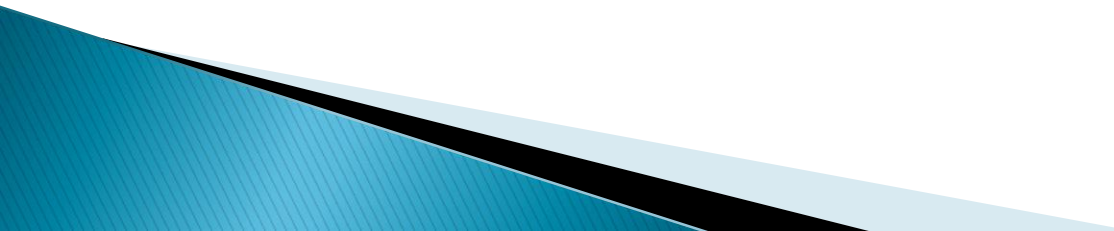# A Cataloging Makeover: RDA Basics for Everyone

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What we'll cover today:

- What is RDA and how did it come about
- Overview of FRBR/FRAD and their relation to RDA
- Concept of "core elements" in RDA
- Examples of most obvious differences between RDA and AACR2
- RDA implementation at ND

What is RDA?

- Resource Description and Access

- New cataloging standard

- Many similarities to AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules), but with important differences:
  - Based on theoretical framework grounded in two conceptual models, FRBR and FRAD
  - Designed for the digital environment
  - Has a broader scope/appeal than AACR2
  - Prescribed "Core elements": beyond that, institutional policy/cataloger's judgment governs choices

RDA: Focus on the FRBR user tasks (FISO)

0.0 Purpose and Scope

RDA provides a set of guidelines and instructions on formulating data to support resource discovery.

The data created using RDA to describe a resource are designed to assist users performing the following tasks:
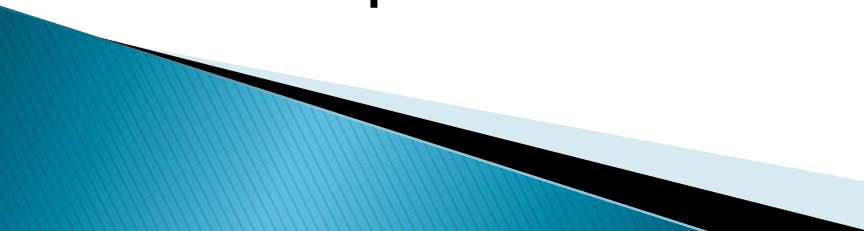
<u>f</u>ind—i.e., to find resources that correspond to the user's stated search criteria

<u>i</u>dentify—i.e., to confirm that the resource described corresponds to the resource sought, or to distinguish between two or more resources with similar characteristics

<u>s</u>elect—i.e., to select a resource that is appropriate to the user's needs

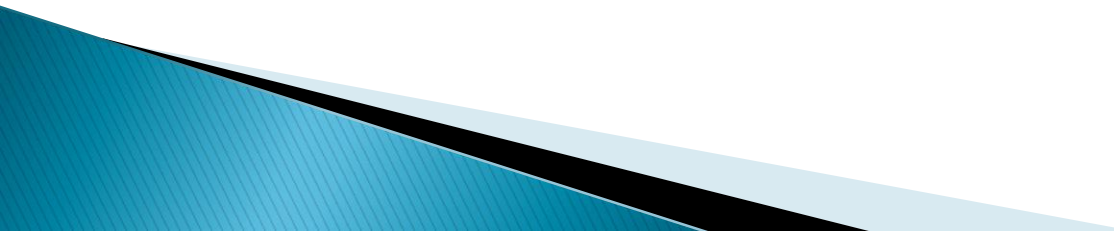<u>o</u>btain—i.e., to acquire or access the resource described.

RDA Timeline

- The JSC (Joint Steering Committee) began work on a new cataloging standard in 2004 as a replacement for AACR2 (AACR3)
- In 2005, after a first draft was made available, there was a change in approach and name to RDA: Resource Description and Access
- Full draft of RDA issued in November, 2008
- Revised version delivered to publishers, June 2009
- RDA published in the RDA Toolkit, June 2010

RDA Timeline

- National testing period, Fall of 2010 after 3 months of getting acquainted with RDA Toolkit
- 3 national libraries (Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library) and approx. 25 test partners
- Jan–March, 2011 US RDA Test Committee analyzed results of the test, presented its results to the management of the 3 NLs
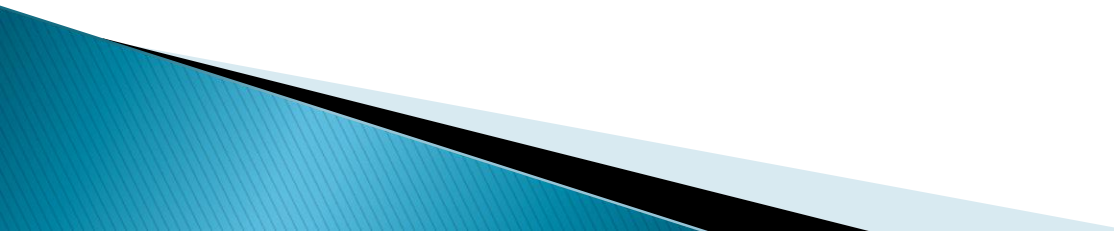- June, 3 NLs will make a joint decision whether to adopt RDA or not

What is FRBR?

