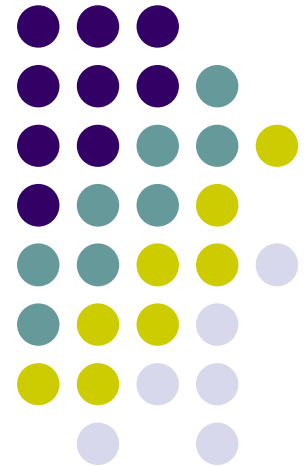


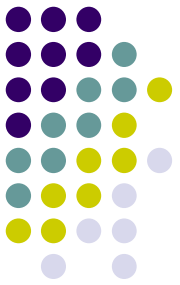
# Catalog today

---

Tools and their evolution



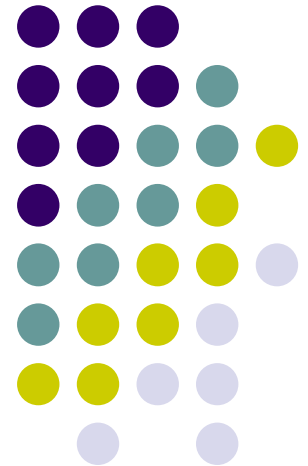
# Summary

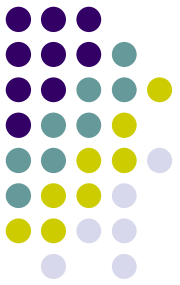


- Concepts
- Principles
- Tools
  - Rules for description
  - Metadatas
- Conclusions

# Concepts

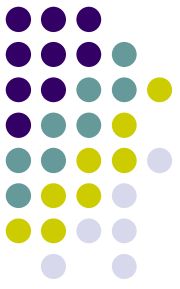
Modeling





# FRBR model

- **1998** : final report on FRBR  
*Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*
  - English text (1998) :  
<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf>
  - French translation (2001) :  
<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr-fr.pdf>
- *Conceptual Model* of bibliographic information



# FRBR Model

- Cinematographic work in the model
  - No treated in itself
  - Questions to be clarified
    - work or expression ?
    - when exists a relationship work / expression ?
    - when exists a relationship work / work ?  
Ex. : short version / long version  
→ 2 expressions or 2 works ?
    - a new type of relationship to be developed :  
relationship concerning the generation of work (the pre-work)

# Relationships

## GENERATIVE

## EQUIVALENT

## DERIVATIVE

## DESCRIPTIVE

scripts  
story-board  
performer's tests  
rushes  
trims or out-takes

copy status  
(generation)  
digitization

translations  
versions

different cuts

abridged  
version  
summary  
remake

review  
criticism  
preview  
trailer  
making of  
posters  
stills

Variations  
or versions

Slight  
modifications



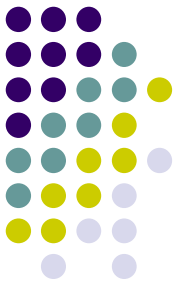
Preoriginal

Original

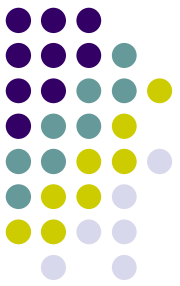
Same work

New work

# Continuations

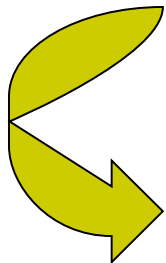


- Modeling of Authority records
  - **FRAD** Functional Requirements for Authority Data
    - Working group IFLA created in 1999
    - 2005 : first version (FRAR)
    - 2007 : revised version (FRAD) in international enquiry until 15th July 2007
  - <http://www.ifla.org/VII/d4/FRANAR-ConceptualModel-2ndReview.pdf>
- Modeling of subject relationship
  - **FRSAR** Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Records
    - Working group IFLA created in 2005



# Continuations

- Development of FRBR model
    - Groupe for revision of FRBR
      - constituted in 2003 by IFLA
      - several working groups :
        - on entity « Expression »
        - on treatment of « agregats »
        - on connection with CIDOC CRM model for museographic information joint group IFLA / CIDOC CRM SIG
- aim : increase interoperability in the field of cultural heritage

