

ELECTRONIC SERIALS CATALOGING WORKSHOP

TRAINEE MANUAL

Prepared by

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And
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September 2008 revision

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FOREWORD TO THE 2003 EDITION

The world of serials cataloging has changed significantly with the arrival of electronic serials, particularly those that are Web-based. There are many more challenges for the cataloger in providing bibliographic access to these materials and SCCTP's Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop is designed to explore these issues, while also providing the basics of cataloging remote-access electronic serials according to CONSER practices. This is the third workshop to be developed by the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program, under the aegis of the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program.

I am very grateful to Les Hawkins, CONSER Specialist at the Library of Congress, and Steve Shadle, Serials Cataloger at the University of Washington, for developing this course. Both Les and Steve have extensive knowledge of online serials and have provided numerous training sessions on this topic. Their expertise in both the subject matter and its effective presentation in a workshop setting is clearly evident.

I also want to thank Victor Liu, Coordinator of Technical Services at Washtenaw Community College, for providing a test session for the course and to the Michigan Library Consortium for sponsoring the test. Special thanks are also extended to course reviewers: Victor Liu, David Van Hoy (MIT), Cameron Campbell (ATLA), and Gretchen Yealey (Brown), Ann Ercelawn (Vanderbilt) and Becky Culbertson (UC-San Diego).

This course was designed to be presented by SCCTP trainers in a workshop setting; however, the materials may also be used for self-study. The course makes use of PowerPoint and does not require an Internet connection. Comments on the materials are most welcome.

To learn more about SCCTP, consult the Web site at: http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/scctp-home.html

Jean Hirons CONSER Coordinator Serial Record Division Library of Congress

April 2002

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PREFACE TO THE SEPTEMBER 2008 REVISION

The *Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop* has been designed to give hands on cataloging training for serials published and distributed on the Web. In addition to outlining steps to create an original record for an online serial, it also will present other strategies for handling various types of online serials. Other topics include dealing with online versions of print serials with techniques such as the single record approach and reproduction cataloging. Current approaches for handling titles in aggregator databases and how to treat changes that occur with online serials are also covered. The authors hope this will be a comprehensive overview of cataloging Web based serials.

Sessions 2, and 5 have cataloging exercises that will require you to use a MARC 21 workform found in appendix A and a guide to MARC 21 coding in appendix B. The answers to exercises in sessions 1, 2, and 5 are given in appendix C. Session 6 offers six "problem" case studies for you to consider and suggest solutions to. In some cases, the answers we give for exercises represent one approach to creating a record or solving a problem; however, there is often more than one possible approach and cataloger judgment will play a significant role in finding the best solution.

The workshop was revised in August 2008 to incorporate changes resulting from the CONSER standard record (CSR). Linda Gonzalez BCR Member Services Librarian, converted the PowerPoint slides to a user friendly format, incorporated CSR elements throughout the workshop, and assembled the final PDF trainee manual all under a very tight deadline. We appreciate her work and her commitment to the project very much. Thanks Linda!

Please be sure to fill out the workshop evaluation form, appendix G after you've completed the workshop. Your evaluation and comments will help us improve the course and will be appreciated.

Les Hawkins CONSER Coordinator Library of Congress August 2008 THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK FOR DOUBLE SIDED COPY TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Session 1 Introduction

- What are the goals of the electronic serials cataloging course?
- What are the basic tools, standards and resources for cataloging eserials?
- What kinds of e-serials are libraries dealing with?
- What are the differences between serials and integrating resources?

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Goals of the course

- Outline basic terminology, techniques, tools and problem solving approaches
- Give attendees practice creating catalog records for a variety of electronic serials
- Explore the problems of multiple electronic versions



Goals, continued

- Discuss common problems in cataloging online serials
- Look at trends in e-serial cataloging

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Goals for participants

- Practice creating original records for online serials
- Learn various techniques for handling online versions of print serials
- Share your experience with cataloging online serials
- Discuss problems and unique situations from home



Tools and resources

- AACR2 & Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs)
- MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data
- CONSER documentation
 - CONSER Cataloging Manual, Module 31 http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/module31.html
 - CONSER Editing Guide
 - CONSER Standard Record
 http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/issues.html#standard-rec



Types of online serials

- "Born digital" e-serials -- originally published online
 - May later appear in cumulated print format
- Reproductions, republications, simultaneous editions of print titles
 - Issued by original print publisher, a contracted third party or as part of a digital library project



Types of online serials, continued

- Titles that are part of a database of aggregated titles
 - May vary in completeness of reproduction and coverage of issues
 - May be predominant type of e-serial that libraries purchase and need to control
 - CONSER and OCLC guidelines cataloging serials in multiple packages in session 2.

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Resource discovery methods and control

How do libraries provide access to electronic resources?

- Institutional gateways to Web based resources
 - Lists and menus that provide access to serials
 - Subscription products and services
- OPAC record with links to the resources and services



Resource discovery and control, continued

- Metadata standards that promote the embedding of description and search terms in the resource itself
 - Search engines can more effectively find the resource
 - Some metadata schemes are designed to fit a particular type of resource or audience

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Why catalog them with AACR2 and MARC 21?

- Provide access to all versions of a bibliographic resource in the OPAC
 - Including cases where format changes from print to online only
- Resource Discovery: Controlled vocabulary and MARC 21 content designation for selected Internet resources
- OPAC can reflect licensed/fee-based library acquisitions



A serial is:

"A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series."

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An integrating resource is:

"A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites."



Going digital

 An online version of a print serial or other physical format serial that does not retain separate discrete parts or issues in online format, would be cataloged as an integrating resource

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Serial in print format

International Directory of Primatology

1st ed

Wisconsin Primate Research Center Madison, Wis.



Database in online format

International Directory of Primatology

About IDP

Search IDP

Create or revise an entry

Table of Contents

Organizations

Field studies

Part of...

Primate info net

Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center

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Example - a Web site

Most Web sites are integrating resources



Leading the Web to its Full Potential...

Activities | Technical Reports | Site Index | About W3C | Contact

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) develops interoperable technologies (specifications, guidelines, software, and tools) to lead the Web to its full potential as a forum for information, commerce, communication, and collective understanding. On this page, you'll find <u>W3C news</u> as well as links to information about <u>W3C technologies</u> and getting involved in W3C. We encourage you to learn <u>more about W3C</u>.

W3C A to Z

- Accessibility
- Accessic
 Amaya
- Annotea
- CC/PP
- CSS

► XML Query Working Group Publishes Five Working Drafts

11 June 2001: The W3C XML Query Working Group for a second time this year has released five

Working Drafts at once. The drafts include XQuery 1.0:

An XML Query Language, the first public release of

Search

Mission



Example - an online serial

CIT Infobits

CIT Infobits (formerly titled IAT Infobits) is an electronic service of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks' Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT's Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

2001 | 2000 | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | Subscribe

CIT Infobits September 2001

- Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning
- · Is the Classroom a Dirty Word?
- Report on All-Online MBA Program
- Higher Education in the Digital Age
- · Online Database of Science and Technology Resources
- Recommended Reading

CIT Infobits August 2001

Online Teaching Survival Tips

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Issue of CIT Infobits

CIT Infobits

Issue 39 September 2001

ISSN 1521-9275

About INFOBITS

Infobits is an electronic service of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks' Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT's Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning Is the Classroom a Dirty Word? Report on All-Online MBA Program Higher Education in the Digital Age



Summary

- Chief goal of the workshop is to develop skills in cataloging online serials
- Online serials display a wide array of characteristics
- The revised chapter 12 of AACR2 covers both serials and integrating resources

Is this a serial? Why or why not?

Table of Contents screen:

CONSERVATION ECOLOGY

Main	Issues	How to submit	Subscription benefits

June, 2001

Volume 5, Issue 1

Table of Contents

Articles in Conservation Ecology are published continuously in an Issue-in-Progress. At semi-annual intervals, the Issue-in-Progress is declared a New Issue. All articles are copyrighted © 2001 by the Resilience Alliance.

Note: Each title serves as a link to the full article, including all figures, tables, and appendices. As articles with associated figures, tables, and appendices may be quite large and thus take a long time to download, we also provide a version of each of these articles in which the text, figures, tables, and appendices are separate files. Links to the other parts of the article are provided in the text. To choose the "linked files" version of an article, click on the symbol [#].

Conservation Ecology, 2001: A Journal for Both Authors and Readers C. S. Holling

EDITORIAL

Crisis and Transformation

Don Ludwig

SPECIAL FEATURE ON POLLINATOR DECLINES

Causes and Extent of Declines among Native North American Invertebrate Pollinators:

Detection, Evidence, and Consequences

James H. Cane and Vincent J. Tepedino

[Abstract]	Ups and Downs in Pollinator Populations: When is there a Decline?
[#]	David Ward Roubik
[Abstract]	Variation in Native Bee Faunas and its Implications for Detecting Community Changes
[#]	Neal M. Williams, Robert L. Minckley and Fernando A. Silveira
[Abstract]	The Native Bee Fauna of Carlinville, Illinois, Revisited After 75 Years: a Case for
[#]	Persistence
	John C. Marlin and Wallace E. LaBerge

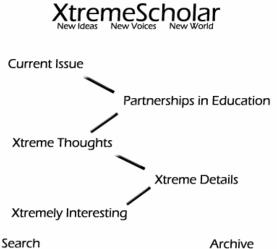
Is this a serial?

An example of an online only resource. Opening flashscreen.

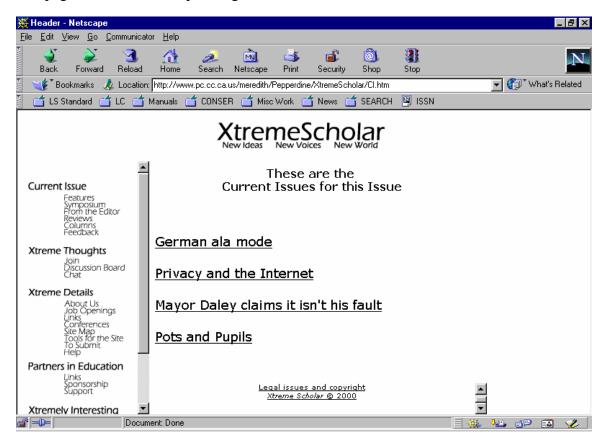


Enter

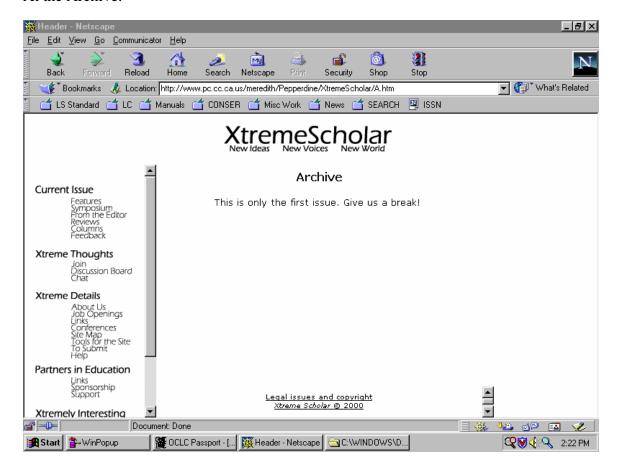
Contents screen for the whole resource.



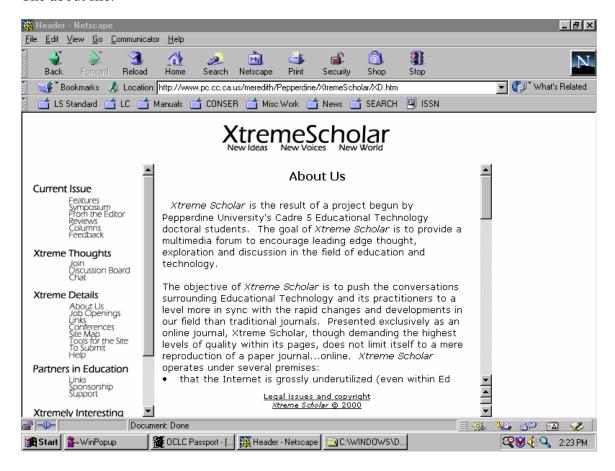
The page that results after pressing the "Current issue" link:



At the Archive:

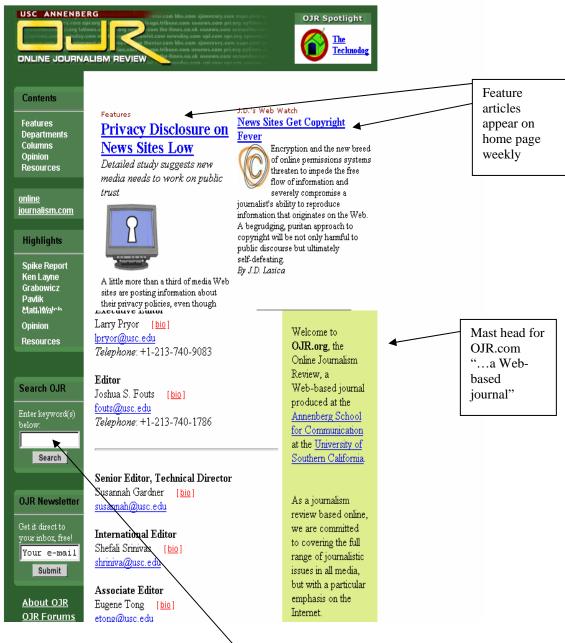


The about file:



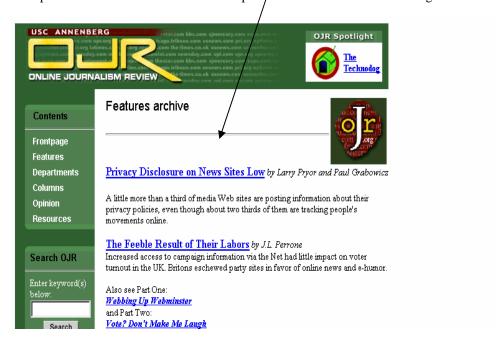
Consider creating a record for Online journalism review. Is it a serial? What evidence is given to decide if this is a serial?

Home page of Online journalism review : OJR:



Access to feature articles is available though keyword searching

Feature articles can also accessed through a list, they are in chronologically ordered with the most recent at the top of this list. All articles show a date posted when clicked on for viewing.





Screen shot below is from a related email notification newsletter.



Session 2 Cataloging an online serial

- What are the basic steps in creating an original record for an online serial?
- What are the AACR2 rules and the MARC 21 fields used with online serials?
- How do the CONSER Standard Record (CSR) guidelines apply to online serials?
- What are the unique features of cataloging online serials?

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Basic steps for cataloging online serials

- Is it a serial, integrating resource, or monograph?
- Search for copy
- · Choose format and fixed fields
- Select the chief source for title and other bibliographic information
- Make entry decisions



Basic steps, continued

- Formulate uniform title if necessary under CSR guidelines
- Record title statement, identify variant titles and other added entries
- Provide descriptive elements: 250, 260, 362, notes
- Provide appropriate subject headings and classification

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Aggregator-Neutral Bibliographic Record

Differences between online versions:

- Title
- Coverage
- Access/URL

- Author
- Series
- File format

- Publisher

The resulting record will not be specific to any one aggregator, although variations in title as presented by different aggregators can be given as added entries.



Aggregator-Neutral Record

- If separate records exist for a title offered by multiple aggregators these are collapsed
- The resulting record does not describe details of any particular aggregator-focus on the title
- This facilitates local adaptation of records for titles in aggregator databases

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E-version guidelines

- CONSER/OCLC guidelines:
 - If no record exists (and not using single record approach): create a record
 - Based on publisher Website if readily available or on the version you have
 - If a record exists, use that record (even though it might not represent the aggregator you have)
 - Add your URL (if authorized or report addition to OCLC)



E-version guidelines

- CONSER/OCLC guidelines:
 - · If multiple records exist:
 - Select one (prefer CONSER record)
 - · Add your URL
 - · Report duplicates to OCLC
 - For existing records, do not add notes, added entries, etc. for the aggregator/provider

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Uniform title, pre-CSR

Pre-aggregator neutral Uniform 130 0 American literature (Online: JSTOR) 245 00 American literature \$h [electronic resource]. 362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1929) 550 Digitized and made available by JSTOR. 710 2 JSTOR (Organization) 856 40 \$u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.htm)

130 0 American literature (Online: Project Muse)
245 00 American literature \$h [electronic resource].

362 1 Electronic coverage as of Oct. 13, 1999: Vol 1, no. 3 (Sept. 1999)-

550 Digitized and made available by Project Muse 710 2 Project Muse.

856 40 \$u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/

130 0 American literature (Online : OCLC)

245 00 American literature \$h [electronic resource].

362 1 Electronic coverage as of May 1, 2000: Vol.71, no. 4 (Dec. 1999)500 Made available through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online.

856 40 \$u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-9831;screen=info;ECOIP

SCCTP Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop September 2008



Resulting Record

Uniform title, pre-CSR

```
130 0 American literature (Online)*
```

- 245 00 American literature \$h [electronic resource].
- Durham, N.C.: \$b Duke University Press, \$c 1929-
- 856 40 \$u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/
- 856 40 \$u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.html
- 856 40 \$u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-

9831;screen=info;ECOIP

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Sample E-serial. Home page:

URL http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html

Professional journal on international environmental

Electronic Green Journal

ISSN 1076-7975

information

Current Issue

Back Issues

The Electronic Green Journal provides peer-reviewed articles, book reviews, news, and information on current printed and electronic sources concerning international environmental topics.