- <u>F</u>unctional <u>R</u>equirements for <u>B</u>ibliographic <u>R</u>ecords

- FRBR is <u>not</u> a cataloging standard or a set of cataloging rules; it's a model

- FRBR is a way of looking at the bibliographic universe

- FRBR is a type of model known as an **ER model**

What is an ER model?

What is FRBR?

- FRBR is an <u>E</u>ntity–<u>R</u>elationship model

- ER models have 3 components:

1. Entities

2. Attributes or characteristics of the entities

3. Relationships between the entities

FRBR Entities

Group 1 entities: products of intellectual or artistic endeavor

Group 2 entities: those responsible for the intellectual or artistic content, the physical reproduction and dissemination, or the custodianship of the Group 1 entities

Group 3 entities: subjects

FRBR Entities

Group 1 Entities:
Products of intellectual or artistic endeavor

<u>W</u>orks
<u>E</u>xpressions
<u>M</u>anifestations
<u>I</u>tems

…otherwise known as WEMI (we'll come back to this)

FRBR Entities

Group 2 Entities:
Those responsible for the intellectual or artistic content, the physical reproduction and dissemination, or the custodianship of the Group 1 entities

Persons
Corporate bodies
Families

FRBR Entities

Group 3 Entities: Subjects

Concepts

Objects

Events

Places
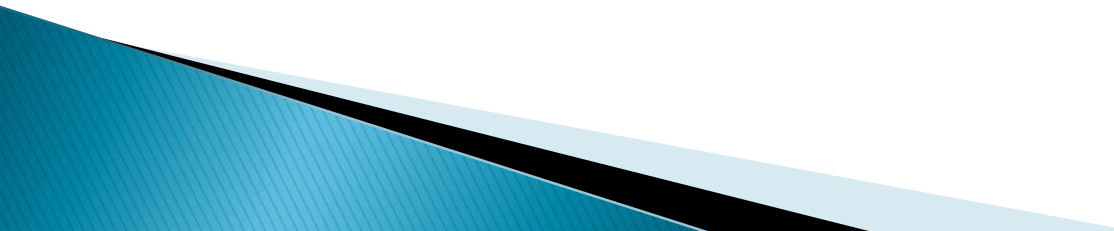
All the entities in groups 1 and 2

Group 1 Entities

- **W̲ork:** a distinct intellectual or artistic creation

- **E̲xpression**: the 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

- **M̲anifestation**: the physical embodiment of an expression of a work

- **I̲tem:** a single exemplar of a manifestation

Example: Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*

- **Work:** fully thought out idea for the novel *Robinson Crusoe* in Defoe's head (abstract, you can't hold it or see it)

- **Expression:** the original English text as he wrote it is one example of an expression

- **Manifestation:** book published by OUP in 2007

- **Item:** the specific copy in Hesburgh Library with barcode 01234567891011

WEMI cont'd

▸ For the most part, we are used to cataloging at the manifestation level

▸ The bibliographic records we create include information about the edition, publisher, date, no. of pages, illustrations, etc.

▸ The item records we create contain item specific data: barcode, physical location and collection, status information

▸ But we've been in the habit of adding item level data to the bibliographic record (e.g. notes about inscriptions, bookplates, provenance, etc., stewardship notes, preservation treatment)

FRBR Attributes

▸ FRBR entities have sets of characteristics or attributes

▸ Attributes of an entity are the data that help a user find, identify, select and obtain a resource

Attributes: Examples

- Item
  - item identifier (e.g. barcode)
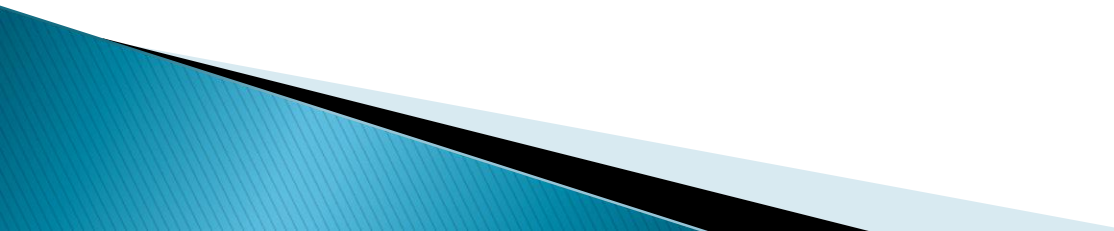 - Provenance of the item

