Acknowledgements

- Thank you to Barbara Tillett (Library of Congress), Chris Oliver (McGill) and Laura May (Library and Archives Canada) for generously letting me borrow many slides rather than re-invent the wheel.
Agenda

- Background
- RDA Goals and Principles
- FRBR & FRAD
- FRBR & FRAD in RDA
- From AACR2 to RDA: what’s new?
- RDA and MARC21
- Training and Implementation
- Some concerns from the field

RDA = Resource Description and Access
FRBR = Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records
FRAD = Functional Requirements for Authority Data
MARC = MAchine Readable Cataloging data
Setting the scene for RDA
Changing Cataloguing Landscape

- more resources— in numbers and in type
- more record sharing internationally
- more demand for record enrichment
- metadata is everywhere and encoded in many ways
- more and more data sharing
- Semantic Web on the horizon?
Catalysts


  - principles of record creation
  - basis for description: content vs. carrier
  - is there a logical structure to AACR2?
  - how do the rules deal with seriality?
  - internationalization of cataloguing rules
Catalysts

- IFLA Cataloguing Section study group published Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) in 1998
  - identified user tasks
    - find
    - identify
    - select
    - obtain
  - described the functions performed by bibliographic records
  - recommended mandatory data for national level records (i.e. minimum requirements)
Catalysts

IME ICC Statement of International Cataloguing Principles

- 5 regional meetings between 2003 and 2007 (one per continent)

- replaces and broadens the scope of the Paris Principles
  - from just textual works to all types of materials
  - from just the choice and form of entry to all aspects of bibliographic and authority data

- Includes guiding rules that should be included in cataloguing codes internationally

- includes guidance on search and retrieval capabilities

Source: Introduction
Introducing Resource Description and Access (RDA)
AACR3 becomes RDA

Revisions are not enough:

- revisions only give partial solutions
  - e.g. revision of rule 0.24
  - e.g. new chapter 12
- issues not resolved
  - e.g. logical inconsistency
- remains difficult to adapt rules for new media and publication types
- we need to position ourselves for the future

Source: Chris Oliver (June 2008)
Goals of RDA

- “Provide a consistent, flexible and extensible framework for both the technical and content description of all types of resources and all types of content” (Source: Strategic plan for RDA, 2005-2009)

- compatibility
  - with international standards
  - with legacy data

- adaptable to a broad audience
  - international audience
  - beyond the library

- content standard
  - independent of data presentation, data storage and data communication
  - adaptable to new database structures
Objectives for records

- responsiveness to user needs
  - user needs as defined in the FRBR/FRAD models

- cost efficiency
  - save the time of the user

- flexibility
  - can be used in different environments

- continuity
  - can be used in existing databases
Principles of record creation

- differentiation— from other resources
- sufficiency— for selection
- show relationships
- representation— of the resource
- accuracy— clarify and correct
Understanding FRBR and FRAD

Functional requirements for bibliographic records
Functional requirements for authority data
User: I’m trying to find Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince...

Fiction Finder groups results under a work record with author, title and subject information.
### Fiction Finder

**User:** I want to read *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* in Spanish.

**Fiction Finder** allows you to choose an expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title / Author</th>
<th>OCLC #</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince</em> / J.K. Rowling ; illustrations by Mary GrandPré</td>
<td>57358293</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Harry Potter and the half-blood prince</em> J.K. Rowling</td>
<td>60334651</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Audio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Harry Potter and the half-blood prince</em> J.K. Rowling</td>
<td>612790</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Audio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Harry Potter and the half-blood prince</em> J.K. Rowling</td>
<td>608470</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Audio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince</em> / J.K. Rowling ; illustrations by Mary GrandPré</td>
<td>63926348</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Harry Potter and</em></td>
<td>57714007</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Audio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Harry Potter and</em></td>
<td>61109989</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Audio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is more than one language choice.
There is more than one format.

