instructions
  - new elements and instructions
FRBR/FRAD
RDA 0.3
A key element in the design of RDA is its alignment with the conceptual models for bibliographic and authority data developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).
Family of conceptual models

FRBR  Functional Requirements for 1998 Bibliographic Records

FRAD  Functional Requirements for 2009 Authority Data

FRSAD Functional Requirements for approved 2010 Subject Authority Data

FRAD and FRSAD are extensions of the FRBR model
RDA and FRBR/FRAD

- final editing of text of RDA in 2009
- RDA released in 2010
- alignment with the FRBR and FRAD models
- possible to extend alignment with FRSAD model
- placeholder sections and chapters for subject data
Alignment with FRBR/FRAD

- provides a logically consistent framework that shapes RDA
- new vocabulary
- new concepts
- basis for RDA achieving key objectives:
  - comprehensive
  - extensible
  - adaptable
The FRBR and FRAD models provide RDA with an underlying framework that has the scope needed to support

comprehensive coverage of all types of content and media,

the flexibility and extensibility needed to accommodate newly emerging resource characteristics,

and the adaptability needed for the data produced to function within a wide range of technological environments.
IFLA task forces
world-wide consultation
international consensus
based on the analysis of bibliographic and authority records

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entity-relationship models

3 components:

- entities = “key objects of interest”
  entities of interest to those who use bibliographic and authority data
- attributes = characteristics of entities
- relationships = relationships between entities
FRBR/FRAD Bibliographic entities

work
expression
manifestation
item

person
family
corporate body

concept
object
event
place

**FRBR Group 1**
products of intellectual or artistic endeavor

**FRBR/FRAD Group 2**
responsible for group 1 entities

**FRBR Group 3**
subjects (includes group 1 & 2)
Attributes & Relationships

- attributes of entities = characteristics
  - e.g. entity = a manifestation
  - attributes we record: title proper
    - statement of responsibility
    - edition statement
    - place of publication
    - etc.

- relationships between entities
  - e.g. person author of work
    - work A adaptation of work
    - work B
Group 1 entities

- work = a distinct intellectual or artistic creation
- expression = intellectual or artistic realization of a work in the form of alpha-numeric, musical or choreographic notation, sound, image, object, movement, etc., or any combination of such forms
- manifestation = physical embodiment of an expression of a work
- item = single exemplar or instance of a manifestation
work is realized through expression is embodied in manifestation is exemplified by item

FRBR 3.1.1
w = idea for Hamlet story  \hspace{1cm} (in Shakespeare’s head)

\hspace{1cm} \textit{is realized through}

e = original English text as he wrote it

\hspace{1cm} \textit{is embodied in}

m = published in Oxford by Oxford University Press in 1998

\hspace{1cm} \textit{is exemplified by}

i = copy owned by McGill with barcode no. 3102930136A
4 entities – 1 resource

- an item
- an exemplar of the Oxford 1998 manifestation
- an embodiment of the original English expression
- a realization of the work, Hamlet

4 aspects – each has its use
I need to know Shakespeare’s play Hamlet for an exam

I need to find the work

I need to read Hamlet, and my mother tongue is French, so I want a French translation of Hamlet

I need to find a particular expression

Our professor said we have to buy the 1998 Oxford publication in print

I need a particular manifestation

I need the copy I borrowed before because I accidentally jotted down a phone number on the back cover

I need a particular item
As library staff ...

- we build our collections by selecting **manifestations** that we want to buy
- we select manifestations mostly for the **expression** that the manifestation embodies; also for manifestation attributes such as the type of carrier (e.g. *print volume* or *online resource*)
- our bibliographic records are records for **manifestations**
- we buy, receive, label, barcode and loan **items** that are exemplars of the manifestation
- our subject headings are for the **work** or **expression**
- uniform titles bring together manifestations of the same **work** or **expression**

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FRBR/FRAD and RDA
Organization and Structure of RDA

- 2 main parts
  - Recording attributes  sections 1-4
  - Recording relationships  sections 5-10

- Divided into 10 sections
  - sections are organized according to the bibliographic entities
Section 1-4 = Recording attributes