- Manifestation
  - Publisher
  - Date of publication

- Expression
  - Language of expression
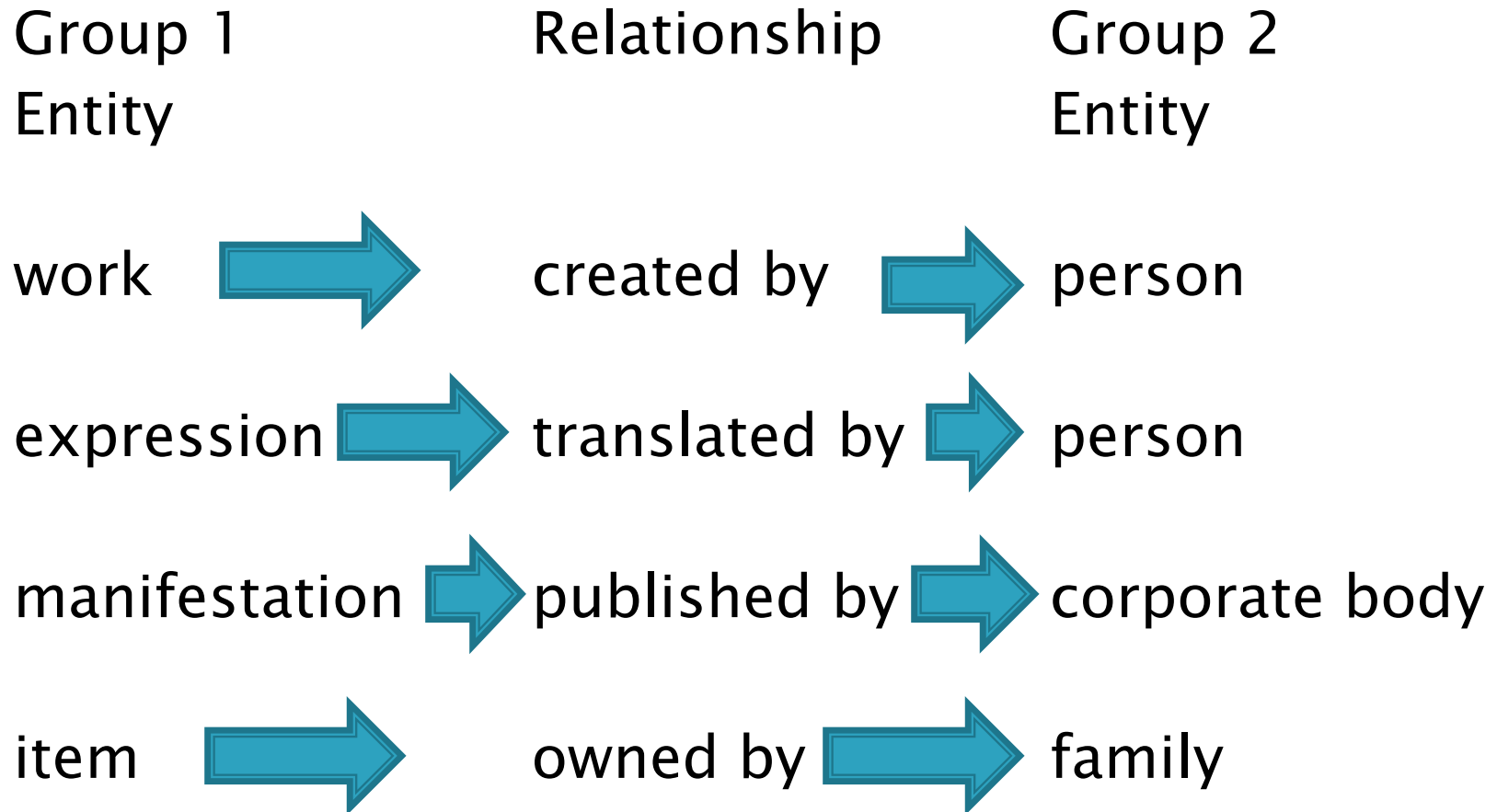 - Form of expression

