INTRODUCTION TO RDA

Part 1

Emily Dust Nimsakont • Nebraska Library Commission • December 7, 2010

Today’s Schedule

- 9:00–9:50
  - Background & History
  - FRBR & FRAD
  - RDA Structure & Elements
- 9:50–10:00 Break
- 10:00–10:50
  - Differences from AACR2
  - Changes to MARC
  - Examples
- 10:50–11:00 Break
- 11:00–12:00
  - RDA Toolkit Demo
  - RDA & Semantic Web/Linked Data
  - What to Do to Get Ready
What is RDA?

R | D | A

Resource Description & Access

http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/netserv/training/onlinesessions/rda1210/rda.html
RDA is...

- New cataloging code to replace AACR2
- Designed to be used online
- A content standard

RDA is not...

- A display standard
- An encoding standard
Why is a new cataloging code needed?

Our catalogs are different.

It’s not 1978 anymore.

The resources we are describing are different.

We exist in a world of information and data outside of libraries.
RDA is based on...

Statement of International Cataloging Principles (ICP)

Who is responsible for the development of RDA?

Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC) consists of representatives from:
- American Library Association
- Australian Committee on Cataloguing
- British Library
- Canadian Committee on Cataloguing
- Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
- Library of Congress

http://rda-jsc.org/rdafaq.html
History of RDA

2004
Work began on AACR3

2005
Title of RDA adopted

2007
Structure changed to align with FRBR

November 2008
Full draft of RDA issued

June 2010
RDA Toolkit released

Testing by National Libraries

Library of Congress
National Library of Medicine
National Agricultural Library

26 selected test partners
http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda/test-partners.html
**Timeline for Testing**

- **June 22, 2010**: Public release of RDA Toolkit.

- **July 1–September 30, 2010**: Test partners use this three-month period to become familiar with the content of RDA and with navigating the RDA Toolkit.

- **October 1–December 31, 2010**: Test partners produce records in the test and share them with the US RDA Test Coordinating Committee.

- **January 1–March 31, 2011**: The US RDA Test Coordinating Committee analyzes the results of the test and prepares its report to the management of the three national libraries.

  The report will be shared with the US library community.

http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda/timeline.html

---

**RDA Toolkit**

http://www.rdatoolkit.org
RDA Toolkit Subscription Pricing

$195 per year for solo-user environment
$325 per year for multi-user environment
(one user at a time)

Additional concurrent users
2–9 concurrent users, $55 per additional user
10–19 concurrent users, $50 per additional user
20+ concurrent users, $45 per additional user

RDA in Print

RDA = $150
(Available for purchase as of November 2010)

RDA Element Set View = $125
(Will be available in Spring 2011)
Basics of FRBR

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records
FRBR is a conceptual model developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

Entity–Relationship Model

Entity–Relationship Models are used by other metadata and data modeling communities
Example: CIDOC
  model used by International Council of Museums for museum documentation
Entity–Relationship Model

- Entities
- Attributes
- Relationships

• Entities – things which can be uniquely identified
• Attributes
• Relationships
Entity–Relationship Model

Entities – things which can be uniquely identified
Attributes – characteristics of entities
Relationships – links between entities
FRBR Entities

• Group 1
  – Entities that are products of intellectual or artistic endeavor
  – Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item

• Group 2
  – Entities responsible for intellectual or artistic endeavor
  – Person, Family, Corporate Body

• Group 3
  – Entities that are subjects of intellectual or artistic endeavor
  – Concept, Object, Event, Place + Group 1 and Group 2 entities

Entities

• Group 1
  – Work
    • “a distinct intellectual or artistic creation”
    • the idea of this creation
    • not actually represented in a physical form

Photo credit: http://www.flickr.com/photos/escapist/730800562/
Entities

• Group 1
  – Expression
    • “the intellectual or artistic realization of a work”
    • still an abstract concept

Photo credit: http://www.flickr.com/photos/dbdbrobot/140068142/

Entities

• Group 1
  – Manifestation
    • “the physical embodiment of an expression of a work”
    • representation of a set of items with the same physical characteristics

Photo credit: http://www.flickr.com/photos/heidigoseek/115581765/
Entities

• Group 1
  – Item
    • “a single exemplar of a manifestation”
    • one physical copy of a book

Attributes

Examples of Attributes:

work: medium of performance
expression: language of the expression
manifestation: publisher
item: inscriptions
FRBR is based on relationships between entities, both those in different groups and those in the same groups.
FRBR is based on user tasks

Users want to:

- **find** entities that correspond to the user's search criteria”
- “**identify** an entity (i.e., to confirm that the entity described corresponds to the entity sought, or to distinguish between two or more entities with similar characteristics)”
FRBR is based on user tasks

Users want to:

- “**select** an entity that is appropriate to the user's needs (i.e., to choose an entity that meets the user's requirements with respect to content, physical format, etc....)”
- “**obtain** access to the entity described (i.e. to acquire an entity through purchase, loan, etc., or to access an entity electronically...)”