Section 1. Recording attributes of manifestation and item
Section 2. Recording attributes of work and expression
Section 3. Recording attributes of person, family, and corporate body
Section 4. Recording attributes of concept, object, event, and place
Organization and Structure of RDA

Sections 5-10 = Recording Relationships

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 the subject of a work [placeholder]

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 [placeholder]
• each chapter associated with a user task

Chapter 1: General guidelines on recording attributes of manifestations and items

Chapter 2: Identifying manifestations and items
  User task = Identify

Chapter 3: Describing carriers
  User task = Select

Chapter 4: Providing acquisition and access information
  User task = Obtain
Chapter 5: General guidelines on recording attributes of works and expressions

Chapter 6: Identifying works and expressions

User task = Identify

Chapter 7: Describing content

User task = Select
De l'esprit des lois. $l$ English

The spirit of the laws / $c$ Montesquieu; translated and edited by Anne M. Cohler, Basia Carolyn Miller, Harold Samuel Stone.

Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 1989

xlvii, 757 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

Translation of: De l'esprit des lois.

From the collection of A.B. Smith. $S$ CaQMM

Political science

State, The

Law $x$ Philosophy

Cohler, Anne M.

Miller, Basia Carolyn.

Stone, Harold Samuel, $d$ 1949

manifestation identifier
person: relationship to work

$a = work$  $l = expression$

manifestation

manifestation

manifestation

expression

item

concept

person

“realized by” relationship to this expression
we are used to recording this type of information

what is new:  

- distinguish between different types of information
- define the types of information
- use new terminology
- new underlying theoretical framework that provides logical consistency
what is new:

- FRBR/FRAD model provides the basis for a logical and consistent theoretical framework
- basis for a careful mapping that distinguishes between information about content and information about the carrier
- FRBR/FRAD model also the basis for the definition of “core elements”
Core elements

- not a level of description (AACR2 had 3 levels)
- core elements are a minimum “a floor, not a ceiling”
- a subset of elements that support the most important user tasks
  - tasks that the FRBR and FRAD models demonstrated to be most important
- must include any additional elements required to differentiate the resource or entity from a similar one
- inclusion of other elements is discretionary
RDA
Using RDA

Section 1 = start with the manifestation, as we have always done
record similar data

What has changed:

• vocabulary and concepts
• different way of thinking about data
• some changed instructions
• some new instructions

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New vocabulary and concepts
Vocabulary

- work = a distinct intellectual or artistic creation
- expression = intellectual or artistic realization of a work in the form of alpha-numeric, musical or choreographic notation, sound, image, object, movement, etc., or any combination of such forms
- manifestation = physical embodiment of an expression of a work
- item = single exemplar or instance of a manifestation
## Vocabulary

### RDA
- **creator** – person, family or corporate body
- **authorized access point**
- **preferred source of information**
- **type of carrier**
- **variant access point**
- **preferred access point for a work or expression**

### AACR2
- **author** – see personal author
- **heading**
- **chief / prescribed source of information**
- **smd – specific mat. designation**
- **reference**
- **uniform title**
  - name-title added entry
  - main entry (1XX/240 & 1XX/245)

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AACR2
1.5B. Extent of Item (including Specific Material Designation)
1.5B1. Record the extent of the item by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals and the specific material designation as instructed in subrule .5B in the chapter dealing with the type of material to which the item belongs.

RDA
3.4.1.3 Recording Extent
Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the type of carrier as listed under \[3.3.1.3\]. ...
Almost identical, but ...

- numerals and internationalization (RDA 0.11.3)
- no more gmds and smds -- different way of categorizing types of content, types of media and types of carriers
- concept of “class of material” is gone
- consistent set of general rules that apply to all resources, followed by special rules only when needed
- no longer use abbreviations for extent

AACR2	RDA
213 p. 213 pages
New structure for the instructions

- new framework – new organization of the instructions
- careful separation of content and carrier

**carrier** recording attributes of manifestation and items

**content** recording attributes of work and expression
AACR2 1.5B continued

1.5B4. If the item being described has a playing time, give that playing time as follows. ...