Letters to the Editors

Mission Statement

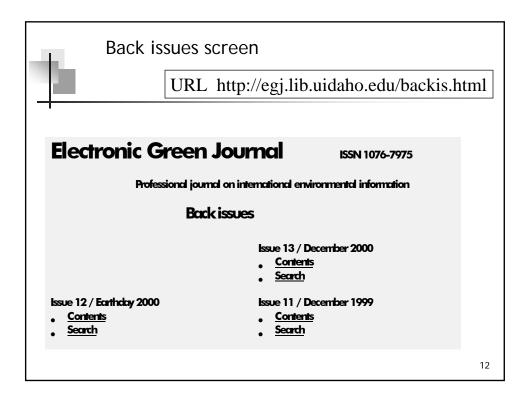
EGJ Statistics

University of Idaho Library

Links to

Copyright 1994-2001







Excerpt from volume 1, issue 1.

Title in title bar: EGJ

Electronic Green Journal

ISSN 1076-7975

Volume 1, Issue 1, June 1994

Published on an Irregular Basis by the University of Idaho Library at: gopher gopher.vidaho.edv

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Maria A. Jankowska and Francis S. Griego From the Editors Irwin Weintraub

Fighting Environmental Racism: A Selected Annotated Bibliography

An annotated bibliography of English language materials on environmental discrimination against people of color and the poor

Catherine Flanagan
<u>Environmental Equity: Broadening the Scope of Environmental Collections</u>

Access to information on environmental equity, environmental justice, and environmental

... ELECTRONIC GREEN JOURNAL is published irregularly by the University of Idaho Library. It is available free from the

University of Idaho via: gopher.uidaho.edu

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Choose format and fixed fields

Continuing resource or computer file format, as appropriate Type code (leader/06)

a - Language material

Use code "a" to indicate that the content of the resource is for non-manuscript language material.

m - Computer file

Use code "m" to indicate that the content of the record is for the following classes of electronic resources: computer software (including programs, games, fonts), numeric data, computer-oriented multimedia, online systems or services.



Notes on format/fixed fields

Many electronic serials are coded as primarily language publications with fixed field computer file characteristics coded in the 006 and specific computer file characteristics coded in the 007.

For 'm' types of materials, if there is a significant aspect that causes it to fall into another Leader/06 category, code for that significant aspect (e.g., vector data that is cartographic is not coded as numeric but as cartographic).

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Notes on format/fixed fields

Other classes of electronic resources are coded for their most significant aspect (e.g. language material, graphic, cartographic material, sound, music, moving image).

In case of doubt or if the most significant aspect cannot be determined, consider the item a computer file.

From Mar. 1996 to Feb. 1998, type of record code "m" was used for all electronic serials, regardless of content. The code was redefined in 1998 with the current narrower definition.



Form of item, original item

- Code "s" in Form of Item (008/23)
- The current CONSER practice for textual electronic serials is:

008/23 (Form of item): s

008/22 (Form of original): ■ or blank

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006 – Additional material characteristics

- An 006 field is added to continuing resource format records to code computer file fixed field data elements.
- Under CSR, only first element is coded.

006/00 (form of material): m

But in OCLC, 006 won't validate without 006/09 coded, usually "d"

006/09 (type of computer file): d



007 - Physical description fixed field

- Detailed characteristics
 - Category of material "c", SMD, color, sound, etc.
- Under CSR guidelines, only first two elements coded
 - Category of material, SMD

007 c \$b r

In OCLC this displays as a fixed length variable field with subfields.

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Fixed field for Electronic green journal as it would appear in OCLC so far:

```
Type: a ELv1: Srce: d GPub: Ctr1: Lang: eng
BLv1: s Form: s Conf: Freq: MRec: Ctry:
S/L: 0 Orig: EntW: Reg1: Alph:
Desc: a SrTp: Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 1994,9999

006 [m d ]

007 c $b r
```



Sources of information

- · Basis of the description (AACR2 12.0B1)
 - · First or earliest issue for:
 - Title and statement of responsibility
 - Edition
 - Beginning numbering (last issue is the source for ending designation)
 - Publication (last issue for ending date)
 - All issues or parts for:
 - Series
 - Notes
 - · Standard number and availability

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Sources: Aggregator databases

When multiple versions of a title are available in several packages base the description:

- On the original publisher Web site if full text of the serial is available there and you have access to it
- A host site (such as Ingenta or HighWire) or an archival site such as JSTOR. If the first issue is available at an archive site, prefer it to a publisher site
- Sources you have access to, records for the print, article based databases (e.g. ProQuest) etc.



Chief source of information

- 9.0B1: The chief source of information for electronic resources is the resource itself. Take the information from formally presented evidence (e.g. title screen(s), main menus, program statements, initial display(s) of information, home page(s), the file header(s) including email "Subject:" lines, encoded metadata (e.g. TEI headers, HTML/XML meta tags) ...
- If the information presented in these sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source that provides the most complete information.
- So the source of title proper should be the most complete presentation of title (AACR2 9.0B1) in conjunction with the first or earliest available issue (AACR2 12.0B1).

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Prescribed sources for title

Common specific sources

- contents screens of all volumes, or of individual issues
- screens associated with individual issues: captions, cover image titles in graphic and PDF format serials
- menu screens used for navigation and to access contents
- presentations of other bibliographic information: mastheads, "about" pages, journal information pages
- Internal sources such as the title in the HTML source code
- journal home pages



Title statement

- Record
 - Title proper
 - GMD [electronic resource]
- Always give source of title (AACR2 9.1B2, 9.7B3), and source of edition statement if different from source of title (9.2B1)
- In a newly created record give date the source was viewed in a note

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Title Source Note (500)

Record the provider explicitly in DBO/title source note. Also record the file format if available in multiple formats.

500 Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1982); title from title screen (publisher's website, viewed Mar. 22, 2003).

500 Description based on: Feb./March 1972; title from caption (IDEAL PDF, viewed May 20, 2003).

500 Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 1 (Jan. 1995); title from contents (OCLC FirstSearch, viewed June 10, 2003).



245 \$b? \$c?

Follow CSR guidelines to decide whether/how to record

- Parallel titles
- Initialism/acronym
- Other title information
 - Only if it clarifies/explains title proper
- Statement of responsibility
 - · Only if no name authority record

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Record title variants (246)

"Make notes on titles by which a bibliographic resource is commonly known or on titles borne by the resource other than the title proper" --AACR2 1.7B4

Give added title entries per LCRI 21.30J.



Variant titles, continued

Includes

- Titles found on other screens or objects that serve a specific function, e.g.:
 - · contents screens
 - navigation bars
 - · source code or title bar
 - home page or other pages not selected as chief source
- Phrases containing introductory wording that were omitted from the title proper, per 1.1B1

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Variant titles continued

CSR style

245 00 Emerging infectious diseases \$h [electronic resource].

246 13 EID

245 00 Journal of extension \$h [electronic resource]. 246 1 \$i Also known as: \$a JOE

245 00 Effector online \$h [electronic resource]. 246 1 \$i File name: \$a EFFON

245 00 Word virtual \$h [electronic resource].

246 1 \$i Source code: \$a WordVirtual.com



Variant titles, continued

Variant title access for words omitted from title proper per 1.1B1:

```
245 00 Python journal $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Title on home page appears as: $a Welcome to python journal
500 Description based on: May 13, 2004; title from home page (publisher's web site, viewed March 29, 2006).
```

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Variant titles continued

When it is known that another aggregation or provider presents the same serial with a different title, a variant title can be given:

246 1 \$i Issues from some providers have title: \$a ESR journal



Main and added entries

Make decisions about corporate body main and added entry in the same way as for serials in other formats following AACR2 Chapter 21 and relevant LCRIs

710 2 University of Idaho. \$b Library.

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Aggregator/provider names (7XX)

Don't make added entries (710/730) for aggregators or digitizers of serials distributed in multiple databases.

In your local bibliographic record, you may choose to do so.



Record for Electronic green journal so far:

```
Type: a ELvl:
                                   Ctrl: Lang:
                 Srce: d GPub:
                                                   eng
BLvl: s Form: s Conf: ■ Freq: ■ MRec: Ctry:
S/L: 0 Orig: EntW: Regl: Alph:
Desc: a SrTp: Cont: DtSt: c Dates
                          DtSt: c Dates: 1994,9999
006
       [ m
                 d
007
       c $b r
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic
       resource].
246 1 $i Title bar: $a EGJ
500
      Description based on: Vol. 1, issue 1 (June
       1994); title from table of contents (publisher's
       version, viewed June 22, 2003).
710 2 University of Idaho. $b Library.
                                                       35
```



Uniform Title

Follow CSR guidelines concerning uniform titles, for:

- Generic titles
- Monographic series



Pre-CSR practice

Uniform title added if the electronic version has same title as print (or other format), even if print no longer published.

```
130 0 Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases
$h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
776 1 $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040
$w (DLC)sn 96648093 $w (OCoLC)31848353
```

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Numbering (362, 500 fields)

Per CSR guidelines, only an unformatted 362

362 1 Began with number 1 (Aug. 29, 2007).



362 titles in packages

The beginning date of the print version could be used to provide be information for justifying the fixed field beginning date.

130 0 Biological journal of the Linnean Society (Online)

245 00 Biological journal of the Linnean Society \$h [electronic resource].

260 London: \$b Published for ...

362 1 Print began with v. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1969).

Description based on: Vol. 54, no. 2 (Feb. 1995); title from contents screen (Synergy, viewed May 30, 2003).

Fixed field dates for this record: Dates: 1969, 9999

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Electronic green journal

How should the numbering for the Electronic green journal be recorded?

362 field for Electronic green journal:

362 1 Began with vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994).



Publication, distribution, etc. area (260 field)

Record place and publisher information if readily available from anywhere in the resource but prefer the title source.

If not readily available, supply a probable place of publication.

Under CSR, not required to give date.

260 field for Electronic green journal:

260 [Moscow, Idaho] : \$b University of Idaho Library



Frequency

- Under both CSR and AACR2 practice, record the current frequency in the 310 field.
- Former frequencies in the 321 field(s) are optional under CSR guidelines.



Series statement/added entry (4XX/8XX fields)

- Library of Congress no longer controls series access; other libraries may choose to do so.
- Under CSR guidelines, series statement should not be transcribed if series authority record exists, added entry should be given in authorized form in 8XX

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Required notes

500 DBO and source of title

Description based on: vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1988); title from table of contents (publisher's version viewed June 22, 2003).

500 Latest issue consulted.

500 Latest issue consulted: 2^{nd} series, no. 42 (viewed June 18, 2001).

538 Mode of access note. (AACR2 9.7B1) For CSR, only if other than WWW.



Other notes

515 Numbering peculiarities; for CSR, changes in numbering, new series, etc.

515 Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.

520 Summary. Useful if the information doesn't appear elsewhere in the record.

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Other notes

530 Additional physical form available. Under CSR guidelines, use 776 \$i, if possible.

245 00 Emerging infectious diseases \$h [electronic resource].

776 08 \$i Online version of: \$t Emerging infectious diseases \$w (DLC)sn 95007041 \$w (OCoLC)31848353



Other notes

550 Issuing bodies.

Under CSR guidelines, use if no authority record exists for the corporate body, of if responsibility changes.

Issued by: Modern Language Association, <1985->.

47



Other notes

546 Language and script.

546 In English, French, German, Russian, and Turkish.

556 Information about documentation.

556 8 User's guide and service guide available online via World Wide Web.



Notes for Electronic green journal

Description based on: Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994); title from table of contents (publisher's version, viewed June 22, 2003).

520 A professional refereed publication devoted to disseminating information concerning sources on international environmental topics including: assessment, conservation, development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution, resources, technology, and treatment.

49



Subject analysis

Generally, treat e-serials like any other serial. <u>Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)</u>

- --Databases, -Software and, -Electronic discussion groups are the only electronic **form** subdivisions
- --Electronic journals is a **topical** subdivision Use print subdivisions (--Periodicals, --Directories)

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

--Electronic Journals was used as a form subdivision from 1999-2001

Classification

Not required, but is useful in some local systems



ISSN for e-serials

- Current policy is separate ISSN for paper and online serials
- Publishers might be:
 - Printing multiple ISSN one labeled "print ISSN" and the other labeled "online ISSN"
 - Printing a single ISSN not labeled as print or online
 - These may or may not be correct ISSNs

51



022 for ISSN

- For best access to record, record the ISSN appearing on the serial
- To determine whether the ISSN is truly for the resource, search for authenticated ISSN records to identify what the ISSN represents
 - 042 nsdp or isds/c in authenticated ISSN records
 - Search utility such as OCLC WorldCat
 - Search ISSN Online, if you have access (www.issn.org for information)



022 for ISSN

- If multiple ISSNs appear, each labeled as "print" or "online":
 - · add the online ISSN to subfield "a"
 - add the print ISSN to subfield "y"
- If it is known that an ISSN is incorrect (it's for a version other than the online), record the ISSN in subfield "y" of the 022
 - 022 \$y is repeatable
- Otherwise record a single ISSN you find in subfield "a" of the 022

53



Linking fields

- · Provide linking notes as needed:
 - 775, 776, 770, 772, 780, 785, 787
- 776 to link other physical formats.
- Other relationships can be identified as needed
 - Editions (775)
 - Supplements (770, 772)
 - Preceding/Succeeding titles (780, 785)
 - · Non-specific relationships (787)
- 773, 774, 787 not required under CSR



780/785 Linking fields

Record for the earlier title:

```
245 00 IAT infobits $h [electronic resource].
362 0 July 1993-no. 60 (June 1998).
785 00 $t CIT infobits $x 1521-9275
$w (DLC)sn 98004828 $w(OCoLC)39912113
```

Record for the later title:

```
245 00 CIT infobits $h [electronic resource].

362 0 No. 1 (July 1998)-

780 00 $t IAT infobits $x 1071-5223
$$ $w (DLC)$ $n 93004265 $$ $w (OCoLC)28692328$
```

55



For Electronic green journal

Both a title and format change.

· Record for the online version:

```
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
780 00 $t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif.: 1992)
$\text{$x 1059-0838 $w (OCoLC) 24563935}$
```

• Record for the print version:

```
130 0 Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif.: 1992)
245 00 Green library journal.
785 00 $t Electronic green journal $x 1076-7975
$w (OCoLC)30613816
```



Electronic Location and Access

 Record the URL for a remote access serial to cite the location of that serial in the 856 field. Use second indicator "0" to indicate that the URL is for the item cataloged.

856 40 \$u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/

 CONSER practice: An 856 can be placed on a record for a print serial when there is an online version, regardless of whether the online version is separately cataloged or not. Use second indicator "1."

856 41 \$u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/

5



Multiple locations: which and how many 856 fields?

- Institutional policies or the nature of the resource may require:
 - Institution specific URLs in the local database
 - Additional pages related to the serial (e.g. "How to subscribe for paid access page")
 - Mirror sites
 - · Multiple access methods



Electronic Location and Access

 The 856 can be used to cite the location of partial contents of the resource cataloged, such as summaries, abstracts, or tables of contents. Second indicator "1" and subfield 3 are used to show this:

856 41 \$3 Abstracts and index \$u http://...

 For related resources that do not represent the serial cataloged, its online version, or a part of the serial.
 Use second indicator "2."

856 42 \$z Publisher's home page: \$u http://...

59



856 and e-serial packages

- For serials contained in multiple packages, URLs from the different packages can be given in the aggregator-neutral record.
- If the contents of a serial are split among multiple providers (e.g. early issues maintained by one aggregator, the later issues by another):
 - · Give the appropriate URL for each package
 - Explain holdings of each in \$3 of the 856 field



856 fields for Electronic green journal

```
$3 E-mail subscription to receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues $u mailto:majordomo@uidaho.edu $f EGJ $i subscribe egjtoc [your email address]

856 10 $u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj $1 anonymous $z Each issue is a separate file

856 40 $u http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html
```



Record for Electronic green journal

CSR style

```
Type: a ELvl: Srce: d GPub:
                                   Ctrl:
                                           Lang: eng
BLvl: s Form: s Conf: Freq: MRec:
                                           Ctry: idu
                          Regl: Alph:
      0 Orig: EntW:
Desc: a SrTp:
               Cont:
                          DtSt: c Dates: 1994,9999
006
               d
                         1
      [ m
007
      c $b r
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic
      resourcel.
246 1 $i Source code: $a EGJ
      [Moscow, Idaho] : $b University of Idaho Library
260
310
      Irregular
362 1 Began with vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994).
```



EGJ, continued

- Description based on: vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994); title from table of contents (publisher's version, viewed June 22, 2003).
- A professional refereed publication devoted to disseminating information concerning sources on international environmental topics including: assessment, conservation, development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution, resources, technology, and treatment.
- 500 Latest issue consulted: Issue 13 (December 2000) (viewed June 18, 2001).
- 650 0 Environmental sciences \$x Information services \$v Periodicals.
- 710 2 University of Idaho. \$b Library.