FRBR is based on user tasks

Find
Identify
Select
Obtain
Basics of FRAD

Functional Requirements for Authority Data

Like FRBR, FRAD is:

- A conceptual model developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
- An entity–relationship model
- Based on user tasks
Entities

• Same bibliographic entities from FRBR (Groups 1, 2, and 3)
• Other authority entities that refer to the FRBR entities

Authority Entities

• Name
• Identifier
• Controlled access point
FRAD user tasks are slightly different

Users want to:

• “find entities corresponding to stated criteria”
• “identify an entity as being the one sought (or validate the form of name to be used for a controlled access point)”

FRAD user tasks are slightly different

Users want to:

• “contextualize (or place a person, corporate body, etc., in context – clarify the relationship between two or more of them)”
• “justify the authority data creator’s reason for choosing the name or form of name on which an access point is based”
FRBR & FRAD in RDA

RDA Structure – 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

FRBR & FRAD in RDA

RDA Structure – Recording Relationships

Section 5 – Recording Primary Relationships Between a 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
FRBR & FRAD in RDA

“... if necessary for identification...”

User tasks are mentioned frequently

“...if they are considered important for identification or selection...”

Questions?
RDA Structure:
Not what we’re used to

RDA “is not a linear narrative for bibliographic and authority record construction.”
Mark Ehler
“RDA: What It Is, and What It Means to You”
August 27, 2010

“RDA is not about creating records. RDA instructions are about data...”
Chris Oliver
*Introducing RDA: A Guide to the Basics*
American Library Association, 2010

RDA Structure

RDA is not arranged by type of material

RDA assumes that the process for most types of items is the same, and then there are some additions for particular types of materials
RDA Structure

“Transcribe as instructed in 1.1D.”

“Record in series statement as instructed in 1.6.”

“In making notes, follow instructions in 1.7A.”

RDA Structure

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
RDA Structure

- Recording Relationships
  - Section 5 – Recording Primary Relationships Between a 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

A. Capitalization
B. Abbreviations
C. Initial Articles
D. Record Syntaxes for Descriptive Data
E. Record Syntaxes for Access Point Control
F. Additional Instructions on Names of Persons
G. Titles of Nobility, Terms of Rank, Etc.
H. Dates in the Christian Calendar
I, J, K, and L. Relationship Designators
RDA Elements

- Elements are pieces of bibliographic data

- RDA has core elements, core-if elements, and other elements

Definition of element in RDA:
“A word, character, or group of words and/or characters representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information”
RDA Elements

Definition of element in AACR2:
“A word, phrase, or group of characters representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information and forming part of an area of the description.”

Chris Oliver, *RDA: Designed for Current and Future Environments*, November 10, 2010

Elements
AACR2 vs. RDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extent of item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other physical details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompanying material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elements
AACR2 vs. RDA

AACR2 = elements can have multiple types of data
RDA = one type of data per element

AACR2: date of publication, distribution, etc.
MARC 21: 260 $c
RDA: 4 different elements
   – date of production
   – date of publication
   – date of distribution
   – copyright date

Chris Oliver, *RDA: Designed for Current and Future Environments*, November 10, 2010
Elements
AACR2 vs. RDA

other physical details
MARC 300 $b

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

Chris Oliver, *RDA: Designed for Current and Future Environments*, November 10, 2010

Core Elements for Work

Title of the work
Core Relationships for a Work

Creator
Other Person, Family, or Corporate Body
Associated with a Work

Core Elements for Expression

Language of expression
Content type
Core Elements for Manifestation

Title
Statement of responsibility
Edition statement
Publication statement
Carrier type
Numbering of serials
Identifier for the manifestation
Series statement

Core Elements for Item

None
WEMI in a Bibliographic Record

Work

100 1_ $a Dickens, Charles, $d 1812–1870.
240 10 $a Martin Chuzzlewit

WEMI in a Bibliographic Record

Expression

Lang: eng
336 __ $a text $b txt $2 rdacontent
WEMI in a Bibliographic Record

Manifestation

020 __ $a 0140436146
245 14 $a The life and adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit / $c Charles Dickens ; edited with an introduction and notes by Patricia Ingham.
300 __ $a xxxiii, 825 pages ; $c 20 cm.
338 __ $a volume $b nc $2 rdacarrier
490 1_ $a Penguin classics
700 1_ $a Ingham, Patricia.

WEMI in a Bibliographic Record

Item

852 01 $a NLC $c LC $h PR4563.A2 I54 1999
Questions?

10 Minute Break

Photo credit: http://www.flickr.com/photos/mayeve/2312167749/