RDA

7.22 Duration in chapter: Describing Content

7.22.1.3 Playing Time, Running Time, Etc.

If the resource has a playing time, running time, etc., record the time as follows, abbreviating terms for units of time as instructed in appendix B
RDA: rigorous separation of content and carrier:

AACR2: extent = 1 sound cassette (40 min.)
\textit{content and carrier information together}

RDA: extent of carrier = 1 audiocassette
duration of content = 40 min.
\textit{careful separation of content and carrier information}

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Different way of thinking about data
Elements as data elements

RDA definition

**element** = A word, character, or group of words and/or characters representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information.

AACR2 definition

**element** = A word, phrase, or group of characters representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information and forming part of an area of the description.
RDA elements = data elements

move away from:
• paragraph style (ISBD areas)
• data embedded in long character strings
• data stored in ambiguous elements

move towards:
• independent, separate units of data
• precisely defined or “parsed”
• each element contains data about
  a single attribute
  or a single relationship
• increased use of controlled vocabulary

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Elements in AACR2

AACR2: information embedded in “other physical details” (or a non-specific note)

other physical details

MARC 300 $b

Illustrative content
Encoding format
Production method
Sound content
Applied material
Base material
Reduction ratio
Elements in RDA

defined and distinct elements for each kind of data

different element for each type of data

illustrative content
encoding format
production method
sound content
applied material
base material
reduction ratio
Elements in RDA

- separated according to whether it is data about content or carrier:
  - illustrative content
  - sound content
  - encoding format
  - production method
  - applied material
  - base material
  - reduction ratio

- controlled vocabulary recommended for many elements

encoding format:  DAISY, MPS, Excel, XML, JPEG, PDF, Blu-Ray
base material:  Bristol board, canvas, cardboard, ceramic, glass ...
Elements in RDA

**AACR2:** date of publication, distribution, etc.

**MARC 21:** 260 $c

**RDA:** 4 different elements:
- date of production
- date of publication
- date of distribution
- date of copyright

Day 1 of implementation -- will not see this degree of precision

All 4 RDA elements map to 260 $c
Elements in RDA

AACR2: dissertation or thesis information in note

RDA: dissertation or thesis information
3 different elements:
- academic degree
- granting institution or faculty
- year degree granted

MARC 21: 502 $b$c$d

day 1 of implementation – will be able to have this degree of precision
502 subfields already defined and implemented

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Instructions generalized
Instructions are generalized

- Instructions are applicable to all resources.
- When specialized instructions are required, they follow after the general instructions.
- No separate chapter for serials and integrating resources.

AACR2
- Chapter 12
- Continuing resources

RDA
- Integrated
- Mode of issuance

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Mode of issuance

RDA 2.13 Mode of issuance

Mode of issuance is a categorization reflecting whether a resource is issued in one or more parts, the way it is updated, and its intended termination.

- single unit
- multipart monograph
- serial
- integrating resource

- mode of issuance applies to all resources
RDA 2.3.1.4 Transcribe a title as it appears on the source of information

Optional omissions ... Exceptions

When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information.
General followed by specific

- 3: Describing Carriers
  - 3.0 Purpose and Scope
  + 3.1 General Guidelines on Describing Carriers
  + 3.2 Media Type
  + 3.3 Carrier Type
  - 3.4 Extent
    + 3.4.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Extent
    + 3.4.2 Extent of Cartographic Resource
    + 3.4.3 Extent of Notated Music
    + 3.4.4 Extent of Still Image
    + 3.4.5 Extent of Text
    + 3.4.6 Extent of Three-Dimensional Form
  + 3.5 Dimensions
  + 3.6 Base Material
Changed instructions
Changed instructions

- changed because of omissions

  e.g. many instructions are similar except that you take what you see

  transcription: follow principle of representation
AACR2 1.2B1.
Transcribe the edition statement as found on the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.5.1.4.
Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information.