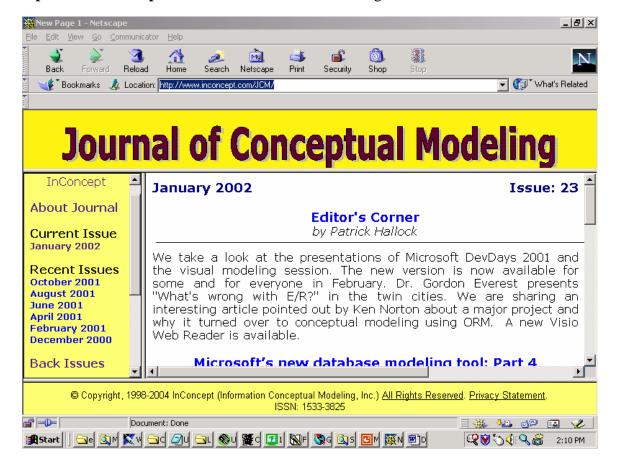
63



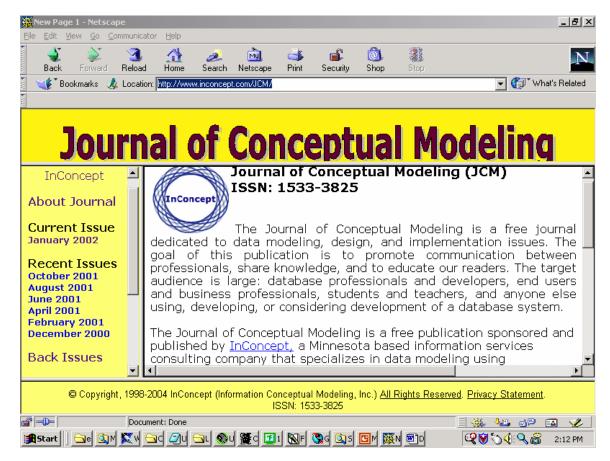
EGJ, continued

- 780 00 \$t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif.: 1992) \$x 1059-0838 \$w (OCoLC)24563935
- 856 00 \$3 E-mail subscription to receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues \$u mailto: majordomo@uidaho.edu \$f EGJ \$i subscribe egjtoc [your email address]
- 856 10 \$u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj \$1 anonymous \$z Each issue is a separate file
- 856 40 \$u http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html

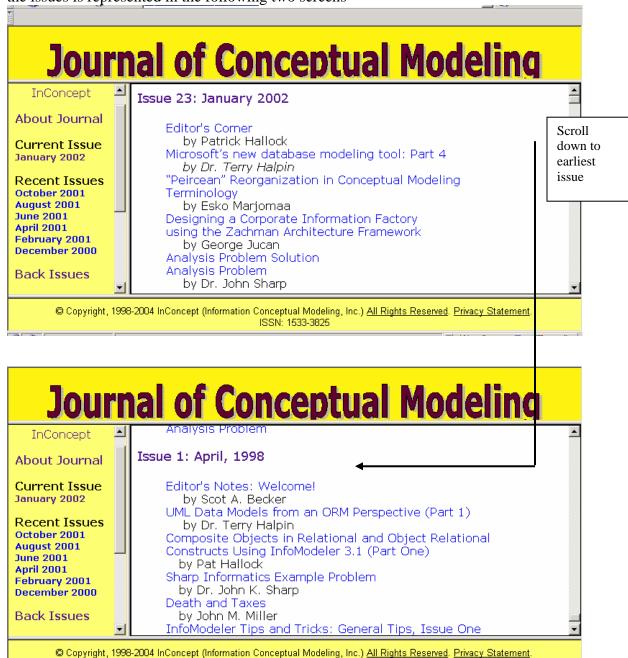
Use these surrogates to create a record for the following online only publication (there is no print version for this title). The publication uses a frames structure so the title remains in a frame at the top at all times. The contents are available in a frame on the left side of the screen. The URL http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/ leads to the following screen:



Clicking on the "**About Journal**" button shows the following information within the frames:

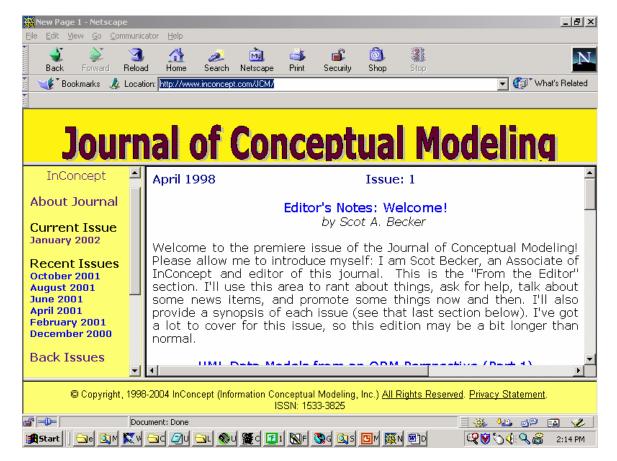


Clicking on the "Back issues" button allows the user to scroll through to find the earliest issue, starting from the most recent at the top of the scroll to the first issue at the bottom. Scrolling through the issues is represented in the following two screens



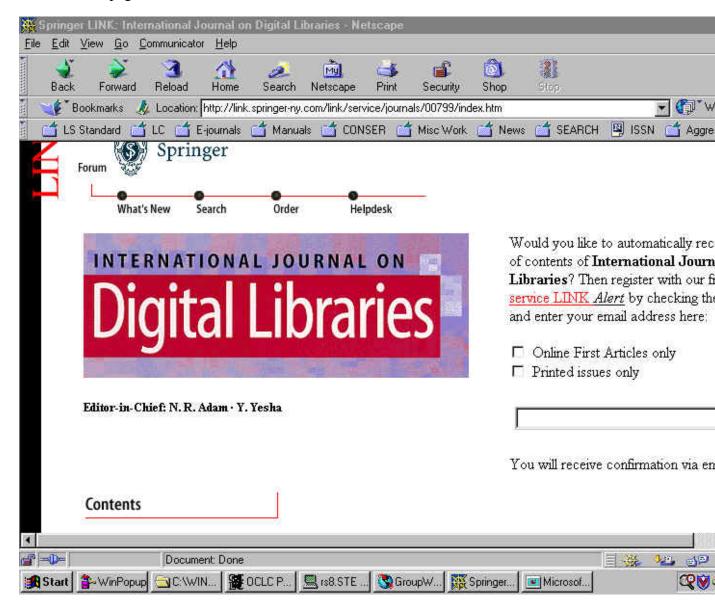
ISSN: 1533-3825

Clicking on the issue number and date leads to the first issue:



Provide as many descriptive elements as possible for the online version of this serial based on these surrogates. On the existing record for the print version, provide any appropriate fields.

Journal home page, click on "Contents" button to see available issues



Select earliest available issue from this contents screen.

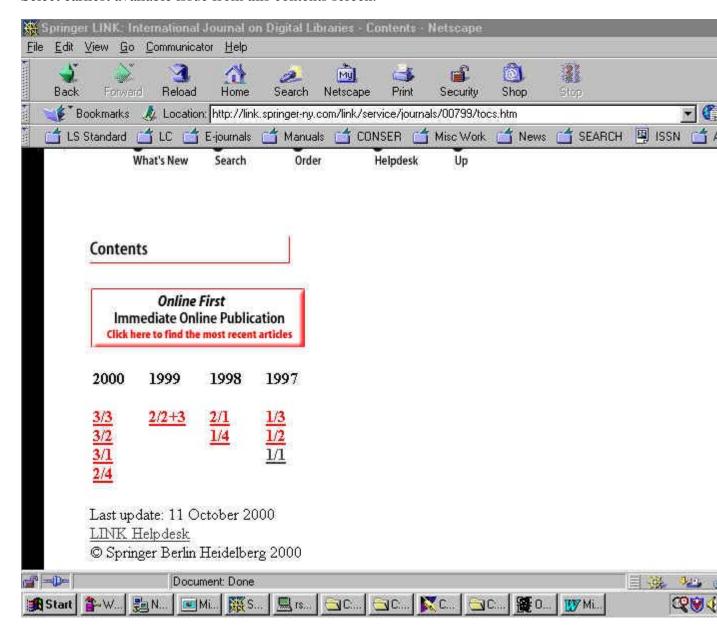
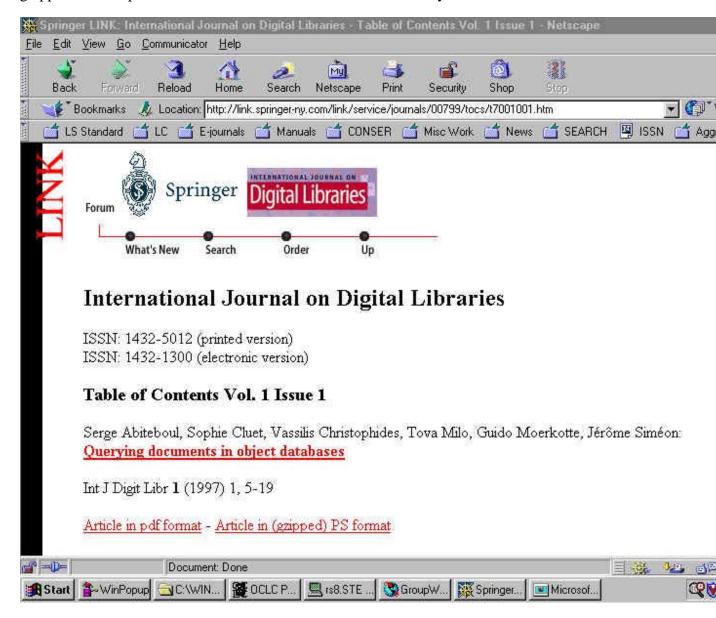


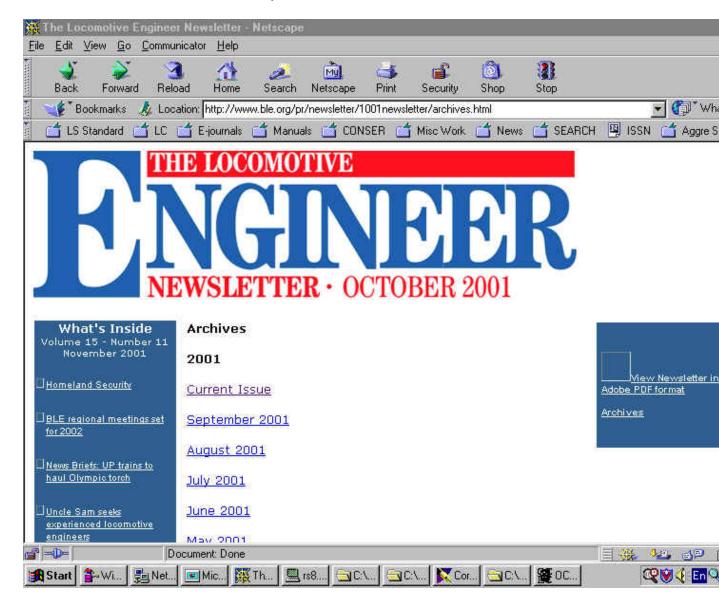
Table of contents vol. 1, issue 1. Clicking on the link for the article title below: *Querying documents in object databases*, leads to an abstract formatted in HTML. The full article is available only in PDF and gzipped PostScript file formats. The full articles are available only to subscribers.



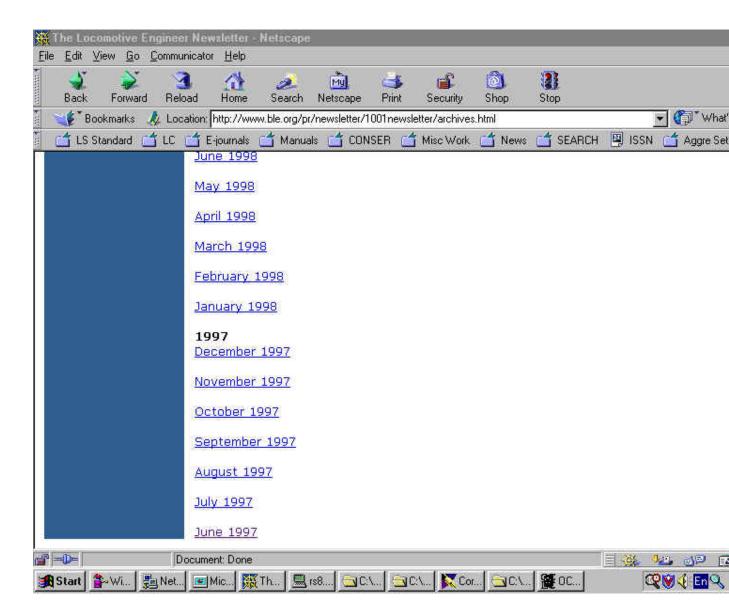
EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION

OCLC: 37716090		Rec s	stat:	С						
Entered:		19971001	Replaced:		20000218		Used:		20011016	
Type:	a	ELv1:	Srce:		GPub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLv1:	s	Form:	Conf:	0	Freq:	q	MRec:		Ctry:	gw
S/L:	0	Orig:	EntW:		Regl:	r	ISSN:		Alph:	
Desc:	a	SrTp: p	Cont:		DtSt:	С	Dates:	1997	,9999	
022		1432-5012								
030		IJDIFR								
050 00		ZA4080 \$b .I58								
24	245 00 International journal on digital libraries.									
246 30		Digital libraries								
260		Berlin ; \$a New York : \$b Springer, \$c 1997-								
300		v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.								
310		Quarterly								
36	362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-									
50	0	Title from cover.								
65	0 0	Digital libraries \$v Periodicals.								
65	0 0	Information s	torage	and re	etrieval	sy	stems \$	v Per	iodical	s.
93	6	Vol. 2, no. 1	(Oct.	1998)	LIC					

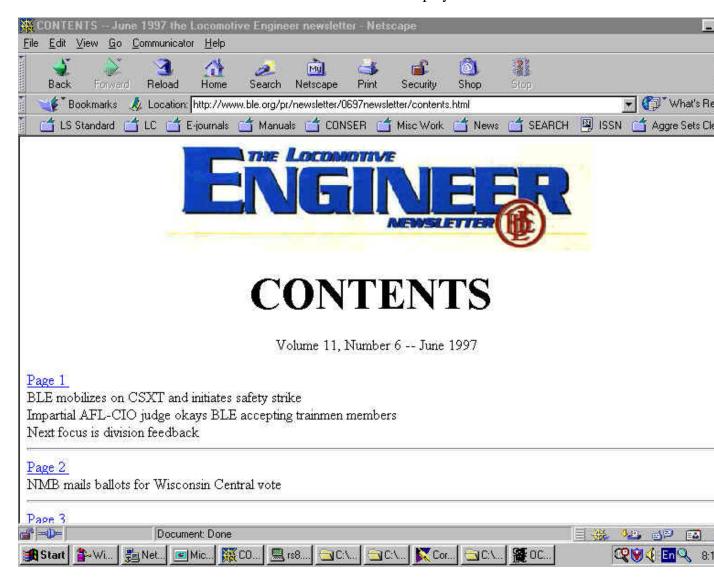
The Locomotive engineer newsletter is an online version of a printed serial. URL: http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html leads to an Archive page showing all available issues. Most of the 2001 issues, but not all, are available in both HTML and PDF format. Some of the 2001 issues have broken links to the PDF versions, making them unavailable in PDF format. All other issues are HTML only.



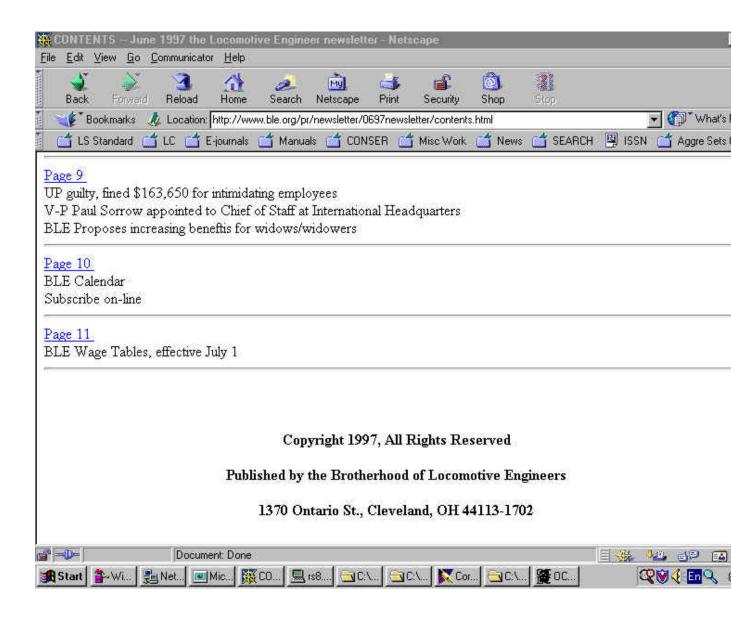
Scrolling down, the earliest available issue of the online version is found on the archive page.



The table of contents of the earliest available online issue is displayed below:



The foot of the table of contents screen of the June 1997 issue:



Session 2 - Exercises
Trainee Manual Page 13

EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION

```
OCLC: 17933232
                Rec stat: c
Entered: 19880510
                         Replaced: 19950427 Used:
                                                            19981106
Type: a ELvl: 7
BLvl: s Form:
S/L: 0 Orig:
Desc: a
                        Srce: d GPub: Ctrl:
Conf: 0 Freq: m MRec:
                                                           Lang: eng
                                                          Ctry: ohu
                        EntW: Regl: r ISSN: 1
                                                           Alph: a
                        Cont:
                                   DtSt: c Dates: 1987,9999
           SrTp: p
    022 0 0898-8625 $y 00245747
    042
           nsdp
    210 0 Locomot. eng. newsl.
     222 4 The Locomotive engineer newsletter
     245 04 The Locomotive engineer newsletter.
     246 13 Locomotive engineer
          Cleveland, OH: $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
           Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, BLE Bldg., 1365 Ontario St.,
    265
Cleveland, OH 44114
    300
           v.
     310
           Monthly
     362 1 Began in 1987.
    Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title from caption.
    710 2 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
    780 01 $t Locomotive engineer $w (DLC)sn 7801600
```

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Session 3 Aggregations and Packages

- What kinds of e-serial aggregations and packages are available?
- How can libraries provide access to the titles or content in these packages?