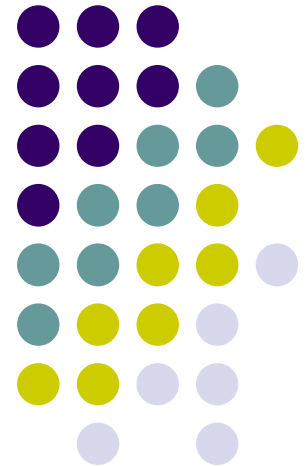


**FRBRoo : object orientated model** compatible with CIDOC CRM

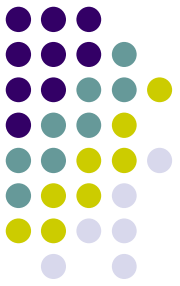


# Principles

Towards new  
« International cataloguing  
principles »

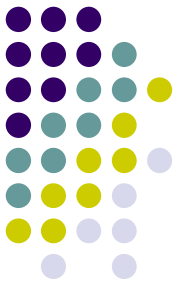


# Revision of « Principes internationaux de catalogage »



- Updating of « Principes de Paris » to adapt them to a new environment of catalogues
  - multimedia catalogues
  - importance of electronic documentation
  - computerized catalogs, accessible on the web
- Engaged by IFLA in 2003
- Cycle of international meetings : **IME-ICC**  
(IFLA Meetings of Experts for an International Cataloguing Code)  
<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/index.htm#IME-ICC>
  - programmed along 5 years (2003-2007)
  - web site dedicated to each meeting

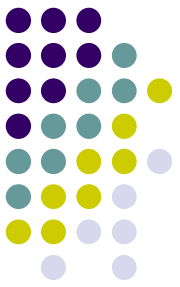
# New « International cataloguing code »



<http://www.imeicc5.com/index.php?content=papers&language=>

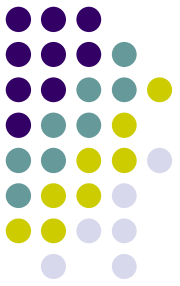
- temporary version
- final publication in 2008

# New « International cataloguing code »



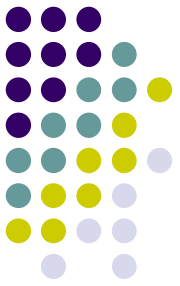
- Elaborated for **on line catalogs**
- Concerns **all types of documents**
- Integrates **all kinds of access**
  - subjects (subject headings, classification)
  - access, elements from bibliographic description (standardized identifiers, etc.)
- Defines functionalities of a catalog from **users cases**
- Refers explicitly to **FRBR concepts**

# New « International cataloguing code »



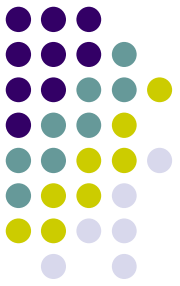
- Functions of a catalogue for revised Principles :
  - Find all the resources relating to a same **work**
  - Find all the resources relating to a same **expression**
  - Find all the resources relating to a same **manifestation**
  - Find all the works or expressions of a same **person** or **corporate body**
  - Find all the resources relating to a same **subject**
  - Find all the resources relating to **other criteria** (language, country, date, etc.)

# New « International cataloguing code »



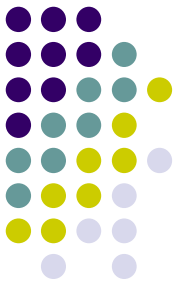
- Bibliographic description
  - Must be conform to an international used standard : **ISBD**
  - **Comprehensiveness** may **vary** according to the nature of catalog
- Access
  - All the access have the **same value**
    - No more main heading /secondary headings
    - One distinction : mandatory access /optional access
  - Check headings by **authority files**

# New « International cataloguing code »



- Components of a catalog according the new code
  - bibliographic record
    - explicitly defined as related to the entity *manifestation*
  - access
    - titles
      - *of works*
      - *of expressions*
      - *of manifestations*
    - names
      - of **creators** of the **works**
      - other collaborators
    - subjects
  - authority records
    - To check some of the access

# New « International cataloguing code »

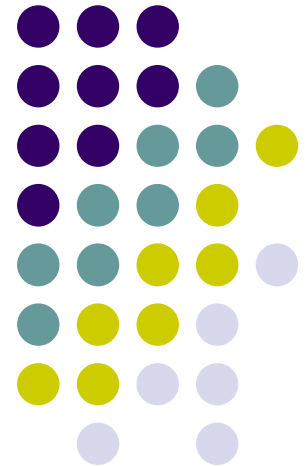


- To be applied to a various kind of institutions
  
- principles opened and flexibles
  
- Very few mandatory access :
  - general matériel designation
  - titles of *works*, *expressions*, *manifestations*
  - (first) creator of work
  - subjects
  - identifiers