Fiction Finder is a product of OCLC Research.
User: I want to read it in paperback

These attributes belong to the manifestation and allow the user to select the paperback.

Summary: Sixth-year Hogwarts student Harry Potter gains valuable insights into the boy Voldemort once was.

Settings: Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry (Imaginary place), England

Subjects: Magic, Potter, Harry (Fictitious character)
What is FRBR?

- A generalized representation of the bibliographic universe using an entity-relationship model

- The model includes
  - User tasks (find, identify, select, obtain)
  - Three groups of entities (the things that make up the universe)
  - Characteristics of the entities (attributes/elements)
  - Relationships among entities
FRBR’s Entity-Relationship Model

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
FRBR Entities

Group 1: Products of intellectual & artistic endeavor = bibliographic resources

- Work
- Expression
- Manifestation
- Item

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
Work is realized through Expression which is embodied in Manifestation. This is exemplified by Item. Intellectual/artistic content is realized through Physical - recording of content.
Elements to Describe Resources

- **Work**
  - ID
  - Title
  - Date
  - etc.

- **Expression**
  - ID
  - Form
  - Date
  - Language
  - etc.

- **Manifestation**
  - ID
  - Title
  - Statement of responsibility
  - Edition
  - Imprint (place, publisher, date)
  - Form/extent of carrier
  - Terms of availability
  - Mode of access
  - etc.

- **Item**
  - ID
  - Provenance
  - Location
  - etc.

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
FRBR Entities

Group 2: Those responsible for the intellectual & artistic content = Parties

- Person
- Corporate body
- Family

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
Group 2

- Work
- Expression
- Manifestation
- Item

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
Subject Relationship

Work → Created by → Person

Work → has subject → Concept/Topic

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
FRBR Entities

Group 3: Subjects of works

- Groups 1 & 2 plus
- Concept
- Object
- Event
- Place
- Subject relationship

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
Pathways to Related Works

- Stoppard
- Rosencrantz & Guildenstern Are Dead
- Shakespeare
- Hamlet
- English
- French
- German
- Swedish
- Rome and Juliet
- Stockholm 2008
- Library of Congress
- Copy 1
- Green leather binding
- Movies...

Source: Barbara Tillett (July 2009)
What is FRAD?

- Functional Requirements for Authority Data (2009)
  - IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records (FRANAR)
  - extension and expansion of FRBR model to the kind of data that supports authority control

- User tasks
  - Find
  - Identify
  - Contextualize
  - Justify
FRAD model

Entities:

- FRBR entities
- Name
- Identifier
- Controlled access point
- Rules
- Agency

- bibliographic entities are known by names and/or identifiers which are the basis for controlled access points
## Example FRAD Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dates</td>
<td>name string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place of birth</td>
<td>scope of usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field of activity</td>
<td>dates of usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affiliation</td>
<td>language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using attributes to enhance displays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA/FRAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1942-</td>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1942-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occupation: writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1947-</td>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1947-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field of Activity: pin collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1953-</td>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1953-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occupation: photographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1954-</td>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1954-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affiliation: HEC Montréal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1964-</td>
<td>Tremblay, Michel, 1964-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associated Place: Saskatchewan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affiliation: Saskatchewan Agriculture and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Laura May (Feb. 2010)
FRBR and FRAD in RDA

Framework, Structure, Vocabulary, Inclusion of authority elements, Emphasis on relationships
“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.”