1



Aggregations

- A collection of publications in electronic form, usually full-text versions of print journals
- Some aggregations are stable and well maintained. Examples: Project Muse, JSTOR
- Some aggregations are "tutti-frutti surprise" Examples: Lexis/Nexis, Proquest



Stable Aggregations

- Titles have a common element (usually publisher)
- Each title has complete full-text (or if not complete, known differences are made clear)
- Browsable collection organized by title and issue
- · Aggregator maintains a stable title list
- Close correspondence between print and online
- Aggregator notifies subscriber of changes to collection

Compare this to...

2



Tutti-Frutti Aggregations

- Aggregator databases (full-text indexes)
- Often have subject orientation, many publishers
- · Large and amorphous collections
- Individual titles come and go depending on database providers arrangement with publisher
- Not browsable (lacks title and/or issue-level web pages)
- Lacks complete full-text coverage (full-text for some articles but not others)
- May include monographs, reference books, newspapers and pamphlets

Most packages are somewhere on a continuum between stable/well-maintained and tutti-frutti



Aggregations

How are you providing access to electronic journal packages in your library?

5



Aggregations and the OPAC

- The library catalog should provide users with a record of all selected and available material regardless of format.
- Users expect aggregator database titles to appear in the catalog.
- Conventional cataloging could solve the problems of aggregations, but most of today's cataloging departments don't have the resources to provide access



Access to Aggregations

In addition to access through the OPAC, consideration should be given to alternative access environments:

- Through web lists, databases and gateways
- Transparently from online indexes and databases

7



Access – Traditional Cataloging

Titles individually cataloged as other serials are.

Advantages

- Benefits of complete MARC records
- · Consistency within the catalog
- OCLC records may be available for popular aggregations

Disadvantages

- Cataloging not timely when aggregations larger than a couple hundred titles
- · Records are more prone to maintenance/deletion



Access – The Single-Record Approach

Advantages

- · Benefits of complete print serial records
- Doesn't require cataloging expertise
- Staff can process larger packages in a more timely fashion

<u>Disadvantages</u>

- Cataloging still required for those titles not already held in print
- Loss of access points and description specific to the electronic version
- Maintenance difficult for tutti-frutti packages

q



Access – Aggregator Record Sets

Records for a particular aggregator provided by the aggregator or purchased from a service.

Considerations

- · Record completeness
- Updates and maintenance
- Cost
- Relation to records already in your catalog
- Exit strategy

If your library's subscription to 1800 Proquest titles is cancelled, how are you going to get those records and links out of your catalog tomorrow??



Access - Local Scripting

Minimal records created by the library from vendor-supplied title/ISSN listing

<u>Advantage</u>

 Provides online access to large packages for which no record set is available

<u>Disadvantages</u>

- Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- Vendor-supplied listings usually don't include "catalog" access points (subject, corporate body) or title history
- · If ISSN unavailable, record consolidation difficult

11



Access - Title Lists

- In the beginning, e-serial access was provided through alphabetic lists on web pages
- Alphabetic browse lists are still popular
- The underlying data may not be an HTML list, but a database generating HTML
- If unable to provide online access through the catalog, this may be the only option for access



Access - Separate Database

Create and maintain a separate database of a library's aggregator serial title coverage

Advantage

· Requires no cataloging resources

<u>Disadvantages</u>

- Users must consult two sources to determine serial title holdings
- Duplicates efforts to provide catalog access (if not recycling catalog data)
- · Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- · Possibly no subject or corporate body access

Access through a separate database is not a substitute for catalog access, but can be a wonderful enhancement

13



Access – Vendor Solutions

Vendors offer a range of possibilities, such as:

- Printed lists
- Title and holdings data
- Record sets
- Searchable scanned tables of contents
- More sophisticated online access
- Management information

Vendors include Serials Solutions, TDNet, OCLC WorldCat Link Manager, SFX



Access – OpenURL

- An "actionable" URL that transports resource metadata
- OpenURL standard is designed to support access from an information resource (source) to library service components (targets)
- A link server parses the elements of an OpenURL and provides the appropriate services that have been identified by the library

15



Access – OpenURL Example

Record for a journal article in citation database:

AU Smith, Paul ISSN 1234-5678

VOLUME 12 ISSUE 3 PAGES 1-8 PY 1998 DBASE BIOSIS

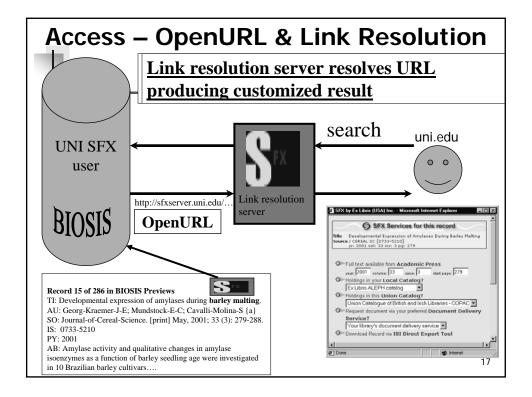
Service component

Resource identification

http://sfxserver.uni.edu/sfxmenu?sid=/
Provider1:BIOSIS&genre=article&issn=

1234-5678&volume=12&issue=3&spage=1&epage=8&

date=1998&aulast=Smith&aufirst=Paul





Link resolution software resolves OpenURL "requests" by:

- Identifying the bibliographic elements of an OpenURL
- Comparing those elements to institution-specific resolution tables
- Identifying the most appropriate "services" to present to a user



Access – OpenURL & Link Resolvers

Link resolution software

- Is customizable
- Takes development time and effort
- Requires both the source (database) and target (e-journal packages, library catalogs) to be OpenURL compliant

See reading list for more information about OpenURL.

19



Aggregations – Summary

- There are a number of ways that access can be provided to serials in packages and aggregations.
- Depending on your mix of packages and titles, there might be one solution or several solutions.
- Libraries should include catalog access, but must also think beyond the catalog.

ACCESS, ACCESS!!



Session 4 Online versions

- How is the single record approach applied to electronic versions of print serials?
- How can reproduction cataloging practices be used to catalog digitized serials?

1



Single Record Approach

- Libraries may note information about the electronic version on the record for the print publication rather than separately cataloging the electronic version
- · This is not a multiple versions record
- Generally, libraries only use for titles they hold in print, but can also be used if library doesn't hold the print version



Single record approach – Advantages

- Patron/public service staff convenience
- · Generally cheaper to catalog
- More timely access
- · Fewer records to maintain

3



Single record approach – Disadvantages

- Difficult to search for electronic versions because of loss of electronic descriptive information
- If records sets are available, may be cheaper to load separate records
- · Resource sharing issues



Single record approach – Factors

Single record approach works well if:

- Online version contains enough original content that it can act as a surrogate or substitute for the original
- Online version only contains selections (e.g., TOC, abstracts) and thus not worth cataloging separately

Separate records should be used if:

- There are significant differences between print and online content
- Library wants separate records for identification purposes or other local considerations

5



Additional factors

- · Record set availability
- Collection development issues
- Staffing levels and expertise
- Local workflows and practices
- Your OPAC
- · Vendor-supplied services
- User needs



Single Record Approach – **MARC** tagging

Add to the record for the print version:

- 530 Note availability of online version [AACR2]
- 740 Title added entry (or 7XX author/title added entry) when the title of the online version differs, if no 776 will be used
- 856 Online version location (usually URL)
- 776 \$t \$x If a separate ISSN has been assigned to the online version; \$i instead of 530 under CSR
- 007 Computer file characteristics {optional}

8

Single Record Approach Example

AACR2 style

```
Type: a
         ELvl: I
                   Srce: d
                            GPub:
                                      Ctrl:
                                                Lang: eng
         Form:
BLvl: s
                   Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec:
                                                Ctry: cau
                   EntW:
                            Regl: r
S/L: 0
         Orig:
                                      Alph: a
         SrTp: p
                   Cont:
                            DtSt: c
                                      Dates: 19uu,9999
Desc: a
       c $b r $d c $e n $f u {optional}
 245 00 ARC news / $c Environmental Systems Research Institute.
       Redlands, Calif. : $b Environmental Systems Research
 260
       Institute
 300
       v. : $b ill. ; $c 43 cm.
 310
       Quarterly
       Description based on: Summer/Fall 1987; title from
 500
       caption.
 530
       Selected articles from recent issues are also available
       on the World Wide Web.
 710 2 Environmental Systems Research Institute (Redlands,
       Calif.)
 856 41 $u http://www.esri.com/news/arcnews.html
```



GPO Single Record – MARC Tagging

GPO's single record approach a bit different:

- 856 always a PURL and often has extensive public note
 856 40 \$u http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS1645 \$z
 scroll down listing for "Distillate Watch"; then click on desired table name to view latest issue (for past issues, click on "Historical")
- 530 is a *Mode of access* note which includes latest URL identified by GPO cataloger and date checked

530 Mode of access: Internet from the EIA web site. Address as of 10/28/97: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil%5Fgas/petroleum/

pet%5Fframe.html; current access is available via
PURL.

g



Separate record approach – MARC Tagging

If separate records used, changes may be necessary to the print record:

- 530 Note availability of online version [AACR2]
- 776 Link to online version record; \$i instead of 530 under CSR
- 856 Online version location (usually URL) in the OCLC master record

Note: Adding the 856 to the OCLC print record is to facilitate libraries following the single record approach.



Separate record approach – Example CSR

CSR style

Online version record:

```
Srce: d
                             GPub: f
Type: a
         ELv1:
                                       Ctrl:
                                                 Lang: eng
                             Freq:
                   Conf:
                                       MRec:
BLvl: s
         Form: s
                                                 Ctry: gau
                             Regl: DtSt: C
S/L: 0
         Orig:
                   EntW:
                                       Alph: a
Desc: a SrTp: p Cont:
                                       Dates: 1995,9999
006
007
      c $b r
022 0 1080-6059
130 0 Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource].
246 13 EID
      Atlanta, GA: $b National Center for Infectious Diseases
310
      Four times a year
362 1 Began with Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995).
      Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995); Title
      from caption of ASCII version (publisher's version, viewed
      June 29, 2007).
710 2 National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
776 1 $i Online version of: $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-
                     96648093
       6040 $w (DLC)
856 40 $u http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm
```



Separate Record Approach - Example

AACR2 style

Print version record:

```
Type: a ELvl: Srce: d GPub: f Ctrl:
                                              Lang: eng
        Form:
                Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec:
                                              Ctry: gau
S/L: 0 Orig:
                  EntW:
                           Regl: x
                                     Alph: a
Desc: a SrTp: p Cont:
                           DtSt: c
                                     Dates: 1995,9999
 010
       96-648093
 022 0 1080-6040
 245 00 Emerging infectious diseases.
     Atlanta, GA: $b National Center for Infectious Diseases,
       $c [1995]-
 300
      v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
      Four times a year
 362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1995)-
 500
       Title from cover.
 530
       Also issued online.
 710 2 National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
 776 1 $t Emerging infectious diseases (Online) $x 1080-6059
 856 41 $u http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm
```



Another Option: Cloning e-serial record from print record

- CONSER never approved the use of LCRI 1.11A for the cataloging of online reproductions
- Guidelines for the aggregator-neutral approach include using the record for the printed version as a source for a record for the electronic version.
- E-serial records can be cloned from the print record

13



Why use the print record as a source?

- Records for large scale scanning projects can be created quickly by cloning print version record
- Can be used when original cataloging might be difficult (i.e., unfamiliar languages) and good quality records are available for cloning



When To Clone Print records?

Cloning can be used when:

 The content for an earlier or later title is published on a website that doesn't present that title or otherwise represent the title history

15



How To Clone

Clone the following bibliographic data from the record for the original work:

- · title and statement of responsibility
- edition
- · material (or type of publication) specific details
- · publication, distribution, etc.
- physical description
- series



Record Elements

Add the following information:

- Fixed field: Form of item (Form s)
- 006 m d
- 007 c \$b r
- 245 \$h [electronic resource]
- 500 Title from print version record.
- 530 Also issued in print.
- 856 with online access information

17



Cloned Record Example

CSR style

```
ELvl: I
Type: a
                    Srce: d
                              GPub:
                                        Ctrl:
                                                  Lang: chi
BLvl: s
          Form: S
                    Conf:
                              Freq:
                                        MRec:
                                                  Ctry: cc
          Orig:
S/L: 0
                    EntW:
                              Regl:
                                        Alph:
Desc: a
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                    Cont:
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                                        Dates: 2004,9999
007
       c $b r
245 10 Clinical trials $h [electronic resource].
      London : $b Arnold
310
      Bimonthly
362 1 Print began with v. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 2004).
500
       Title from print version record.
       Also issued in print.
650 0 Clinical trials $v Periodicals.
650 12 Clinical Trials $v Periodicals.
776 1 $t Clinical trials (London, England) $x 1740-7745
       $w (DLC) 2004256012 $w (OCoLC)54672426
856 40 http://www.ingenta.com/journals/browse/arn/ct
                                                           18
```



Online Versions – Summary

- The single-record approach can provide economical and timely catalog access to online serials
- A record for an e-serial can be based on the record for the print version.



Session 5 Changes that Affect Cataloging

- What are the most common changes to a resource that affect the cataloging of an e-serial?
- What policies and practices have been developed to describe these changes?

1



Common changes

- Change of online location
- · Change of format
- Title change



Change of location

- Online access to Web resources through a Web catalog is generally provided by a URL in the MARC 856 field
- Libraries rely on several methods to identify when URLs have changed, including:
 - Link checking (automated or manual)
 - · Reports from catalog users
 - · Reports from publishers
- Library staff must edit the catalog record to provide current access

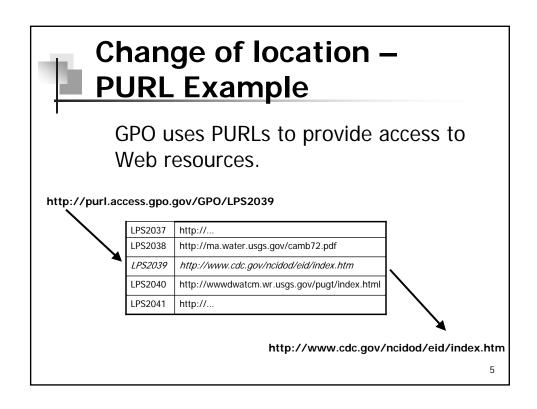
3

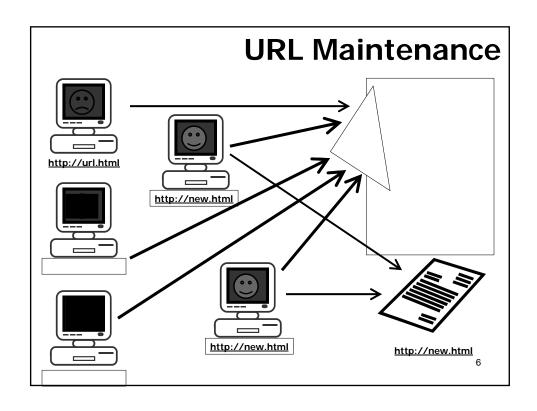


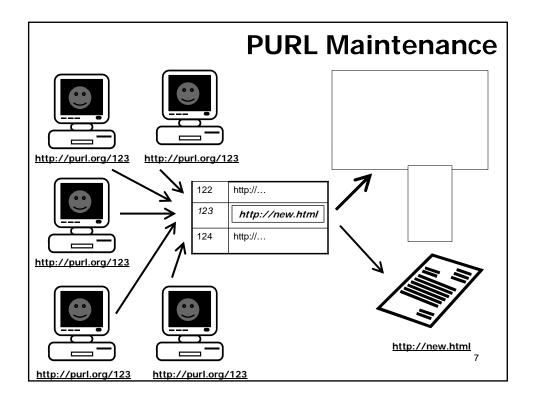
Change of location - PURL

Persistent Uniform Resource Locator

A URL which instead of pointing directly to a Web resource, points to an intermediate resolution service that redirects the browser to the resource's current URL









Change of location – PURLs

- Advantage
 - There is a single URL which will always be associated with a particular Web resource, thus...

there is no need for catalog record maintenance as URL maintenance happens in the resolution table

- Disadvantages
 - URL maintenance must still happen
 - Only authorized entity can update resolution table



Change of format

Generally, print discontinues in favor of online

Record for the print serial

```
245 00 Green library journal.
362 1 Began with Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1992); ceased with
    v. 2, no. 1 (winter 1993).
785 00 $t Electronic green journal
```

Record for the online serial

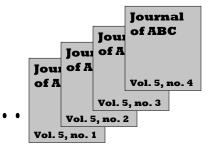
```
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
362 1 Began with Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994).
780 00 $t Green library journal
```

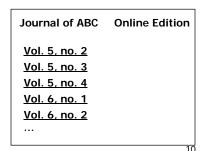
g

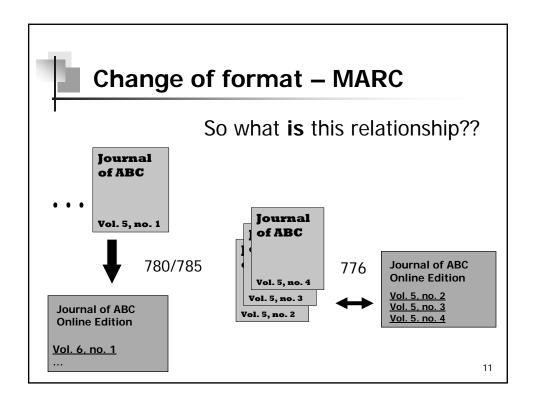


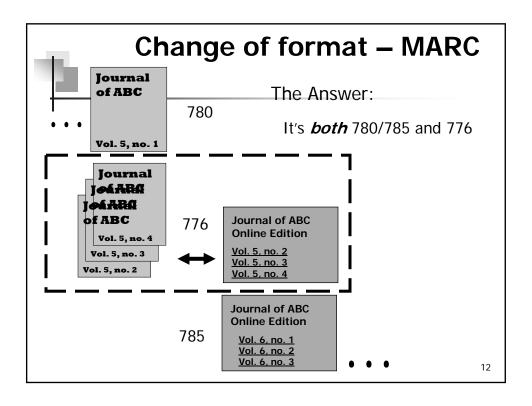
Change of format

Often there are "overlapping" issues available in both print and online versions.