# Tools

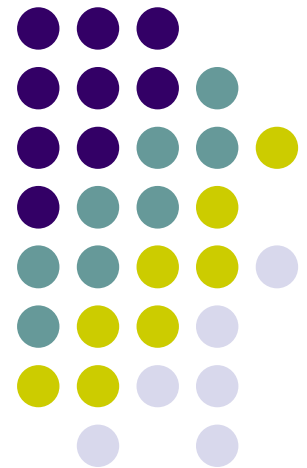
Rules of description

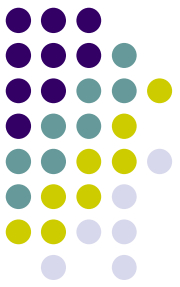


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# ISBD

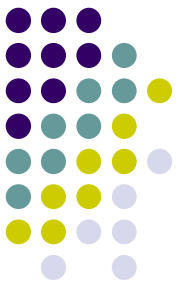
International Standard Bibliographic Description





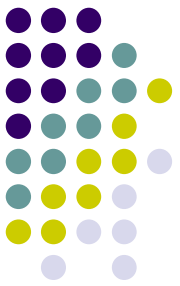
# ISBD : history

- 1971 : **ISBD(M)** *printed monographies*
- 1977 : **ISBD(G)** *ISBD generic scheme*
- 1977 : **ISBD (NBM)** *non-book materials*
  
- Publication of different specialized ISBD for each type of documents collected in libraries : serials (1974), maps (1977), scores (1980), old books (1980), component parts (1988), electronic resources (1990)
- Regularly updated to take care of the evolution of documents



# ISBD : history

- 2 main campaigns for révision
  - **1980's**
    - take care of non latin scripts
    - increase coherence of different ISBD
    - insure **compatibility** with other systems for bibliographic description, especially rules of the **ISSN network** for serials
  - **from 1999**
    - conform ISBD with FRBR to define the **core level** of a record in a national bibliography
      - make optionals in ISBD the optional elements according FRBR
      - distinguish mandatory elements, conditionnal and optional ones



# ISBD today

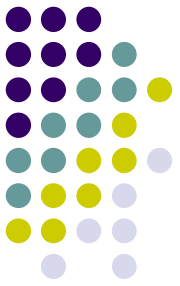
- **ISBD (G)** [Général] 2004
- **ISBD (M)** [Printed monographies] 2002
- **ISBD (A)** [Ancient monographies] 1991, 2006
- **ISBD (CM)** [Cartographic resources] 1987, 2006
- **ISBD (PM)** [Notated music] 1991
- **ISBD (NBM)** [Non books] 1987
- **ISBD (ER)** [Electronic resources] 1997, 2006
- **ISBD (CR)** [Continuing resources] 2002
- **ISBD (CP)** [Parties composantes] 2003

Guidelines for the Application of the ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts

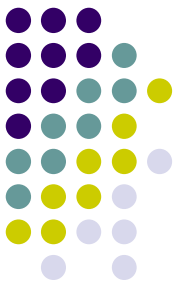
<http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/nd1/isbdlist.htm>

# ISBD :

## main characteristics

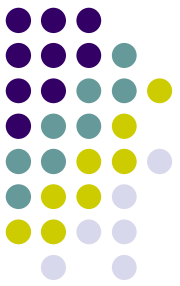


- ISBD defines
  - **elements** of bibliographic information **useful to identify** a document
  - the **ordre** for presentation of these elements
  - a conventional **punctuation** to introduce these elements  
→incoding function
- For each element of the description, ISBD precises
  - the **sources of information** to use and an order to choose them
  - the rules of **transcription**



# ISBD : limits and problems

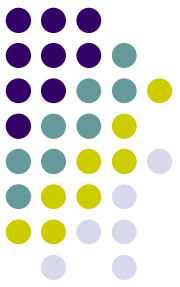
- Defined for catalogues on cards
  - role of the **punctuation** to indicate nature of elements → tagging
  - punctuation replaced by the structuration of datas in the formats
  - ISBD is only an **optional screening format**
    - concise and dense
    - Internationally readable
- But, the definition of **elements** of information and the rules for transcription are always valids → standard for content