(Source rule 0.3.1, RDA final draft)
FRBR and FRAD in RDA

- each chapter records data associated with a particular user task
- uses the vocabulary and concepts of FRBR and FRAD
- organized according to the entities identified in FRBR and FRAD
- explicit explanation of the relation between the instructions and the user tasks
- emphasis on relationships and on clarifying the nature of the relationships

Source: Laura May (Feb. 2010)
# RDA Structure: comparison with AACR2

## AACR2 part I
- Chapter 1: General rules for description
- Chapter 2: Books, pamphlets and printed sheets
- Chapter 3: Cartographic materials
- Chapter 4: Manuscripts
- Chapter 5: Music
- Chapter 6: Sound recordings
- Chapter 7: Motion pictures and videorecordings
- Chapter 8: Graphic materials
- Chapter 9: Electronic resources
- Chapter 10: Three-dimensional artefacts and realia
- Chapter 11: Microforms
- Chapter 12: Continuing resources
- Chapter 13: Analysis

## RDA sections 1 & 2
- **Section 1: Recording attributes of manifestation and item**
  - 1: General guidelines on recording attributes of manifestations and items
  - 2: Identifying manifestations and items
  - 3: Describing carriers
  - 4: Providing acquisition and access information
- **Section 2: Recording attributes of work and expression**
  - 5: General guidelines on recording attributes of works and expressions
  - 6: Identifying works and expressions
  - 7: Describing content
Examples of associated FRBR tasks

Section 1: Recording attributes of manifestation & item

Chapter 1: General guidelines

Chapter 2: Identifying manifestations and items

   FRBR task = Identify

Chapter 3: Describing carriers

   FRBR task = Select

Chapter 4: Providing acquisition and access information

   FRBR task = Obtain

Source: Chris Oliver (June 2008)
Examples of Group 2 entities and user tasks

Section 3: Recording attributes of person, family and corporate body

Chapter 8: General guidelines

Chapter 9: Identifying persons

\textbf{FRBR task} = \textit{Identify}

Chapter 10: Identifying families

\textbf{FRBR task} = \textit{Identify}

Chapter 11: Identifying corporate bodies

\textbf{FRBR task} = \textit{Identify}

Source: Chris Oliver (June 2008)
Example of Group 1 relationships

Section 5: Recording primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation, and item

Chapter 17: General guidelines on recording primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation, and item

- single chapter providing guidelines and instructions on recording the primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation and item

Source: Chris Oliver (June 2008)
6.1.2 Using Access Points to Represent Works and Expressions

When using a preferred access point to represent a work or expression embodied in a manifestation (see 17.4.2 RDA) or to represent a related work (see 25.1 RDA) or a related expression (see 26.1 RDA), construct the access point by applying the guidelines given under 6.27.1–6.27.3 RDA.

For guidelines on constructing variant access points representing works and expressions, see 6.27.4 RDA.
8.2 Functional Objectives and Principles

The data recorded to reflect the attributes of a person, family, or corporate body should enable the user to:

a) *find* persons, families, and corporate bodies that correspond to the user’s stated search criteria

b) *identify* the person, family, or corporate body represented by the data (i.e., to confirm that the person, family, or corporate body represented is the one sought, or to distinguish between two or more persons, families, or corporate bodies with the same or similar names)

c) *understand* the relationship between the name used to represent the person, family, or corporate body and another name by which that person, family, or corporate body is known (e.g., a different language form of the name)

d) *understand* why a particular name, or form of name, has been recorded as a preferred or variant name.

Source: RDA final draft
Examples of new and changed rules

RDA vs. AACR2: what’s new?
What’s new in RDA?

- most guidelines are not actually different
  - expressed with updated vocabulary
  - given within the context of the user tasks identified in the FRBR and FRAD models
  - new arrangement to match a more logical decision process

Source: Chris Oliver (June 2008)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td>element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main entry</td>
<td>authorized access point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>added entry</td>
<td>access point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform title</td>
<td>preferred title for a work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heading</td>
<td>preferred access point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see reference</td>
<td>variant access point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author, composer, etc.</td>
<td>creator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical description</td>
<td>carrier description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Laura May (Feb. 2010)
AACR2
Title: The w[o]rld of pop

RDA:
Title: The wrld of pop
Variant title: The world of pop
Note: Title should read The world of pop
Publication: Second revised edition 2008

**AACR2**: 2nd rev. ed.

**RDA**: Second revised edition

**AACR2**: [S.l.] : [s.n.], 1990.

**RDA**: [Place of publication not identified] : [Publisher not identified], 1990.

**AACR2**: 8 v. in 5

**RDA**: 8 bibliographic volumes in 5 physical volumes
Rule of 3: AACR2

245 $a Cinquefoil : $b new work from
      five Ottawa poets / $c Mark Frutkin ... [et al.]