*No instruction to abbreviate.*

*No instruction to substitute with arabic numerals*
Appendix B  Abbreviations

B.4 Transcribed elements

For transcribed elements, use only those abbreviations found in the sources of information for the element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t.p.</th>
<th>data recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd ed.</td>
<td>3rd ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second edition</td>
<td>Second edition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changed instructions

- record what you see when recording attributes of manifestations
  e.g. do not abbreviate place of publication or publisher
  e.g. more than one place of publication, record in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography

- no more cryptic Latin abbreviations
  e.g. [S.l.] and [s.n.] are gone

record: Place of publication not identified
publisher not identified
preferred sources of information defined more broadly
e.g. AACR2: if statement of responsibility is not on the chief source of information, even if it comes from another source in the resource, it has to be recorded in square brackets

RDA: 2.4.2.2 Sources of Information
Take statements of responsibility relating to title proper from the following sources (in order of preference):
  a) the same source as the title proper
  b) another source within the resource itself
  c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4 would only use square brackets for c)

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AACR2 1.0F Inaccuracies

In an area where transcription from the item is required, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears in the item. Follow such an inaccuracy either by [sic] or by i.e. and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets.

Source: The wolrd of television

Record title proper: The wolrd [sic] of television

or The wolrd [i.e. world] of television
take what you see:

RDA 1.7.9 Inaccuracies

When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source of information, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears on the source, except where instructed otherwise.

Source: The world of television

Record title proper: The world of television

Record variant title: The world of television
New elements and instructions
New elements to record

- over 300 precise data elements
- **new** elements because data is parsed more finely
  - e.g. separate elements for playing speed, font size, sound content, production method ...
- **new** elements that correspond to the attributes and relationships mapped in the FRBR/FRAD models
- **new** elements because of the digital environment
recording attributes of works and expressions

- distinct from attributes of manifestation and item
- some of this data was in AACR2, but not with clear categories
- elements organized according to FRBR entities and FRBR attributes:
  - form of the work: 380 $a
  - date of the work: 046 $k $l
  - place of origin of the work: 370 $g
  - other distinguishing characteristic of the work
  - other distinguishing characteristic of the expression: 381 $a

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Access to works and expressions

- constructing access points to represent works and expressions
- core elements:

  When recording primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation, and item, include as a minimum the work manifested. If there is more than one expression of the work, record the expression manifested.

- step 1 = describing the manifestation
- step 2 = identifying the work (and expression)
More accuracy

- compilations

AACR2
- main entry for some compilations = first work in the compilation

RDA
- do not “name” the resource based on the first work
- access point for each work
- option to create a devised title

aim: accurate representation of the content
**Example from LC test documentation**

### AACR2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 1</td>
<td>$a Polk, Sharon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 10</td>
<td>$a Community band concerts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10</td>
<td>$a Community band concerts / $c Sharon Polk. Fall harvest festivals / Terri Swanson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 12</td>
<td>$a Swanson, Terri. $t Fall harvest festivals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RDA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 00</td>
<td>$a Community band concerts / $c Sharon Polk. Fall harvest festivals / Terri Swanson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 12</td>
<td>$a Polk, Sharon. $t Community band concerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 12</td>
<td>$a Swanson, Terri. $t Fall harvest festivals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 00</td>
<td>$a [Two United States Midwest memoirs]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505 0</td>
<td>$a Community band concerts / Sharon Polk -- Fall harvest festivals / Terri Swanson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 12</td>
<td>$a Polk, Sharon. $t Community band concerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 12</td>
<td>$a Swanson, Terri. $t Fall harvest festivals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Representing expressions

- a resource that contains multiple expressions in different languages: access point for the expressions must be precise

  access points constructed with 2 languages or “Polyglot” no longer provide effective access in an automated environment

AACR2  Aesop’s fables. Polyglot.