# ISBD : limits et problems

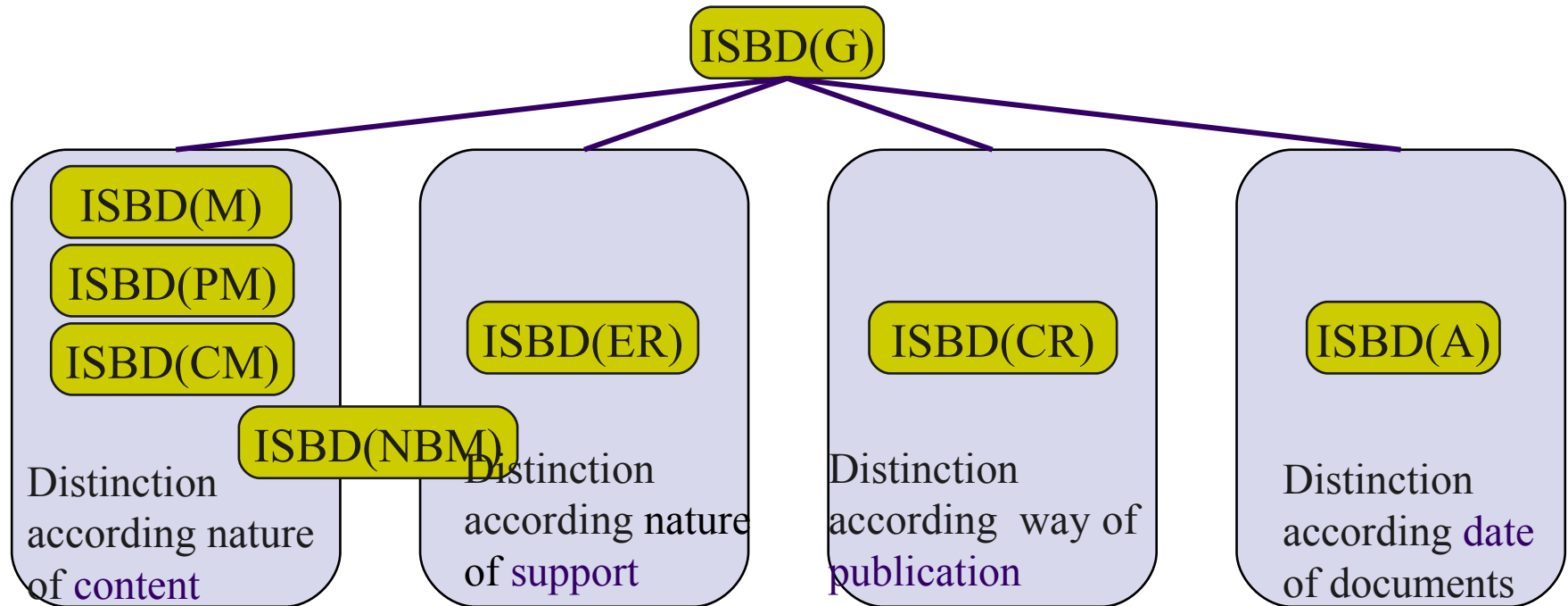
- Built from textual printed and published material
  - scheme not very adapted to other types of document, especially audiovisual ones
    - How referencing bibliographic address area for a film ?
- Structured according types of documents
  - poses problem in the case of
    - electronic resources
      - what comes first : format (electronic) or content (text, images, maps, etc.) ?
    - Simultaneous publications on several material forms





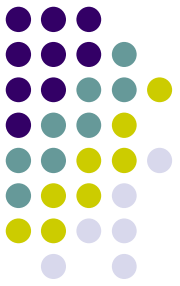
# ISBD : limits and problems

- Connection between different ISBD



Question : what ISBD for a, episode of a cinematographic serie published on DVD ?