700 $a Frutkin, Mark, $d 1948-

Source: Laura May (Feb. 2010)
Find and identify: RDA

100 $a Frutkin, Mark, $d 1948-

245 $a Cinquefoil : $b new work from five Ottawa poets / $c Mark Frutkin, Rebecca Leaver, Seymour Mayne, Susan Robertson, Nicola Vulpe.

700 $a Leaver, Rebecca
700 $a Mayne, Seymour, $d 1944-
700 $a Robertson, Susan
700 $a Vulpe, Nicola, $d 1954-

Source: Laura May (Feb. 2010)
Changes to access points: Bible

- Do not abbreviate “Old Testament” and “New Testament” to “O.T.” and “N.T.”


- For individual books and other groups of books, do not include name of testament after “Bible”

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Internationalization: no more “Polyglot”

- Access points for each language expression

245 $a Antigo Testamento Poliglota : $b Hebraico, Grego, Português, Inglês.
546 $a Text in Greek, Hebrew, Portuguese, and English in columns on facing pages.
730 $a Bible. $p Old Testament. $l Hebrew ...
730 $a Bible. $p Old Testament. $l Greek ...
730 $a Bible. $p Old Testament. $l Portuguese ...
730 $a Bible. $p Old Testament. $l English ...

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Internationalization: Parallel titles

- **AACR2 1.1D**
  - In preparing a second-level description (see 1.0D2), give the first parallel title. Give any subsequent parallel title that is in English...
  - Give parallel titles appearing outside the chief source of information in a note (see 1.7B5).

- **RDA 2.3.3 Parallel Title**
  - Take from any source within the resource...
  - If there is more than one parallel title, record the titles in the order indicated by the sequence...
Internationalization: use vernacular

- RDA 1.4 Language and Script
  - long list of elements that should be recorded in the language and script in which they appear on the sources from which they are taken
  - transliteration is the alternative rather than the default
Authorized access point (probably LC’s choice):
100  $a Brown, Dan, $d 1964-
240  $a Digital fortress. $l French
245  $a Forteresse digitale.
700  $i Translation of $a Brown, Dan, $d 1964-
      $t Digital fortress.

Structured description:
100  $a Brown, Dan, $d 1964-
240  $a Digital fortress. $l French
245  $a Forteresse digitale.
      -- New York : St. Martin’s Press, 1998. -- 371 pages ; 22 cm

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Expressing relationships: persons with resources

**Authorized access point:**

100 $a Lindgren, Astrid, $d 1907-2002.
240 $a Pippi Långstrump. $l English
245 $a Pippi Longstocking / $c Astrid Lindgren ; translated by Tiina Nunnally.
700 $a Nunnally, Tiina, $d 1952- $e translator

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Expressing relationships: between persons

Authorized access point:

100  $a Snodgrass, Quintus Curtius, $d 1835-1910
500  $a Clemens, Samuel, $d 1835-1910 $i real identity

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Re-using metadata

- RDA 1.7.1 General Guidelines on Transcription
  - ...apply the general guidelines on capitalization, punctuation, symbols, abbreviations, etc. given under 1.7.2–1.7.9 below

- Alternative
  - If data is 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
RDA and MARC21
GMD replacement: goodbye 245 $h

- Three elements:
  - **Content type** (MARC 336)
  - **Media type** (MARC 337)
  - **Carrier type** (MARC 338)

- Caution: don’t confuse Carrier type with Extent (300 $a)

