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

Handouts

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

What is RDA?

RDA

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

RDA is...

New cataloging code to replace AACR2

A content standard

Designed to be used online

A display standard

RDA is not...

An encoding standard
Why is a new cataloging code needed?

It's not 1978 anymore.

The resources we are describing are different.

We exist in a world of information and data outside of libraries.

Our catalogs are different.

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 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

Questions?

Photo credit: http://www.flickr.com/photos/lwr/12364944/
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 – 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

- **Group 2**
  - Expression
    - “the intellectual or artistic realization of a work”
    - still an abstract concept

- **Group 3**
  - Manifestation
    - “the physical embodiment of an expression of a work”
    - representation of a set of items with the same physical characteristics

- **Group 4**
  - 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.

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)
- "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)
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...”
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 parallel title as instructed in 1.1D.”

“Record each series statement as instructed in 1.6.”

“In making notes, follow the 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

RDA Structure

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

RDA 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>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extent of item</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other physical details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompanying material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Elements**

**AACR2 vs. RDA**

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

**Elements**

**AACR2 vs. RDA**

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

**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

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

10 Minute Break

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