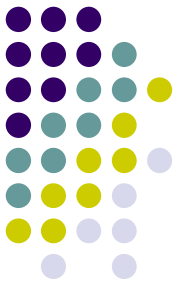
# ISBD : necessity of evolution



- **ISBD consolidated**

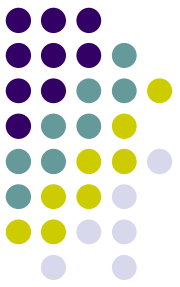
- Melting in one document of all the existing ISBD
  - ISBD(G)
  - 7 ISBD specialized
- Work for 2 years long (2004-2006)
- Publication in 2007
  - **ISBD** : International Standard Bibliographic Description  
**Preliminary Consolidated Edition**
- First “editorial” stape that must be completed by more fundamental revisions.

# ISBD : necessity of evolution



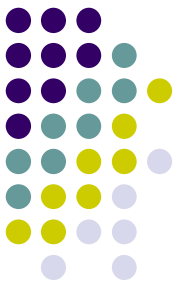
- **ISBD consolidated**

- endorse coherence of the rules between types of documents
- defines combinative between different aspects of description  
electronic resources or maps in series, etc.
- Work in progress on combinative between content description of content and description of container  
:→ general/ specific material designation



# Moving images and ISBD

- ISBD(NBM) (In France : AFNOR Z 44-065)
  - allows the description of **published** documents
    - films, videos, tv programs
  - rather inadapted to take care of commercial and publishing responsibilities
    - many main informations in notes
- ISBD consolidated
  - No real evolution (for the moment)



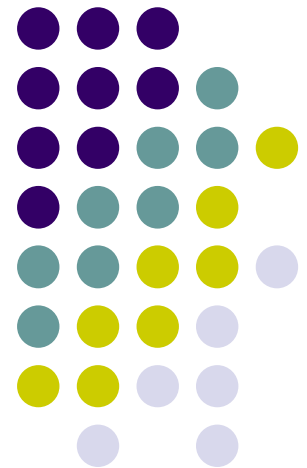
# FIAF rules

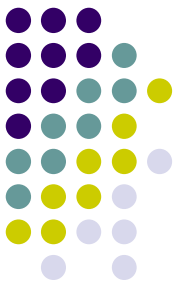
- FIAF = Fédération Internationale des Archives du Film
  - 1979 : Film Cataloguing
  - 1991 : Cataloguing rules for film archives
  - 2005 : inquiry → revision of rules (*in progress*)
- Rules explicitly referring to ISBD(NBM)
- Adapting them to specific needs of *archives*
  - one same description for several documents (partials) preserved
  - importance of informations according to
    - production and diffusion (Area 3)
    - copyright (Area 4)
  - material description very detailed

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# RDA

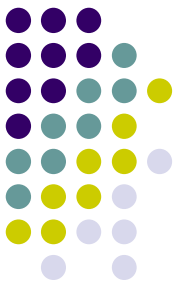
## Resource Description and Access





# From AACR to RDA

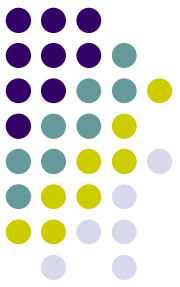
- AACR = Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules
- Defined by JSC = Joint Steering Committee
- Revised regularly :
  - 1967 : 1<sup>st</sup> édition
  - 1978 : 2<sup>nd</sup> édition (AACR2)
  - Révisions in 1988, 1998, 2002
- Cataloguing code
  - for anglo-saxon world :USA, Canada, UK, Australia, etc.
  - but broadly used in many other countries
  - real standard « supranational »



# From AACR to RDA

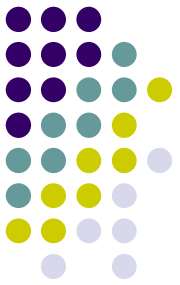
- 2003 : deep revision of AACR
  - managed by JSC
  - parallaly to the revision of « International cataloguing code »
- ➔ Elaboration of a new code for cataloguing :  
**RDA = Resource Description and Access**
  - shall take place to AACR
  - Cf JSC site <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rda.html>
  - publication in 2009





# RDA : what is it ?

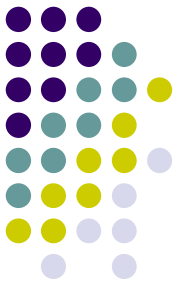
- RDA = Resource Description and Access
- Cataloguing Rules connected with the new electronic environment
  - electronically published
  - allowing the description of all kind of resources (électronics, but others)
  - with records usable in electronic environment : Internet, OPAC web, etc.