* Core elements

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
336-338 examples

**Book:**

300 $a 238 **pages** : $b ...  
336 $a **text** $2 marccontent  
337 $a unmediated $2 marcmedia  
338 $a **volume** $2 marccarrier

**Print serial:**

300 $a **volumes** : $b ...  
336 $a **text** $2 marccontent  
337 $a unmediated $2 marcmedia  
338 $a **volume** $2 marccarrier

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
336-338 examples

Online PDF:
300 $a 1 online resource (39 pages): $b...
336 $a text $2 marccontent
337 $a computer $2 marcmedia
338 $a online resource $2 marccarrier

Website (with maps, text, and photographs):
300 $a 1 online resource
336 $a text $2 marccontent
336 $a cartographic image $2 marccontent
336 $a still image $2 marccontent
337 $a computer $2 marcmedia
338 $a online resource $2 marccarrier

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Authority data elements from FRAD

- For persons, families, and corporate bodies (Group 2 entities)

- Not all will be included in authorized access points (headings) but could be available for identification and for later differentiation as needed

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Person attributes added to MARC 21 authority format

- 046: special coded dates
- 370: associated place
- 371: address
- 372: field of activity
- 373: affiliation
- 374: occupation
- 375: gender
- 377: associated language

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Corporate body attributes added to MARC 21 authority format

- 046: special coded dates
- 370: associated place
- 371: address
- 372: field of activity
- 377: associated language

Source: Barbara Tillett (Jan. 2010)
Training and Implementation
RDA Toolkit

- Information about the online product for RDA can be found at www.rdaonline.org
- Publication date: June 2010
- The tool will include:
  - Workflows
  - AACR2-RDA mappings
  - RDA-MARC21 mappings
3.3 Carrier Type

3.3.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Carrier Type

3.3.1.1 Scope

Carrier type ▼ is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource.

3.3.1.2 Sources of Information

Use evidence presented by the resource itself (or on any accompanying material or container) as the basis for recording carrier type. If desired, take additional evidence from any source.

3.3.1.3 Recording Carrier Type

Record the type of carrier used to convey the content of the resource using one or more of the terms listed below. Record as many terms as are applicable to the resource being described.

Alternative

If the resource being described consists of more than one carrier type, record only:

a) the carrier type that applies to the predominant part of the resource (if there is a predominant part)

or

b) the carrier types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource (including the predominant part, if there is one)

using one or more of the terms listed below, as appropriate.

Audio carriers
SIMPLE BOOK

Use

Use this workflow to create a bibliographic record for a single published printed monograph.

Consult other workflows [not yet drafted] if you are creating a record for a multipart monograph, a facsimile or reproduction, an early printed book, or a book involving more than one language or script.

Before You Begin

Type of Description: Confirm that what you are preparing is a comprehensive description of the book (RDA 1.5 RDA).

Mode of Issuance, Carrier Type and Content Type: Confirm that you have a single unit (Mode of Issuance, RDA 2.13 RDA) that is a volume (Carrier Type, RDA 3.3 RDA) of text (Content Type, RDA 6.9 RDA).

Transcription: Consult the separate workflow Transcribing when transcribing information in the elements that follow.

Information Taken from Outside the Book: Know the methods your agency prefers for indicating information taken from outside the book in elements where that is required (such as use of square brackets) (RDA 2.2.4 RDA).

Relationship Designators: Know whether your agency uses relationship designators from RDA Appendix I when recording relationships to a person, family, or corporate body associated with the book (RDA 18.5 RDA).