RDA      Aesop’s fables. Greek
         Aesop’s fables. Latin
         Aesop’s fables. English
         Aesop’s fables. German
Representing expressions

constructing access points for expressions

**RDA 6.27.3**

Construct an access point representing a particular expression of a work or a part or parts of a work by adding to the authorized access point representing the work ... or the part or parts ..., as applicable:

a) a term indicating content type
b) the date of the expression
c) a term indicating the language of the expression
   and/or
d) a term indicating another distinguishing characteristic of the expression
Representing expressions

*Resource described:* Babar and his children. *An audio recording of an English translation of the children’s story*

Access point for the expression:


MARC 21 coding *(from LC test documentation)*

*authority record*
100 1# $a Brunhoff, Jean de, $d 1899-1937. $t Babar en famille. $l English. $h Spoken word

*bibliographic record*
100 1# $a Brunhoff, Jean de, $d 1899-1937.
240 10 $a Babar en famille. $l English. $h Spoken word
New instructions

- recording attributes for the digital environment

RDA  4.6  uniform resource locator

RDA  3.19  digital file characteristic  file type
            encoding format
            file size
            resolution ...

RDA  1.7  Alternative

If data are derived from a digital source of information using an automated scanning, copying, or downloading process (e.g., by harvesting embedded metadata or automatically generating metadata), transcribe the element as it appears on the source of information, without modification.
## New elements for content + carrier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2’s gmds</th>
<th>RDA’s categorization of content and carrier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can use only 1</td>
<td>3 elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categorization is mixed and inconsistent</td>
<td>content type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>media type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carrier type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>precise and consistent categorization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Categorization of Content & Carrier

consists of three elements: content type, media type, carrier type

- can use as many of each type as needed
- can use in any combination
- each element has a set of controlled vocabulary
- clear distinction between content and carrier
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>content type</th>
<th>notated music</th>
<th>performed music</th>
<th>still image</th>
<th>spoken word</th>
<th>text</th>
<th>...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>media type</td>
<td>audio</td>
<td>microform</td>
<td>unmediated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrier type</td>
<td>audio cartridge</td>
<td>audio disc</td>
<td>audiocassette</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RDA = content standard
what data do I record and why

- record the data

  RDA is not a display standard

- data can be used to create different displays of information for the user
  - map to a “type”
  - map to an icon
  - map to different vocabularies for different audiences
  - map to terminology in different languages
Categorization of Content & Carrier

book
Content type = text
Media type = unmediated
Carrier type = volume

music CD
Content type = performed music
Media type = audio
Media type = computer
Carrier type = audio disc
Carrier type = computer disc
Categorization of Content & Carrier

**web page**
- Content type = text
- Media type = computer
- Carrier type = online resource

**online video**
- Content type = two dimensional moving image
- Media type = computer
- Carrier type = online resource
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[cartographic material]</td>
<td>cartographic image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unmediated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[microform]</td>
<td>cartographic image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>microform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>microfiche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[electronic resource]</td>
<td>cartographic image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>online resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AACR2</td>
<td>RDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[electronic resource]</td>
<td>text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>online resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[electronic resource]</td>
<td>text, two-dimensional moving image,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>performed music, cartographic image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>online resource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RDA in MARC 21

RDA: cartographic image
     unmediated
     sheet

336  $a cartographic image $2 rdacontent
337  $a unmediated $2 rdamedia
338  $a sheet $2 rdacarrier

RDA: text, two-dimensional moving image, performed music,
cartographic image
computer
online resource

336  $a text $a two-dimensional moving image $a performed music $a
cartographic image $2 rdacontent
337  $a computer $2 rdamedia
338  $a online resource $2 rdacarrier

or separate 336s for each content type
Extensible categorization

- record attributes of the resource
- record as many as needed
- new combinations for new types of resources
- no “class of material” concept limiting which elements can be used

- record the data and then map to a display for the user
- change terminology? data remains as is but map to another display
RDA’s underlying framework enables RDA to meet three key objectives:

- **comprehensive coverage of all types** of content and media,
- the **flexibility and extensibility** needed to accommodate newly emerging resource characteristics,
- and the **adaptability** needed for the data produced to function within a wide range of technological environments.

- FRBR and FRAD models provide RDA with this underlying framework.

Chris Oliver       November 2010
some reworked AACR2 rules

new framework

new concepts

new vocabulary

some new instructions

some changed instructions

Chris Oliver       November 2010
Thank you.

Ready for group 2 entities?

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