# RDA : aims

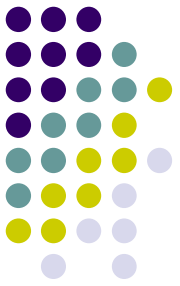
- Broadening
  - Rules for international use
  - Beyond the libraries community
- Rules independent of any format (MARC or others) that treats information
- Rules compatibles with other standard of description
  - CCO (*Cataloguing Cultural Objects*)
  - DACS (*Describing Archives : a Content Standard*)

# RDA : principal characteristics



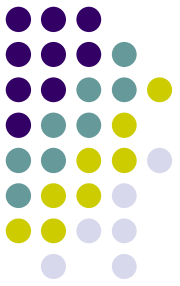
- Reference to FRBR
- General organisation
  - Part A
  - Bibliographic records
    - bibliographic description = attributes of the entity  
*manifestation*
    - acces = relationships between entities of group 1 and entities of group 2
    - relationships = relationships between entities of group 1
- Distinction between
  - *work*
  - *expression*
  - *manifestation*
  - *item*to define
  - access linked with responsibilities
  - relationships

# RDA : principal characteristics

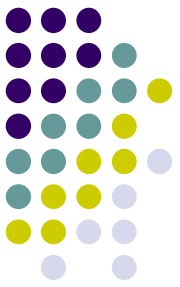


- Realisation of International cataloguing code
  - connection between rules and **use's cases**
  - concerns **all types of documents**
  - role of **authority records**
    - General Organisation :
      - Part A : Bibliographic records
      - Part B : Authority records
  - **access** to the description (mandatory / optional)

# RDA : principal characteristics



- Specify articulation content / container
  - distinguish clearly
    - type and form of content : text, sound, moving image,...
    - type and format of material presentation : printed, sound recording, video recording, computerized,...
  - material presentation with two level of detail
    - generic : projection, broadcast, video
    - specific : film, cartridge, video tape, video cassette, dvd,...
  - elements repeatable



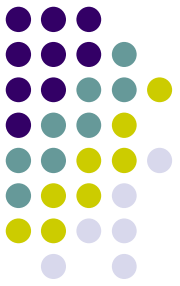
# RDA : principal characteristics

- Leave fixed ISBD scheme to
  - **take care of *content*** of bibliographic information
    - data elements and their relationships
  - **Shake off** conventionnal ***presentation***
    - ordre of elements
    - punctuation (tagging function)
  - **ISBD** becomes only an ***optional display***



Coming together with information arranged in XML

- to a metadatas scheme of bibliographic information ?



# Moving images in RDA

- More coherence between all types of documents
  - No specific rules for moving images in RDA
- Reference to FRBR
  - stay all problems not solved in FRBR
  - with underlying choices (cultural and political)
    - what is the version of reference for a film ?
    - who is the creator of a film ? production society ? director ?

# Toward an international cataloguing code



2007 : end of the IME-ICC's meetings

2008 : publication of revised « International cataloguing code »

- IFLA

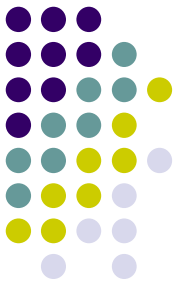
- 2007 : **ISBD consolidated**
  - for bibliographic description only
- without any connection
  - headings
  - Authority records

- JSC

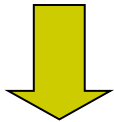
- 2009 : **RDA**
- ➔ cataloguing code
  - complete
  - detailed
  - connected with « International code »
  - Already internationally used



# Towards an international cataloguing code



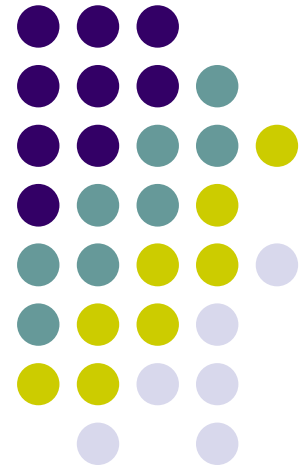
- RDA in excellent way to become *the* future international cataloguing code



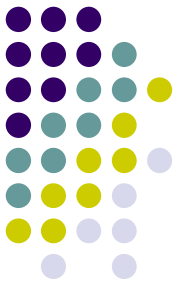
- So it's important to
  - be informed of work about RDA
  - be connected with the steering group
  - make commentaries