Attributes: Examples

- Work

  ◦ Preferred title

  ◦ Form of work
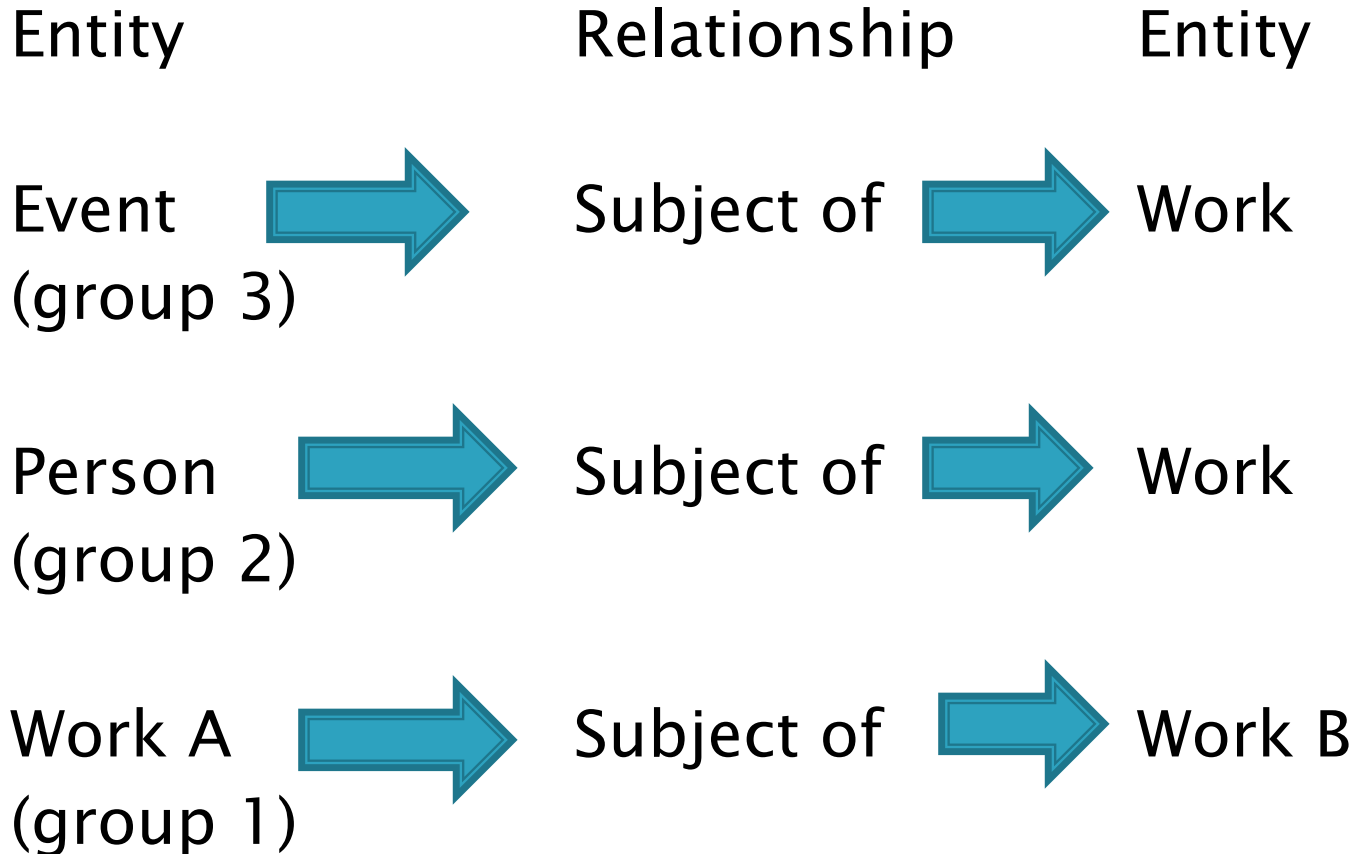
  ◦ Date of work

  ◦ Place of origin of the work

FRBR Relationships

▸ Relationships between the FRBR entities are critical for helping the user navigate the bibliographic universe to find, identify, select and obtain resources appropriate to their needs

FRBR Relationships

Group 1 Entity	Relationship	Group 2 Entity
work	created by	person
expression	translated by	person
manifestation	published by	corporate body
item	owned by	family

Subject Relationships

Entity	Relationship	Entity
Event (group 3)	Subject of	Work
Person (group 2)	Subject of	Work
Work A (group 1)	Subject of	Work B

Why is this important to RDA?

- RDA instructions reflect the emphasis in FRBR on relationships

- Relationships between bibliographic entities are important for supporting user tasks

- RDA includes 6 sections of instructions for recording relationships and 3 detailed appendices of relationship terms

Relationships in RDA

100	1		Seeger, Pete, ‡d 1919- ‡e teacher, ‡e performer.
245	1	4	The 12-string guitar as played by Leadbelly : ‡b an instruction record / ‡c by Peter Seeger.
260			Washington, DC : ‡b Smithsonian Folkways Recordings, ‡c [2011?], ℗2006
300			2 audio discs : ‡b digital, CD audio ; ‡c 4 3/4 in.

100	0		Memphis Slim, ‡e performer, ‡e composer.
245	0	0	Memphis Slim & Willie Dixon at the Village Gate : ‡b two great blues artists in an outstanding "live" performance.