Change of format – CONSER practice

- Relationship is both 776 & 780/785
- CONSER practice: prefer to provide both linking relationships

13



Change of format – CONSER practice

Record for the print version

245 00 Journal of ABC.

362 1 Began with Vol. 1, no. 1; ceased with Vol. 5, no. 4.
776 08 \$i Online version v. 5, no. 2-v. 5, no. 4: \$t Journal

776 08 \$i Online version v. 5, no. 2-v. 5, no. 4: \$t Journal of ABC

785 00 \$t Journal of ABC

Record for the online version

245 00 Journal of ABC \$h [electronic resource].

250 Online ed.

362 1 Print began with Vol. 1, no. 1

500 Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 2; title from journal home page (publisher's version, viewed Jan. 13, 2005).

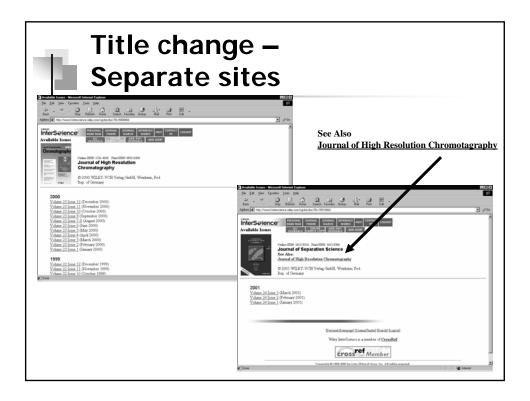
776 08 \$i Print version: \$t Journal of ABC

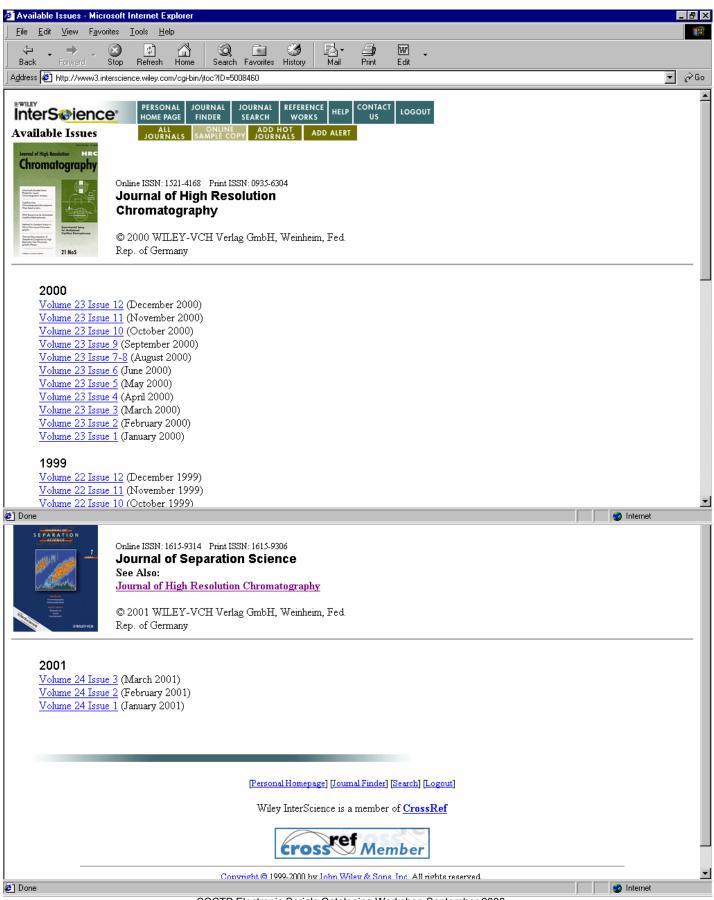
780 00 \$t Journal of ABC



Title changes

- Apply principles of successive entry cataloging
- Three models for e-serial title changes:
 - Separate sites/URLs for earlier & later titles
 - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but earlier title still appearing on issues
 - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but any occurrence of earlier title identity has disappeared ("The Case of the Disappearing Title")

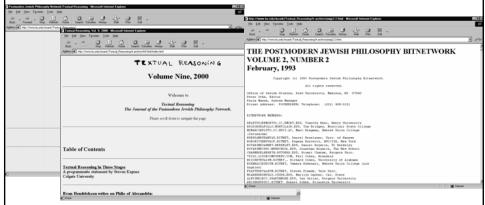




Title change - Same site

Earlier title still appearing on issues

"Textual Reasoning (as it has been renamed in 1996) has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion" – About page.



Separate records:

Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork → Textual Reasoning 17



Title change - Disappearing title

245 00 Asian age \$h [electronic resource].

260 New Delhi, India: \$b Asian Age

856 40 \$u http://www.asianage.com/



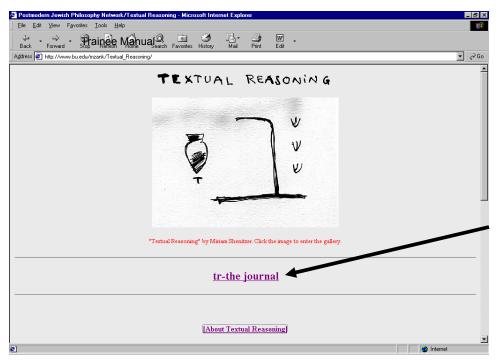
Asian Age appears on a bad link report

In searching the web, you identify a similar site called *Asian Age*Online with a similar URL:

http://www.asianageonline.com However, this one appears to be published by a different company in a different city.

An email to the publisher confirms that this is the same publication.

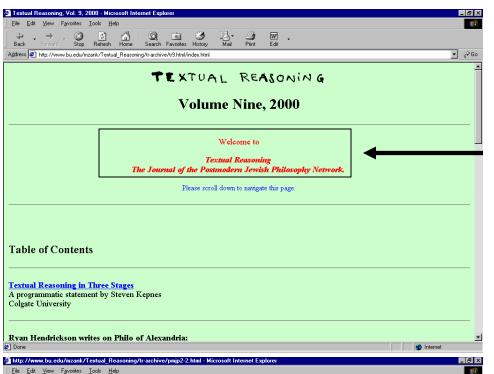
What does the cataloger do??





▼ ∂Go

"Textual Reasoning is the name of the electronic journal and e-mail discussions of the Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Network ... The Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork represents the firs stage of a BITNET journal of Postmodern Judaism ... Since those beginnings, Textual Reasoning (as it has been renamed in 1996) has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion."



THE POSTMODERN JEWISH PHILOSOPHY BITNETWORK

MSMARCO@PLUTO.CC.HUJI.AC, Marc Bregman, Hebrew Union College
(Jerusalem)
BRESDAM@UKANVAX.BITNET, Daniel Breslauer, Univ. of Kansas
BOROWITZENTVACF.BITNET, Eugene Borowitz, HUC/JIR, New York
BOYARINGGASKIT.BERKELEY.EDU, Daniel Boyarin, The New School
CHARMEGELEREFEH, HUTCERS.EDU, Steuart Charme, Rutgers Univ.
75320.2253@COMPUSERV.COM, Phil Cohen, Brandeis
BDICKEY@UAIVM.BITNET, Richard Cohen, University of Alabama
ESKENAZIBUSCVM.BITNET, Tammara Eskenazi, Hebrew Union CollegeSCETP Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop September 2008
Angeles)

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Address 🥙 http://www.bu.edu/mzank/Textual_Reasoning/tr-archive/pmjp2-2.html

Office of Jewish Studies, Drew University, Madison, NJ 07940 Peter Ochs, Editor Paula Massa, System Manager Bitnet Address: POCHS@DREW; Telephone: (201) 408-3222

RELBT5518EMORYU1.CC.EMORY.EDU, Timothy Beal, Emory University BRIDGES@APOLLO.MONTCLAIR.EDU, Tom Bridges, Montclair State College MSMARCO@FLUTO.CC.HUJI.AC, Marc Bregman, Hebrew Union College

ESKENAZIBUSCVM.BITNET, Tammara Eskenazi, Hebrew Union Colle Angeles) FRASTEDBYALEVM.BITNET, Steven Fraade, Yale Univ. MGARBERBOHVX20.CSUDM.EDU, Marilyn Garber, Cal. State ALEVINNEIGC.SWARTHMORE.EDU, Jay Geller, Rutgers University RBGIBBSAPUCC.BITNET. Robert Gibbs. Princeton University

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 2

February, 1993

BITNETWORK MEMBERS:

Welcome to Textual Reasoning The Journal of the Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Network



The Case of the Disappearing Title



The Case of the Disappearing Title

Cataloger redescribes based on the current version (LCRI 12.7B4.2)

245 00 Asian age \$h [electronic resource].

260 New Delhi, India: \$b Asian Age

Description based on: Mar. 16, 1998; title from home page (viewed Mar. 6, 2001).

856 40 \$u http://www.asianage.com/

Is recataloged to:

245 00 Asian age online \$h [electronic resource].

247 11 Asian age \$f <Mar. 6, 2001>

260 Uttar Pradesh, India: \$b HCL InfiNet

Description based on: Mar. 16, 1998; Title from home page (viewed May 12, 2003).

All issues originally published with the title Asian age have been reformatted with the new titles: Asian age online.

856 40 \$u http://www.asianageonline.com/

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Exercise – Session 5

<u>Create a record for the e-serial below and update the record for the existing print version.</u>

This stand-alone e-serial continues a print publication.

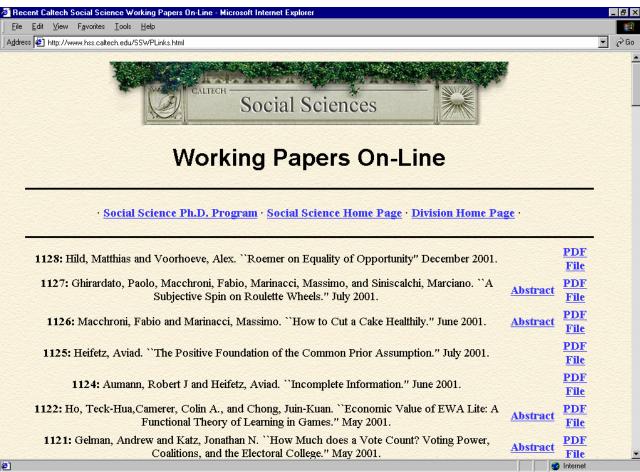
The serial consists of individual numbered papers.

The first issue available online is 1002.

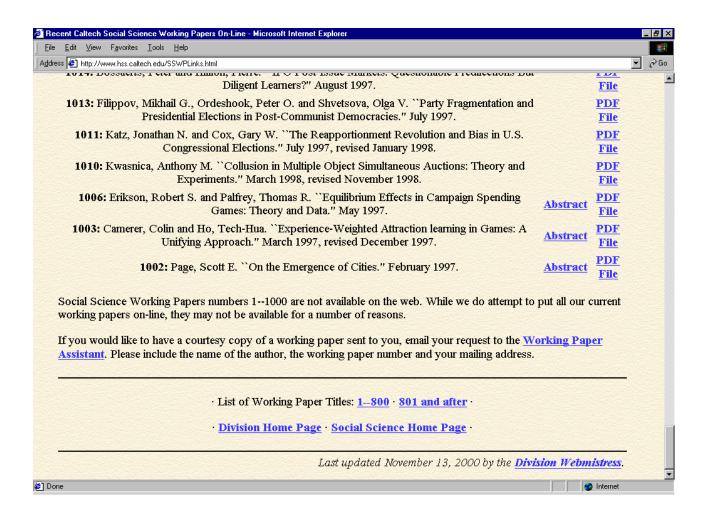
The publisher doesn't mention the status of 1001, though 1-1000 are described as "not available on the Web." We are assuming here that 1001 is available in print only and that we know 1002, published Feb. 1997 was the last paper issue.

The URL http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html leads to the contents screen listing each paper:

Recent Caltech Social Science Working Papers On-Line



[etc. to bottom of first screen]



Earliest issue in PDF format

DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91125

ON THE EMERGENCE OF CITIES

Scott E. Page



SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKING PAPER 1002 February 1997

Existing record for the print version:

Humanities and Social Sciences.

```
OCLC: 18517795
                       Rec stat:
                                    C
                                    20010608
Entered:
         19880922
                       Replaced:
                                                Used:
                                                         20010608
                       Srce: d
Type: a
          ELvl:
                                  GPub:
                                             Ctrl:
                                                         Lang: eng
BLvl: s
          Form:
                      Conf: 0
                                  Freq:
                                            MRec:
                                                         Ctry: cau
          Orig:
                      EntW:
                                  Regl: x ISSN:
S/L:
     0
                                                         Alph:
Desc: a
          SrTp: m
                                  DtSt: c Dates: 1974,9999
                      Cont:
          sn98-38170
   010
   040
           CUZ $c CUZ $d MYG
   042
           lcd
   050 14 H1 $b .S658
   130 0
           Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology.
           Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
   245 00 Social science working paper / $c Division of the Humanities and
           Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology.
   260
           Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California
           Institute of Technology
   300
           v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
   310
           Irregular
           Began in 1974 with 1.
   362 1
   500
           Includes revised editions of some volumes.
    500
             Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title from
           cover.
   650 0 Social sciences.
   650 0 Social sciences $x Methodology.
   710 2
           California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
```



Session 6 Case Studies

- What are some additional e-serial characteristics that challenge the cataloger?
- What are some considerations or strategies that can be used to help the cataloger make the best cataloging decision?

1



Additional characteristics

- · Non-standard web site organization
 - No single site/page dedicated to a serial title
 - Publisher doesn't provide access to back issues
 - · Articles not organized into issues
 - Multiple language editions on one site
 - · Sometimes difficult to identify the resource
- Online supplements
- Difficulty in identifying most appropriate URL
- · Recording changes to the e-serial



#1 Web site organization Serial lacks dedicated page

Most common with agency publications pages.

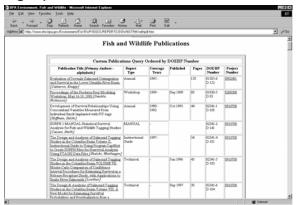


<u>United States. State Dept. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism annual reports page</u>

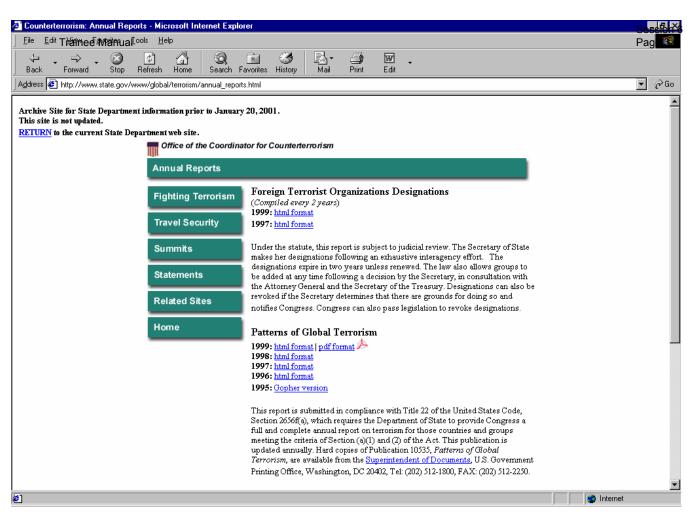


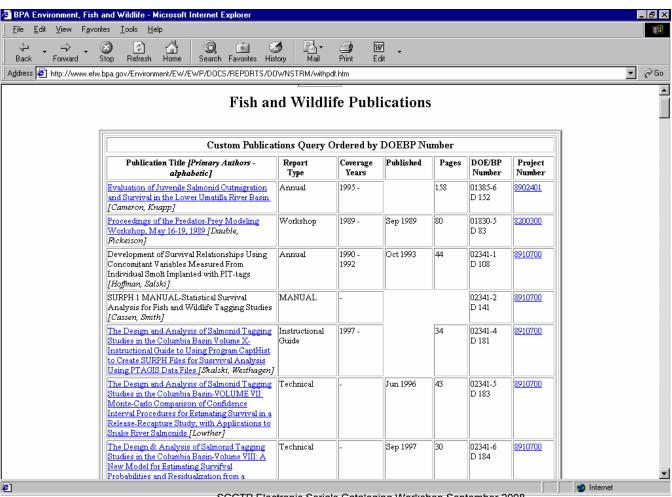
#1, continued Serial lacks dedicated page

Agency page barely groups titles together, making bibliographic identification difficult.