# Tools

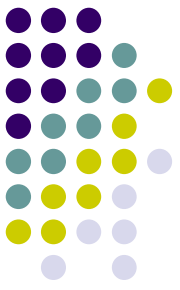
Metadatas



# Metadatas



- Several definitions possible :
  - **datas about de datas**, allowing to reference them, describe them, handle them
  - datas describing **context**, **content** and **structure** of documents, as also their management in time
  - information and documentation that make datas **intelligible** and **able to be shared** in time



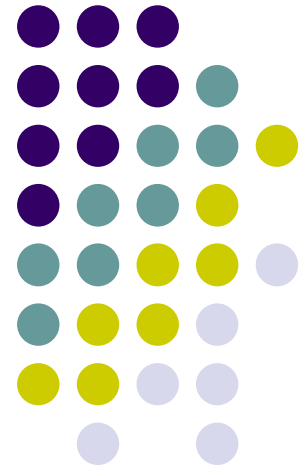
# Metadatas

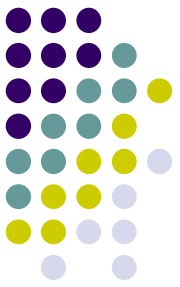
- Several classes of metadatas, according informations that they offer :
  - *descriptive*
    - title, author, date, etc.
    - key word, indexation
    - Context (*description for archives*)
  - *structural*
    - physical or logical structure
  - *technical*
    - support, size, format, watermarking, etc.
  - *administrative*
    - copyright, record management

---

# Dublin Core

A generic format

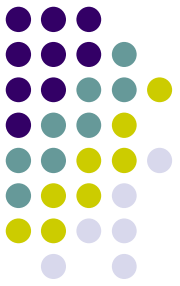




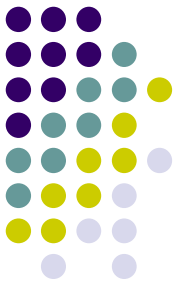
# Dublin Core

- Created in 1995 in Dublin, Ohio by OCLC and NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing Applications)
- Maintained by DCMI  
DCMI = Dublin Core Metadata Initiative  
<http://dublincore.org/>
- Become ISO standard in 2003
  - ISO 15836
  - maintenance agency : DCMI

# Dublin Core



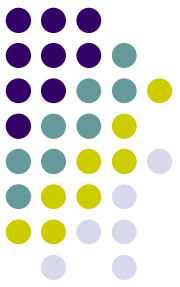
- Aim : improve research of resources on the web
  - Define a set of metadatas common to several communities
    - **simple** enough to non-specialists use it at any moment of the production cycle of information  
*creator, owner, publisher, manager, user,...*
    - but **structured** enough be found by research tools



# Dublin Core

- Dublin Core simple
  - **15 elements**
    - all optional
    - all repeatable
  - ISO 15836 (2003)
  - Mandatory format in OAI-PMH
- Dublin Core qualified
  - **18 elements + qualifiers**
    - *elements refinements*
    - *encoding schemes*
  - Definition of profiles for specific communities
    - DC Library Application Profile *for libraries*

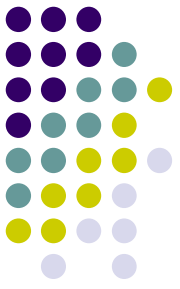




# Le Dublin Core simple

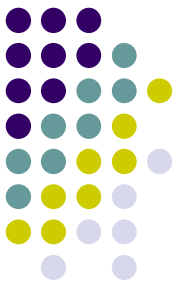
15 elements

<b>Content</b>	<b>Intellectual property</b>	<b>Instanciacion</b>
Title	Creator	Date
Subject	Contributor	Type
Description	Publisher	Format
Source	Rights	Identifier
Language		
Relation		
Coverage		



# Dublin Core

- Advantages
  - Genericity
    - allow to describe electronic or physical resources
    - usable by many communities
  - Simplicity
  - Flexibility
  - International uses : MPEG 7, OAI-PMH...
- Limits
  - Lack of technical informations
  - Values of data elements not standardized



# Conclusions ?

- Bring as nearer as possible rules of description : join RDA conception as « filmographic community »
- Share same conceptual model
- Use a generic scheme of metadatas : Dublin Core