Encoding and Display Standards: Know the encoding standard (such as MARC 21) and the display standard (such as ISBD) you are using and the requirements those add beyond the instructions in this workflow or RDA.
### RDA Toolkit (Beta)

**RDA: Element Set View**
- Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
- Workflows
  - Mappings
    - Other Public Mappings
      - JSC: MARC 21 Authority to RDA Mapping
      - JSC: MARC 21 Bibliographic to RDA Mapping
      - JSC: RDA to MARC 21 Authority Mapping
      - JSC: RDA to MARC 21 Bibliographic Mapping
      - JSC: RDA To MODS Map
      - Kathy’s test mapping
      - Steven’s Second Mapping
    - Your Mappings

**Search**
- Create Workflows & Mappings
- Schemas

---

- **Identifiers**
- **Authorised access points**
- **Structure descriptions**
- **Unstructured descriptions**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDA Instruction Number</th>
<th>RDA Element</th>
<th>MARC 21 Field</th>
<th>MARC 21 Subfield Code or Character Position in Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 RDA</td>
<td>Media Type</td>
<td>007: Category of Material</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 RDA</td>
<td>Media Type</td>
<td>337: Media Type</td>
<td>a, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 RDA</td>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>007: Specific Material Designation</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 RDA</td>
<td>Carrier Type</td>
<td>300: Type of Unit</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 RDA</td>
<td>Carrier Type</td>
<td>338: Carrier Type</td>
<td>a, b</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4 RDA</td>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>300: Physical Description</td>
<td>a, f</td>
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<td>3.4.1.7.1 RDA</td>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>256: Computer File Characteristics</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>3.4.1.7.5 RDA</td>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>256: Computer File Characteristics</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.4.2 RDA</td>
<td>Extent of Cartographic Resource</td>
<td>300: Physical Description</td>
<td>a, f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.3 RDA</td>
<td>Extent of Notated Music</td>
<td>300: Physical Description</td>
<td>a, f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.4 RDA</td>
<td>Extent of Still Image</td>
<td>300: Physical Description</td>
<td>a, f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.5 RDA</td>
<td>Extent of Text</td>
<td>300: Physical Description</td>
<td>a, f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Other Resources

- Information from Library and Archives Canada (LAC), Library of Congress (LC)
- Materials from the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing and CLA’s Technical Services Interest Group (TSIG)
  - Train the trainer approach
- Many presentations available online
- New publications
  - e.g. Introducing RDA: a guide to the basics / Chris Oliver (due July 2010)
Implementation in North America

- LC plans
  - revising LCRIs and making decisions on options
    - these will appear in the RDA Toolkit
  - testing period of 6 months with partners
  - analyze results and present report

- LAC plans
  - familiarization
  - create training documentation for LAC
  - create sample workflows
  - make decisions on options & access points
  - implement approximately 9-12 months after publication
TSIG Survey

☐ Ad Hoc group has created a survey for Canadian libraries (Coming this Spring to an inbox near you!)
  ☐ To provide an opportunity for you to indicate your highest priorities for RDA training
  ☐ To gather information about your experiences with different training methods

☐ Will give us helpful information when documents and training programs are being developed for RDA
Internal training ideas

- Before RDA: start with FRBR
- Go over RDA organization
- Go over RDA vocabulary
- Point out example rules that affect every day cataloguing, e.g. rule of 3
- Start with simple examples
- Learn by doing!
  - workshop rather than lecture
Concerns about RDA?

Things I’ve heard and read
Concerns about change

- Cost ($$ and time)
  - Of the product (annual licensing)
  - Of the training
  - Of record creation
  - Of record sharing/editing

- Straying from proven cataloguing standards and principles

- Too long and complex

- Current ILS design not based on RDA/FRBR
Concerns about not changing enough!

- Still tied too closely to AACR2
- Not enough guidance for presentation and storage
- Internationalization is inconsistent
- Outstanding issues to be addressed
RDA: laying the groundwork for the future

- designed for an online environment
- more international
- basis for next generation systems using FRBR groups for collocation and navigation
- adaptable to new database structures
- allows re-use of metadata from other sources
  - elements and relationships
  - includes controlled vocabularies
  - developed in dialogue with other metadata communities

AUTOCAT. Subscribers send e-mail to autocat@listserv.syr.edu. See the list archives at http://listserv.syr.edu/archives/autocat.html.


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