Bonneville Power Administration Fish and Wildlife Publications page



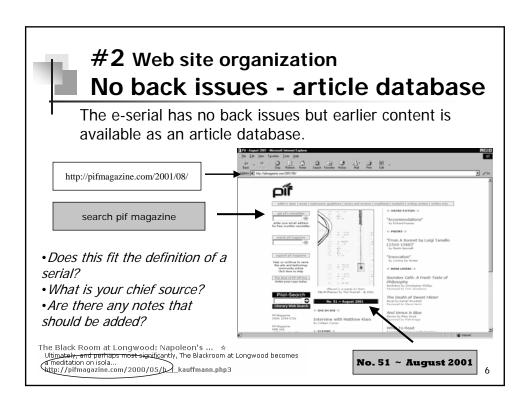


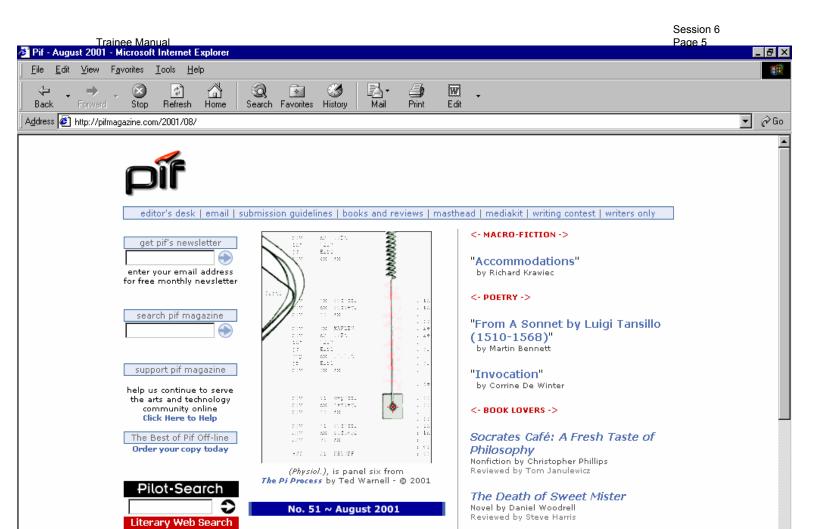


#1, continued Serial lacks dedicated page

Serial lacks a single, specific URL. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a web resource

How can we best provide access to the serial title through the catalog record (MARC 856) in this situation?





<- ONE ON ONE ->

by Colleen Curran

<- FFATURE ->

Interview with Matthew Klam

Pif Magazine ISSN: 1094-2726

Pif Magazine

PMB 248

@)

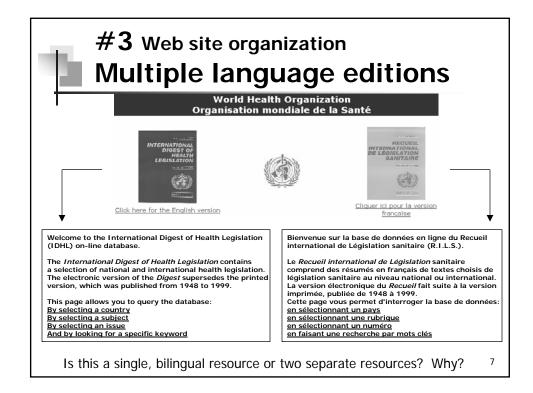
And Venus is Blue

Reviewed by Matt Briggs

Internet

Stories by Mary Hood

What To Read





#4 Online supplement to a print serial

ACS Electronic Supporting Information

Biochemistry, 1995-present

- Volume 34 (1995)
- Volume 35 (1996)
- Volume 36 (1997)
- •Volume 37 (1998)
- •Volume 38 (1999)
- Volume 39 (2000)
- •Volume 40 (2001)

Electronic Supporting Information is published for many articles appearing in ACS journals. Electronic Supporting Information provides details which are too voluminous to be printed. This information has traditionally been provided on microforms.

<u>Detailed instructions on obtaining the Electronic Supporting Information and on the software necessary to read the files are available.</u>

What cataloging decisions would you make if this were a print supplement?

Does the online need to be treated any differently?



#5 Problematic URL

Scenario 1 – Cataloger has been told to catalog all the titles from a particular online service. She pastes the URL from the browser session into the 856 field:

http://www.ingenta.com/isis/browsing/BrowseYears/ingenta?journal=pub515&WebLogicSession=O23PkQCRLGCJ90XLCmUr|-7497683382689966215/-1

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn't work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

g



#5 Another problematic URL

 Scenario 2 – Cataloger finds OCLC cataloging copy for a periodical title he's been asked to catalog.
 He accepts the record without checking the URL in the 856:

http://rave.ohiolink.edu/ejournals/issn/10914269/

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn't work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

How are the URLs in Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 are different?



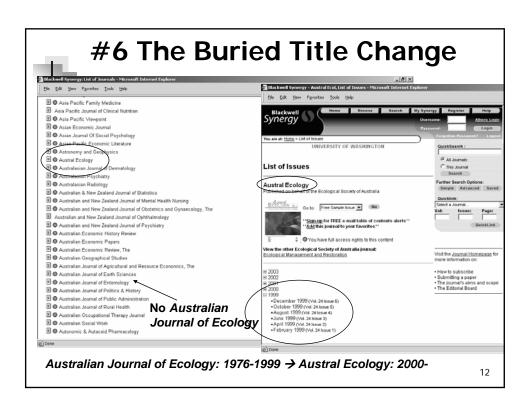
#6 The Buried Title Change

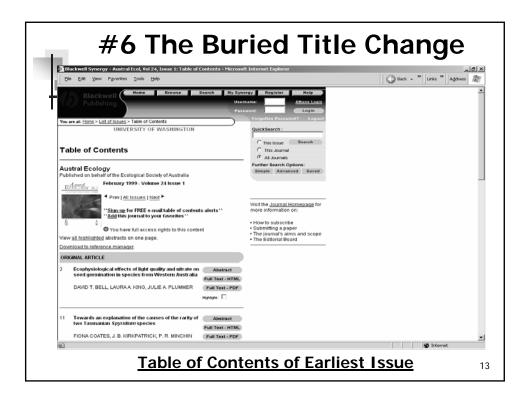
Publisher may not formally present a former title, however, remnants of the former title may appear in various locations around the website.

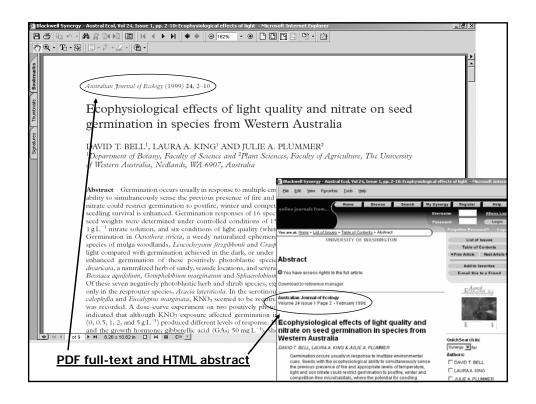
Do you create one record or two? Why?

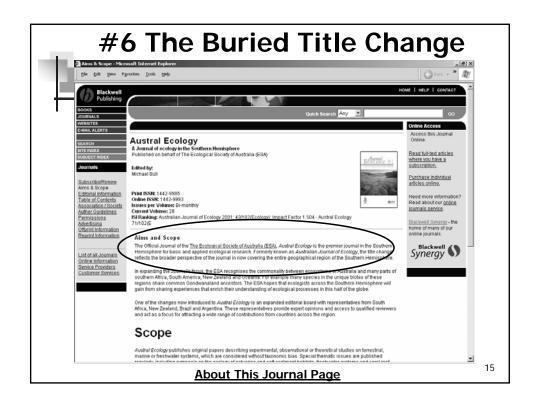
How do you account for the different titles?

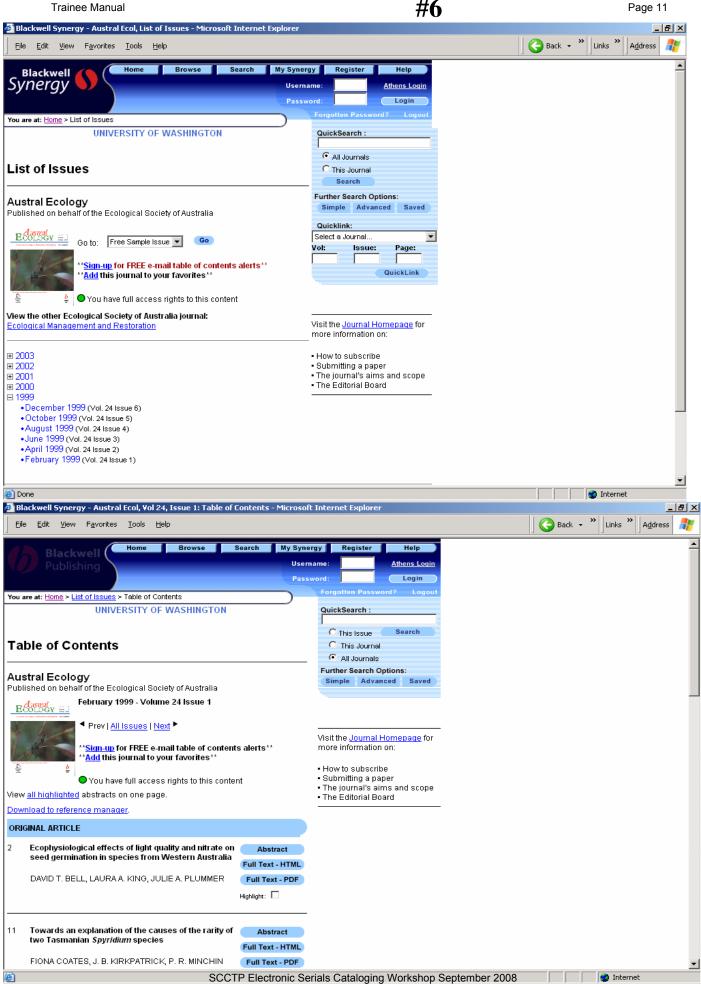
What is your chief source?



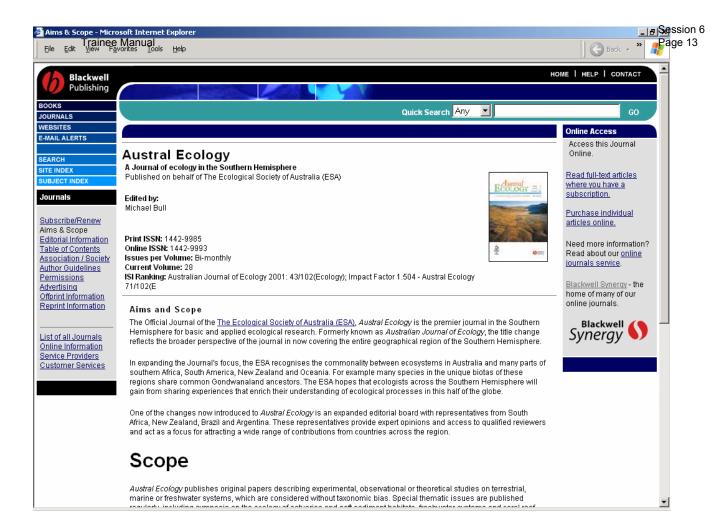












Trainee Manual

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#1 Serial lacks dedicated page

No specific address. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a page.

Strategy: Provide URL for general location and give scrolling instruction in 856 \$z (GPO approach)

Strategy: Identify anchor URLs (#AnnualReport) that get user to specific part of list

Strategy: Use multiple URLs, one for each issue with an 856 \$3 specifying the issue (this only works for titles with very few individual issues)

17



#2 No back issues – article database

- Unclear if this is a serial (successively issued designated parts?)
- AACR Ch. 12 calls for transcribing from first/earliest issue...What if this doesn't exist or unable to identify?

Strategy: Refer to LCRI 1.0

Catalog as a serial a resource having material added as discrete, usually numbered issues (an "issue" can consist of a single article). The resource might contain a listing of back volumes, back issues, images of journal covers for sequential issues; only current issue may be available as a separate issue.

Consideration: If there is an indication of issue/article designation (even if not gathered together in an issue), consider it a serial



#2 No back issues – article database

Strategy: Select a formally-presented source (e.g., home page) as chief source rather than an issue/article with incomplete presentation

Consideration: Directory structure and file naming can help identify existence of earlier issues that publisher may not provide access to

Consideration: Use of numbering indicates seriality even if only current content available

19



#2 No back issues – article database

Sample notes:

- 515 Back issues are only available as topically organized individual articles.
- 515 Articles are continuously added to each annual volume.
- 515 Articles from back issues only available as a searchable database.
- 515 Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.
- 515 Only current issue available.



#3 Multiple language editions

Difficult to identify whether cataloging one or more resources.

Consideration: If there is a print equivalent, how is it organized?

Consideration: Where is the publisher's formal presentation of bibliographic information?

Consideration: What is easy to link to or has an intuitive URL (and how likely are lower-level vs. higher-level URLs likely to change)?

Consideration: Are the resources meant to be used together or have a collective purpose?

21



#4 Online supplement to a print serial

Unclear how to handle supplementary online materials.

Consideration: Use the same principles as for print serials in deciding whether to create a separate record

Strategy: In addition to a note, online access can be provided with an 856 added to the print record

Occasional issues accompanied by supporting information on microfiche, <1978>-1994 or have supporting information available online, 1995-

856 42 \$3 Supporting information for 1995- \$u http://pubs.acs.org/subscribe/journals/bichaw/supmat/index.html



#5 Problematic URLs

URLs cause difficulty for any number of reasons.

Strategy: For session specific (Scenario 1) or institution specific (Scenario 2) URLs, identify publisher-preferred URL.

Strategy: Locally use the URLs that work for you, but in OCLC only use URLs that provide access for all users/subscribers.

Strategy: Provide notes (856 \$z) as necessary.

Strategy: If there is good access within the resource, provide access to home page and assume the user will be able to navigate through the resource.

23

#6 The Buried Title Change

Consideration: In order to keep print and online version records in synch, if print records show a title change and there is evidence within the online version of a title change, describe from sources that reflect the title change.

Strategy: Examine multiple sources for consistent title or for evidence of earlier title.

Consideration: Online publishers may "wrap" the full-text with different titles on different sources or from publisher to publisher, so it's often necessary to drill down to content (PDF).



Summary

- Keep the same principles in mind when cataloging e-serials as cataloging print
 - · Definition of a serial
 - Successive entry
 - Exceptionally for online serials treat as an integrating resource if the earlier title "disappears"
 - Consider the entire run of a serial and not a single issue or set of issues

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Summary, continued

- When cataloging an online version or print serial, follow the pattern of the print when practical, but only if it's practical
- Sometimes, common sense is your best guide

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Appendix A
Trainee Manual
Page 1

APPENDIX A: MARC 21 WORKFORMS

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APPENDIX B: MARC TAGGING AND SERIALS

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A. Coding needed to complete exercises

Part B. Commonly used serial tags

Part A. Coding Needed To Complete Exercises

Electronic resource Serials (Language-based)	Leader	Type = a Blvl = s
	008	Serial
	006	Electronic resource
	007	Electronic resource

Electronic resources 006 Field

T006: Audn: File: GPub: Form of material (006/00) (Multi-format Serials)

T006:

m Electronic resource.

Code "m" is used to identify field 006 as containing coded data elements relating to a electronic resource.

Audn: Target audience (008/22 006/05) (Electronic resources, Music, Visual)

Codes

- # Unknown or not specified
- a Preschool
- b Primary
- c Elementary and junior high
- d Secondary (senior high)
- e Adult
- f Specialized
- g General
- j Juvenile

File:	Type of electronic resource (008/26 006/09)
Codes	
a	Numeric data
b	Computer program
c	Representational
d	Document
e	Bibliographic data
f	Font
g	Game
i	Interactive multimedia
j	Online system or service
h	Sound
m	Combination
u	Unknown

Gpub: Government publication (008/28 006/11) (Electronic resource, Map, Serial, Visual)

Codes

Z

- # Not a government publication
- a Autonomous or semi-autonomous component
- c Multilocal

Other

- f Federal/national
- i International intergovernmental
- l Local
- m Multistate
- o Government publication--level undetermined
- s State, provincial, territorial, dependent, etc.
- u Unknown if item is government publication
- z Other

007 Physical description fixed field (Electronic resource)

Commonly used subfields:			<u>al</u>
\$a	Category of material	\$g	Image bit depth
\$b	Specific material designation	\$h	File formats
\$d	Color	\$i	Quality assurance target(s)
\$e	Dimensions	\$j	Antecedent/Source
\$f	Sound	\$k	Level of compression
		\$1	Reformatting quality

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\$a Category of material

c Electronic resource

Code "c" is used for all electronic resources (i.e., both programs, data files, etc.), which usually consist of digitized machine-readable data, program code, etc. intended to be accessed, processed, or executed by a computer.

\$b Specific material designation (SMD)

- a Tape cartridge
- b Chip cartridge
- c Computer optical disc cartridge
- f Tape cassette
- h Tape reel
- j Magnetic disk
- m Magneto-optical disc
- o Optical disc
- r Remote
- u Unspecified
- z Other

\$d Color

- a One color
- c Multicolored
- g Grey scale
- m Mixed
- n Not applicable
- u Unknown
- z Other

\$e Dimensions

- a $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- e 12 in.
- g 4 3/4 in. *or* 12 cm.
- i 1 1/8 x 2 3/8 in.
- j $37/8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- n Not applicable
- o 5 1/4 in.
- u Unknown
- v 8 in.
- z Other

\$f Sound

- # No sound (silent)
- a Sound
- u Unknown

Form of item (008/23 006/06) / Form of original item (008/22 006/05)

Serials format records for textual electronic serials cataloged are identified and distinguished by an 008 code indicating that the item cataloged is in electronic form. Code "s" for "electronic" in the serial 008 was implemented in spring 2000 for "form of item" (008/23) and "form of original item" (008/22). It is used in the same way that codes for microfilm and microfiche are currently used in those 008 bytes. The current practice for coding records for textual electronic serials is:

008/23 (Form of item): s 008/22 (Form of original): s

Publication Status (008/06)

(All Materials)

Codes

- c Currently published status
- d Dead status
- **u** Unknown status

Frequency (008/18 006/01))

blank No determinable frequency (irregular)

- **a** Annual
- **b** Bimonthly (every two months)
- c Semiweekly (twice a week)
- **d** Daily
- **e** Biweekly (every two weeks)
- **f** Semiannual (twice a year)
- **g** Biennial (every two years)
- **h** Triennial (every three years)

- i Three times a week
- **j** Three times a month
- **k** Continuously updated
- **m** Monthly
- **q** Quarterly
- **s** Semimonthly (twice a month)
- **t** Three times a year
- u Unknown
- w Weekly
- **z** Other frequencies

Regularity codes

- r Regular
- **n** Normalized irregular
- **x** Completely irregular
- **u** Unknown

Type Of Continuing Resource (008/21 006/04) (Continuing resources)

Codes

blank None of the following
d Updating database
l Updating loose-leaf
m Monographic series
n Newspaper
p Periodical
w Updating Web site

246 Indicator Chart For Serials

First indicator = Title added entry Second indicator = Type of title			
Type of variant title	1st ind.	2nd ind.	#i usage
At head of title note	1		i
Expanded titles (formerly 212)	2		
Fluctuating titles	1		i
Incorrect titles	1		i
Other title information	3	0	
Parallel title (from 245)	3	1	
Parallel title (not from 245)	1		i
Portion of title	3	0	
Title a.e./LCRI 21.30J (for spelled out forms, etc.)	3		
Variant titles on piece 2 = distinctive title 3 = other title 4 = cover title 5 = added title page title 6 = caption title 7 = running title 8 = spine title	1	2-8	
Variations of title not considered to be title changes	1		i

776 Additional physical form entry (R)

First indicator-Note controller

- 0 Display note
- 1 Do not display note

Second indicator–Display constant controller

- # Available in another form
- 8 No display constant generated

Subfields

- a Main entry heading (NR)
- s Uniform title (NR)
- t Title proper (NR)
- w Record control number (R)
- x International Standard Serial Number (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 776 is used to link records for other available physical forms of the item described, including microform reproductions, electronic resource versions, and other non-print forms.

780 Preceding Entry (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

- **0** Display note
- 1 Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

- 0 Continues
- 1 Continues in part
- **2** Supersedes [Pre-AACR2]
- 3 Supercedes in part [Pre-AACR2]
- 4 Formed by the union of ... and ...
- 5 Absorbed
- **6** Absorbed in part
- 7 Separated from

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785 Succeeding Entry (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

- **0** Display note
- 1 Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

- 0 Continued by
- 1 Continued in part by
- **2** Superseded by [Pre-AACR2]
- **3** Superseded in part by [Pre-AACR2]
- 4 Absorbed by
- 5 Absorbed in part by
- 6 Split into ... and ...
- 7 Merged with ... to form: ...
- 8 Changed back to [Pre-AACR2]

856 Electronic location and access (R)

First indicator-Access method

- # No information provided
- 0 Email
- 1 FTP
- 2 Remote login (Telnet)
- 3 Dial-up
- 4 HTTP
- 7 Source specified in subfield \$2

Second indicator-Relationship

- # No information provided
- 0 Resource
- 1 Version of resource
- 2 Related resource
- 8 No display constant generated

Subfields

- a Host name (R)
- b Access number (R)
- c Compression information (R)
- d Path (R)
- f Electronic name (R)

- g Uniform Resource Name (R) [obsolete]
- h Processor of request (NR)
- i Instruction (R)
- j BPS (NR)
- k Password (NR)
- l Logon (NR)
- m Contact for access assistance (R)
- n Name of location of host in subfield \$a (NR)
- o Operating system (NR)
- p Port (NR)
- q Electronic format type (NR)
- r Settings (NR)
- s File size (R)
- t Terminal emulation (R)
- u Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
- v Hours access method available (R)
- w Record control number (R)
- x Nonpublic note (R)
- z Public note (R)
- 2 Source of access (NR)
- 3 Materials specified (NR)

Editing instructions (from CONSER Editing Guide)

- 1. Do not add terminal punctuation at the end of the field.
- 2. Replace the spacing underscore (_) and the spacing tilde (~) found in system, directory, or file names with their corresponding hex code, preceded by the percent sign (%).

%5F for spacing underscore

%7E for spacing tilde

This is an interim practice that is necessary until the accommodation of characters not now included in the MARC 21 character set.

856 70 \$u gopher://cwis.nyu.edu:70/00/Libraries/Bobst%5FLibrary/specol/fales%5Fspeccol/collmss/bobst%5Fcol \$2 gopher

Part B. Commonly-Used Serial Tags

Following is a selected list of MARC tags that are frequently used in serial records or that will be found in CONSER records. Consult the *CONSER Editing Guide* or other documentation for a complete list and instructions on their use.

007	Physical description fixed field (used for microforms, e-serials, and other
	material categories)
008/leader	Fixed field display found in workforms on OCLC or local systems;
	continuing resources fixed field is used for all printed serials, serial
	microforms, and electronic serials that are textual; for serial maps, sound
	recordings, etc. the map, etc. 008 is used with a serial 006
010	LC control number (used in CONSER records)
022	ISSN
042	CONSER authentication field
050	LC classification number
110	Main entry—corporate body (personal main entry rarely used)
111	Main entry—conference heading
130	Main entry—uniform title (frequently used for conflicting titles)
210	Abbreviated title (contains the abbreviation of the title used in abstracting
	and indexing services)
222	Key title (assigned by ISSN centers)
240	Uniform title (used when there is a corporate body main entry and a
	uniform title is needed)
245	Title statement
246	Varying form of title (used for other forms of the title and for minor
	changes on subsequent issues)
247	Former title (used for cataloging integrating resources; was also used
	under earlier rules for latest entry)
250	Edition statement (used only when the entire serial is part of an edition)
260	Publishing statement (note that beginning date is omitted if first and/or
	last piece is not in hand)
300	Physical description (not used for remote access online serials)
310/321	Current and former frequency
362	Designation of first and last issue (1 st ind. '0') or information on when the
	serial began and/or ceased (1st ind. '1')
440/490	Series statement
500	General note (used for description based on notes, source of title, notes
	relating to place or name of publisher, latest issue consulted note, etc.)
515	Numbering peculiarities (used when considered important)
525	Supplement note (used when the supplements are not named or are not
	cataloged separately)
530	Additional physical form available
533	Reproduction note (when used, this is the last 5XX note)
538	System details note (for electronic resources)

538	Mode of access (for electronic resources)			
546	Language note			
550	Issuing bodies note (used for changes of issuing body on subsequent			
	issues and other notes relating to corporate bodies)			
580	Linking entry complexity note (used for complex links, such as mergers			
	and splits and relationships to other works when title is not known)			
6xx	Subject headings (generally kept broad for serials)			
710	Added entryCorporate body (frequently used for issuing bodies)			
730	Added entry—Uniform title (used for related resources separately			
	cataloged)			
740	Added entry—Uncontrolled related/analytical title (used for named			
	resources not separately cataloged or named portions of the serial)			
752	Hierarchical place name (used in records for newspapers)			
765/767	Links to original language/ translation			
770/772	Links to supplements or special issues/ parent record			
775	Links to other editions			
776	Links to other physical formats			
780/785	Links to earlier title/later title			
787	Nonspecific relationship link (used with 580 to provide note)			
8XX	Series added entries			
850	Holdings institution (found in CONSER records; no longer maintained)			
856	Electronic location and access			
936	CONSER variable length field (used for recording information relating to			
	forthcoming changes in publication; record conversion activity; record			
	deletion actions; and other information. Previously used for latest issue			
	consulted information. This information is now recorded in a 500 note.)			

Appendix C Page 1

APPENDIX C: ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Session 1

Conservation Ecology – Serial??

Yes, this is a serial. Even though articles are added continuously to issues, a complete numbered and dated issue is released twice a year.

```
Type:
          ELvl:
                   Srce: d
                            GPub:
                                      Ctrl:
                                               Lang:
                                                       eng
BLvl: s Form: s
                   Conf:
                            Frea:
                                      MRec:
                                               Ctry:
                                                      onc
S/L:
       0 Orig:
                   EntW:
                            Regl:
                                      Alph:
Desc: a SrTp: p
                   Cont:
                            DtSt:
                                   c Dates: 1997,9999
006
      [ m
                         ]
007
       c $b r
022
       1195-5449
      n-----
043
050 14 QH75.A1 $b C673
245 00 Conservation ecology $h [electronic resource].
260
       Ottawa, Ont. : $b Ecological Society of America
310
       Semiannual
362 1 Began with v. 1, issue 1 (June 15, 1997).
       Description based on v. 1, issue 1 (June 15, 1997);
500
       title from title screen (viewed Mar. 30, 1999).
500
       Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, issue 2 (Dec. 1998)
      (viewed Mar. 30, 1999).
      Articles are published continuously on the Internet
515
       in an "Issue in Progress" which is declared, every
       6 mos., as a "New Issue".
650 0 Conservation biology $v Periodicals.
650 0 Ecosystem management $v Periodicals.
650 0 Ecological assessment (Biology) $v Periodicals.
650 0 Applied ecology $v Periodicals.
   0 Nature conservation $v Periodicals.
650
710 2 Ecological Society of America.
856 40 $u http://www.consecol.org/Journal/
```

Xtreme Scholar - Serial??

Yes. Because there is a designated archive page with an indication that this is the first issue, we can assume there will be future issues.

```
ELvl: 7
                   Srce: d
                             GPub:
Type: a
                                        Ctrl:
                                                 Lang:
                                                       eng
BLvl: s
                   Conf: 0
         Form: s
                             Freq: t
                                        MRec:
                                                 Ctry:
                                                       cau
S/L: 0 Orig: s
                   EntW:
                             Regl: r
                                        Alph:
Desc: a SrTp: p
                   Cont:
                             DtSt: c Dates: 2000,9999
 006
                  d
                           ]
        [m
 007
        c $b r $d c $e n
 037
        $b Pepperdine University, 400 Corporate Pointe,
        Culver City, CA, 90062
        Xtreme scholar $h [electronic resource].
 245 00
        Culver City, Calif.: $b Pepperdine University, $c
 260
        c2000-
 310
        Three no. a year
 362 0
        1st issue-
        Title from title graphic (viewed Nov. 16, 2000).
 500
        Mode of access: World Wide Web.
 538
 710 2
        Pepperdine University.
 856 40
http://www.pc.cc.ca.us/meredith/Pepperdine/XtremeScholar/Default
.htm
 856 02 $u mailto:tflynn@pepperdine.edu
```

Online Journalism Review – Is it a Serial? Maybe.

Answer: Yes and No. Here is a partial record from OCLC which shows treatment as a serial. In this case, the title source has been given rather vaguely as "title screen." The site refers to itself as an "Web-based journal". It might be possible to consider the date-designated articles to demonstrate seriality. They are issued as successive parts and have numbering. On the other hand, they are really only a part of a much larger site with many features. All features, articles etc. added to the site much the way other Web sites treated as integrating resources are.

```
Type:
           ELvl:
                  7
                      Srce:
                             d
                                 GPub:
                                            Ctrl:
                                                     Lang:
                                                            eng
BLvl:
           Form: s
                      Conf:
                                 Freq: w
                                            MRec:
                                                     Ctry:
                                                            cau
S/L:
           Orig:
                      EntW:
                                 Regl: r
                                            Alph:
                  s
Desc: a
           SrTp:
                 р
                      Cont:
                                 DtSt: c
                                            Dates: 1998,9999
006
        Γm
                  d
                           ]
007
       c $b r $d c $e n
245 00
       Online journalism review $h [electronic resource] :
        $b OJR.
246 13 OJRNewsletter
246 3
       OJR newsletter
246 30
       OJR
       Los Angeles, Calif. : $b USC Annenberg School for
260
       Communication
310
       Weekly
362 1
       Began in 1998.
500
       Description based on: June 23, 1998; title from title
        screen (viewed Jan. 22, 1999).
538
       Mode of access: email and World Wide Web.
       Annenberg School of Communications (University of
710 2
        Southern California)
856 40
        $u http://www.ojr.org
856 00
       $u mailto:listproc@usc.edu $i subscribe OJRNews-L
```

Session 2

The journal of conceptual modeling

```
Srce: d GPub:
Type: a
          ELvl:
                                       Ctrl:
                                                  Lang:
                                                         eng
BLvl: s
                   Conf:
                            Freq:
          Form: s
                                       MRec:
                                                  Ctry:
                                                         mnu
S/L: 0
          Orig:
                   EntW:
                            Regl: |
                                       Alph: a
Desc: a
          SrTp: p
                   Cont:
                            DtSt: c
                                       Dates: 1998,9999
006
        [ m
                             1
007
        c $b r
022
        1533-3825
245 00
        Journal of conceptual modeling $h [electronic resource].
        $i Title on the "about journal" page: Journal of
246 1
        Conceptual modeling: $a JCM
260
        [Minneapolis, Minn.] : $b InConcept
310
        Five no. a year
362 1
        Began with Issue 1 (Apr. 1998).
500
        Description based on: Issue 1 (Apr. 1998); title from
        journal home page (publisher's version, viewed June 16,
        1999).
500
        Latest issue consulted: Issue 23 (January 2002) (viewed
        June 18, 2001).
        Database design $v Periodicals.
650
650
        Database management $v Periodicals.
856 40
        $u http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/
```

International journal on digital libraries, record for the online version

```
ELvl:
                    Srce:
                           d GPub:
                                         Ctrl:
Type:
                                                 Lang:
                                                         eng
BLvl:
          Form:
                    Conf:
                               Freq:
                                         MRec:
                                                 Ctry:
                                                         gw
S/L:
       0
          Orig:
                                         Alph:
                    EntW:
                               Reql:
Desc:
          SrTp:
                               DtSt:
                                         Dates: 1997,9999
                    Cont:
                  d
006
        Γm
                            1
        c $b r
007
        1432-1300 $y 1432-5012
022
050 14
        ZA4080 $b .158
245 00
        International journal on digital libraries $h
        [electronic resource].
246 13
        Digital libraries
260
        Berlin: $b Springer
310
        Irregular
362 1
        Began with vol. 1, issue 1.
500
        Description based on: vol. 1, issue 1; title from
        HTML table of contents (publisher's version,
        viewed June 18, 2001).
        Latest issue consulted: Vol. 3, issue 3 (2001)
500
        (viewed June 18, 2001).
        Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650
650
        Libraries $x Automation $v Periodicals.
        Information storage and retrieval systems
650
        Sv Periodicals.
        $i Also issued in print: $t International journal on
776 08
        digital libraries $x 1432-5012 $w (OCoLC)37716090
856 40
        Ġи
http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/00799/index.htm
```

International journal on digital libraries, record for the print version

```
ELvl:
                    Srce:
                               GPub:
                                         Ctrl:
                                                    Lang: eng
Type: a
BLvl: s
          Form:
                    Conf: 0
                              Freq: q
                                         MRec:
                                                     Ctry: gw
S/L: 0
          Orig:
                               Regl: r
                    EntW:
                                         ISSN:
                                                    Alph:
                              DtSt: c
                                           Dates: 1997,9999
Desc: a
          SrTp: p
                    Cont:
022
          1432-5012
030
          IJDIFR
050 00
          ZA4080 $b .I58
          International journal on digital libraries.
245 00
246 30
          Digital libraries
260
          Berlin ; $a New York : $b Springer, $c 1997-
300
          v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310
          Quarterly
362 0
          Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-
500
          Title from cover.
500
          Latest issue consulted: Vol. 2, no. 1 (Oct. 1998).
          Also available online.
530
650 0
          Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650 0
          Information storage and retrieval systems $v
          Periodicals.
776 1
          $t International journal on digital libraries $x
          1432-1300 $w (OCoLC)37716090
856 41
          $u http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/
          00799/index.htm
```

Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the online version

```
ELvl:
                     Srce: d
                                GPub:
                                           Ctrl:
                                                    Lang:
Type:
                                                           eng
BLvl:
           Form:
                     Conf:
                                Freq:
                                           MRec:
                                                    Ctry:
                                                           ohu
S/L:
           Orig:
       0
                     EntW:
                                Regl:
                                           Alph:
                                DtSt:
                                           Dates: 1987,9999
Desc:
           SrTp:
                     Cont:
                  р
006
        Γm
                  d
                            1
007
        c $b r
037
        $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1370 Ontario
        St., Cleveland, OH 44113-1702
245 04
        The locomotive engineer newsletter $h [electronic
        resource1.
260
        Cleveland, OH: $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
310
        Monthly
362 1
        Print began in 1987.
500
        Description based on: Vol. 11, no. 6 (June 1997);
        title from caption (publisher's version, viewed on
        Dec. 13, 2001).
500
        Latest issue consulted: Vol. 15, no. 11 (Nov. 2001)
        (viewed on Dec. 13, 2001).
        Railroads $x Employees $x Labor unions $v Periodicals.
650
        Locomotive engineers $v Periodicals.
650
710 2
        Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 08
        $i Also issued in print: $t Locomotive engineer
        Newsletter $x 0898-8625 $w (DLC)sn 88001378 $w
        (OCoLC)17933232
856 40
http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html
```

Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the print version

```
Srce: d
         ELvl: 7
                             GPub:
                                       Ctrl:
                                                  Lang: eng
Type: a
BLvl: s
                   Conf: 0
         Form:
                             Freq: m
                                       MRec:
                                                  Ctry: ohu
S/L: 0
         Orig:
                   EntW:
                             Regl: r
                                       Alph: a
                             DtSt: c
                                       Dates: 1987,9999
Desc: a
         SrTp: p
                   Cont:
       0898-8625 $y 00245747
022 0
042
       nsdp
210 0
       Locomot. eng. newsl.
222 4
       The Locomotive engineer newsletter
245 04 The Locomotive engineer newsletter.
246 13 Locomotive engineer
260
       Cleveland, OH: $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
300
       v.
310
       Monthly
362 1
       Began in 1987.
500
       Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title
        from caption.
710 2
       Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 08
       $i Also issued online: $t Locomotive engineer newsletter
          (Online)
       $w (OcoLC)48591851
856 41
       Ŝи
http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html
```

Session 5

Social science working paper, record for the online version

```
Type: a
          ELvl: I
                     Srce: d
                               GPub:
                                           Ctrl:
                                                     Lang:
                                                             eng
BLvl: s
          Form: s
                     Conf:
                               Freq:
                                           MRec:
                                                     Ctry:
                                                             cau
S/L:
          Orig: s
                     EntW:
                               Regl:
                                           Alph:
                                           Dates: 1997,9999
Desc: a
          SrTp: m
                     Cont:
                               DtSt:
                                       C
006
                  d
                            ]
        [ m
007
        c $b r
130 0
        Social science working paper (California Institute of
        Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social
        Sciences)
245 10
        Social science working paper $h [electronic resource].
246 1
        $i Title from home page: $a Caltech social sciences
        working papers on-line
246 1
        $i Title from home page source code: $a Recent Caltech
        Social science working papers on-line
246 13
        Working papers on-line
        Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and
260
        Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology
        Irregular
310
362 1
        Print began in 1974 with 1.
500
        Description based on: 1002 (Feb. 1997); title from
        publisher's PDF title screen (viewed Mar. 7, 2002).
500
        Latest issue consulted: 1128 (December 2001)
        (viewed Mar. 7, 2002).
580
        Continues the print version with the same title.
        Social sciences.
650
650
        Social sciences $x Methodology.
710 2
        California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the
        Humanities and Social Sciences.
780 10
        $t Social science working paper (California Institute of
         Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social
         Sciences) $w (DLC)sn 98038170 $w (OCoLC)18517795
856 40
        $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
```

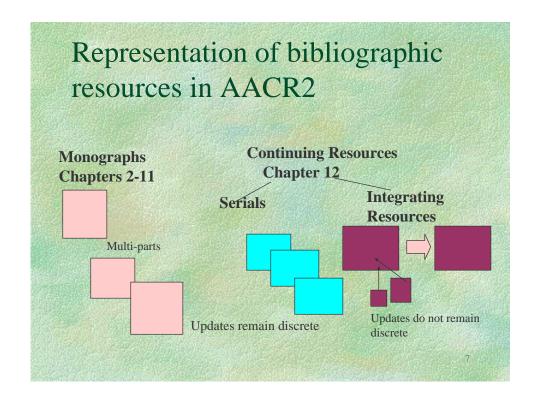
Social science working paper, record for the print version

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APPENDIX D: REPRESENTATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES IN AACR2

by Jean Hirons



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APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Definitions are from:

- Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)
- CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM)
- CONSER Editing Guide (CEG)
- Krol, Ed. Adapted by Bruce Klopfenstein. The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog. Academic ed. Belmont, Calif.: Integra Media Group, c1996. (Cited in Definitions as Krol)
- Guidelines for the Use of Field 856. Prepared by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress. Rev. August 1999. URL: http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/856guide.html
- NetLingo Dictionary of Internet Words: A Glossary of Online Jargon with Definitions of Terminology & Acronyms. NetLingo, Inc., c1995-2000. URL: http://www.netlingo.com (NetLingo)
- Online Audiovisual Catalogers Cataloging Policy Committee. Source of Title Note for Internet Resources, Revised 2005. URL: http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html (OLAC)

Definitions of terms used

Aggregator. A company that provides digitized access to the content of many different serials and other resources, often from a variety of different publishers. Aggregators may also be called by other terms, including but not limited to: distributors, vendors, or secondary publishers. Aggregators provide access to digitized material through a searchable database. Generally the collections that aggregators produce fall into two different categories: those that provide access to complete issues of serials and those that contain the text of selected articles from serial issues. (*CCM*)

Aggregator database. The searchable collection of digitized material produced by an aggregator. (*CCM*)

Aggregator-neutral record. A catalog record representing all versions of a resource made available by multiple online providers. (*CCM*)

Anonymous FTP (File Transfer Protocol): allows retrieval of electronic resources from a remote site without requiring a user ID or password. (CCM)

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard character-tonumber encoding scheme used widely in the computing industry. The term "ASCII" is also used to refer to electronic files that consist only of plain text. (CCM) **Banner**: A band of text or text and graphics, usually situated at the top of the a web page, that contains title and/or author credits and tells the user what the content of the page is about. (OLAC)

Bibliographic resource. An expression or manifestation of a work or an item that forms the basis for bibliographic description. A bibliographic resource may be tangible or intangible. (*AACR2*)

Blog. A Web site (or section of a Web site) where users can post a chronological, up-to-date entry of their thoughts. Basically, it is an open forum communication tool that, depending on the Web site, is either very individualistic or performs a crucial function for a company. (*Netlingo*)

Born-digital. An adjective describing a document that was created and exists only in digital format. (*The Word Spy*)

Browsers: Software programs for reading hypertext documents. Browsers are mounted locally either on site for terminal mode or on the user's PC. Netscape, FireFox, and Internet Explorer are examples of hypertext browsers used to view World Wide Web documents. They allow a user to read and follow hypertext links specified in a document. They vary in their ability to handle graphic or sound files. (CCM)

Client: A software application that works on your behalf to extract a service from a server somewhere on the network. (Krol)

Computer file. See Electronic resource.

Continuing resource: A bibliographic resource that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion. Continuing resources include serials and ongoing intergrating resources. (AACR)

Direct access (Electronic resources): The use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment. (AACR)

E-journal (electronic journal): An electronic publication, similar to an e-zine or zine. An e-journal, however, is typically found in academic circles and is a regularly published journal either published solely in electronic form or made available in electronic form. (NetLingo)

Electronic mailing list: Internet software that automatically processes commands in an email forum environment. It provides for automatic mailing of electronic serial issues to subscribers and handles messages sent to and from discussion lists. (CCM)

Electronic resource: Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected

to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet). (AACR)

Email (**electronic mail**): a system whereby a computer user can exchange messages with other computer users (or groups of users) via a communications network utilizing a standardized protocol. Some electronic journals are available via electronic mail subscriptions, either through an electronic mailing list or by direct email from the distributor of the serial. (CCM)

File (**electronic resources**): A basic unit in which electronic resources are organized and stored. Electronic resources can contain one or more files. See also Electronic resource. (AACR)

FTP (**File Transfer Protocol**): a protocol that defines how to transfer files from one computer to another; also the access method used to move files from a remote location to a local site for use. To retrieve issues, the user initiates an FTP session by logging into a remote host computer, changing to the desired directory, and retrieving the files. (CCM)

Gateway: A computer system that transfers data between normally incompatible applications or networks. It reformats the data so that it is acceptable for the new network (or application) before passing it on. (CCM)

Gopher: A menu-driven, subject-based system for exploring Internet resources. Gophers provide links to remote locations where electronic resources or services are available without the user having to know the exact Internet address of these locations. (CCM)

Home page: The hypertext document that serves as the "preface" for a service or publication mounted on the World Wide Web. It is normally an introductory screen that provides general information about the institution maintaining the site, or a publication or group of publications available. Hypertext links are included to access specific documents or files archived at the site. (CCM)

Host computer: A computer, also called a node, that directly provides service to a user. (CCM)

Host name: The address of the host computer on which a remote-access electronic resource resides. (CCM)

HTML (**Hypertext Markup Language**): A subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). The language in which World Wide Web documents are written. (CCM)

HTML header: Refers to the HEAD element of HTML source code specifications. The HEAD element contains information about the current document, such as the TITLE element and keywords that may be useful to search engines, and other data that is not

considered document content. The TITLE element can be displayed separately from the document in the browser title bar. (CCM)

HTML header title. The title displayed in the title element of the HTML HEAD portion of an HTML document, sometimes used interchangeably with Source code title. See also Source code title. (CCM)

HTML source: The underlying source code for an HTML document. It includes HTML elements such as the HEAD, BODY, and other coding which gives information about the document and/or determines how a document is displayed in a browser. (CCM)

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (http): Method of presenting information in which selected words or other document elements, when chosen, execute automatic links to related documents or files. The linked documents on the World Wide Web may contain graphics, sound, or even moving images. (CCM)

Integrating resource: A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating resources can be finite or continuing. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites. (AACR)

Internet: The world-wide "network of networks" that are connected to each other, using the IP protocol and other similar protocols. The Internet provides file transfer, remote login, electronic mail, news, and other services. (Krol)

IP (**Internet Protocol**): The most important of the protocols on which the Internet is based. It allows a packet to traverse multiple networks on the way to its final destination. Often, this is used in conjunction with TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), as in TCP/IP. (Krol)

IP address: The Internet Protocol or numeric address of a computer connected to the Internet. It consists of four numbers separated by periods. (CCM)

Iteration: An instance of an integrating resource, either as first published or after it has been updated. (AACR)

Link resolver. Server software that accepts citations to articles and other items (often formatted according to OpenURL standard) and uses a context sensitive link to connect users to designated target resources such as full-text repositories, A&I, and citation databases, online library catalogs, and other Web resources and services. (*CCM*)

Mirror site. An alternative URI for accessing an electronic resource. A mirror site might provide users in a particular geographic location better access than other URIs associated with the resource.

PDF. Portable Document Format. The file format of documents viewed and created by the Adobe Acrobat Reader, Acrobat Capture, Adobe Distiller, Adobe Exchange, and the Adobe Acrobat Amber Plug-in for Netscape Navigator. This file format was developed to standardize formatting of documents that are used on the Internet. (*NetLingo*)

Protocol: A mutually-determined set of formats and procedures governing the exchange of information between different kinds of computers. (CCM)

Provider. A general term used to refer to any company, publisher, or aggregator enabling access to digitized text. (*CCM*)

Remote access (electronic resources): The use of electronic resources via computer networks. (AACR)

SGML (**Standard Generalized Markup Language**): A standard that provides a uniform way of formatting textual documents so that they can be read by different document processing tools. (CCM)

Serial: A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series. (AACR)

Server: Software that allows a computer to offer a service to another computer. Other computers contact the server program by means of matching client software. Also, the computer on which the server software runs is often called the "server." (CCM)

Source Code: Formal computer program instructions in their original form. Source code is the only human readable version of a computer program. Examples - html, sgml, etc. The source code header is displayed in the title bar of many web browsers. (OLAC)

Source code title. Generally refers to the title element appearing in the underlying source code of a document. See also HTML header title. (*CCM*)

Splash Page: A "first" or "front" page that you often see on some Web sites, usually containing a "click-through" logo or message, or a fancy Flash presentation, announcing that you have arrived. The main content and navigation on the site lie "behind" this page. (NetLingo)

TCP (**Transmission Control Protocol**): One of the protocols on which the Internet is based (a connection-oriented reliable protocol). Often used in combination with IP (Internet Protocol) as in TCP/IP. (Krol)

Telnet: The Internet protocol for remote terminal connection service. Telnet allows a user at one site to log in and interact with a system at another site just as if the user's terminal were connected directly to the remote computer. (CCM)

Title bar: The colored bar at the top of each window that displays the program and file names. (NetLingo)

Title screen (Electronic resources): In the case of an electronic resource, a display of data that includes the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication. (AACR)

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier. Provides a standard syntax for locating files using existing Internet protocols as in a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or by resolution of a Uniform Resource Name (URN) (CCM)

URL: Uniform Resource Locator. Location information of an electronic resource expressed in a standardized format, which allows for electronic resources to be sent and received automatically. The World Wide Web uses the URL as the basis of linking to other files and documents around the Internet. A URL can be identified by a protocol such as "http" (CCM)

URN: Uniform Resource Name. A URI that has an institutional commitment to persistence, availability, etc. A particular scheme, identified by the initial string "urn:", that is intended to serve as a persistent, location-independent, resource identifier. (CCM)

Usenet News: Separate from the Internet but available with many Internet accounts, it's a worldwide set of over 12,000 bulletin boards, called "newsgroups." Software called a "newsreader" is used to read and post. (CCM)

Userid: Sometimes called "user name," userid is short for "user identification." This precedes the @ sign in an email address. (CCM)

World Wide Web (WWW): A hypertext-based system for locating and accessing Internet resources which presents materials to the user in the form of interlinked documents (which can include text, images, and digitized sound). (CCM)

Weblog. *See* Blog.

XML. eXtensible Markup Language. XML is a pared-down version of SGML, designed especially for Web documents. It enables Web authors and Web developers to create their own customized tags to provide functionality not available with HTML. (*NetLingo*)

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Appendix F
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APPENDIX F: BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Cataloging Tools and Resources:
 - 1. **Anglo-American Cataloging Rules** (AACR). Chicago: American Library Association.
 - 2. **Bibliographic Format and Standards.** Dublin, Ohio: OCLC. Freely available at: http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/about/
 - 3. **Catalogablog.** David Bigwood: http://catalogablog.blogspot.com
 - 4. **Cataloger's Desktop.** Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service. This CD-ROM product contains most of the LC documentation for cataloging and classification.
 - 5. **Cataloging and Classification Quarterly**. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.
 - 6. Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guide by Jay Weitz:
 - http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/cataloging/electronicresources/
 - 7. **CONSER Cataloging Manual** (CCM). Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. Module 31 (*Remote Access Computer File Serials*) presents electronic serials cataloging as practiced at LC and CONSER institutions, featuring a step-by-step process of cataloging an electronic serial with reference to pertinent AACR rules, LC rule interpretations and established CONSER practice. Module 31 (2007 Draft) is freely available on the web: http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/pdf/Module31.pdf
 - 8. **CONSER Editing Guide** (CEG). Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. This guide supplies instructions for online input for serials catalogers following AACR in a MARC-based system.
 - 9. **CONSER Home Page:** http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/. Includes current information about CONSER activities in the area of electronic serials cataloging.
 - D-Lib Magazine. Reston, Va.: Corporation for National Research Initiatives. http://www.dlib.org/
 - 11. **Free On-Line Dictionary of Computing**: http://foldoc.org/
 - 12. **Government Printing Office Cataloging Guidelines.** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Branch, Library Programs Service, US GPO. 4th ed. (2001) available at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/cip/gpocatgu.pdf
 - 13. **Internet Library for Librarians.** Available from InfoWorks Technology Company. http://www.itcompany.com/inforetriever/. Includes sections on organizing web resources.
 - 14. **ISSN International.** Home page of the ISSN International Network. ISSN assignment policies for electronic serials and information about ISSN Online,

- the register of ISSN assignments from all national ISSN centers. http://www.issn.org/
- 15. **Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA.** Up to date information on the AACR2 rule revision process. http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.html
- 16. **Journal of Internet Cataloging**. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.
- 17. **Library of Congress Rule Interpretations** (LCRIs). Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
- 18. **MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data.** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
- 19. **PURL home page:** http://purl.oclc.org/
- 20. **Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program.** Home page of SCCTP. workshop schedules, guidelines for sponsorship, etc. http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/scctp-home.html
- **21. Serials in Cyberspace: Collections, Resources, and Services** by Birdie MacLennan: http://www.uvm.edu/~bmaclenn/
- **22. Serials Librarian.** Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press. Vol. 41, no. 3-4 (2002) is a special issue devoted to e-serials cataloging.
- **23. Serials Review.** New York, NY: Elsevier Science. Includes *Electronic Journal Forum* column and regularly publishes articles on cataloging and management of electronic serials.
- **24.** Tools for Serials Catalogers: A Collection of Useful Sites and Sources by Ann Ercelawn: http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/ercelawn/serials.html
- **25. U.S. ISSN Center** Information about ISSN for electronic serials and uses of the ISSN http://www.loc.gov/issn/
- **26.** Wikipedia: the free encyclopedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

B. Reading list

- 1. Beit-Arie, Oren et al. *Linking to the Appropriate Copy: Report of a DOI-Based Prototype*. D-Lib Magazine, vol. 7, no. 9 (Sept. 2001). Available: http://www.dlib.org/dlib/september01/caplan/09caplan.html
- 2. CONSER Working Group. *Single or Separate Records? What's Appropriate and When?* http://www.test.library.ucla.edu/libraries/cataloging/sercat/conserwg/
- 3. Hirons, Jean and Crystal Graham. "Issues Related to Seriality," in *International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR. The Principles and Future of AACR.* Jean Weihs, ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1998.
- 4. Li, Yiu-On and Shirley W. Leung. *Computer Cataloging of Electronic Journals in Unstable Aggregator Databases: The Hong Kong Baptist University Library Experience*. Library Resources & Technical Services 45, no. 4 (Oct. 2001): 198-211.

- 5. Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate. *Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium*. http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/
- 6. Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Cataloging Policy Committee. *Source of Title Note for Internet Resources*.
 - http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html
- 7. PCC Standing Committee on Automation, 3rd Task Group on Journals in Aggregator Databases. *Final report*. http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sca/agdatatgfinal.html
- 8. Powell, Andy. *Open Resolver: A Simple OpenURL Resolver*. Ariadne, issue 28 (22 June 2001). Available: http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue28/resolver
- 9. Schulz, Nathalie. *E-Journal Database: A Long-Term Solution?* Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services 25, (2001): 449-459.
- C. Services, vendors and related organizations
 - 1. **Digital Library Federation Home Page:** http://www.diglib.org/
 - 2. **DOI (Digital Object Identifier) Foundation:** http://www.doi.org/
 - 3. **JAKE** (Jointly Administratered Knowledge Environment): http://jake.openly.com/
 - 4. Journal Web Cite: http://www.journalwebcite.com
 - **5. OpenURL Framework Standard (ANSI/NISO Z39.88):** http://www.niso.org/kst/reports/standards/
 - 6. OCLC WorldCat Link Manager: http://www.oclc.org/linkmanager/default.htm
 - 7. **Serials Solutions:** http://www.serialssolutions.com
 - 8. SFX: http://www.sfxit.com/
 - 9. **TDNet:** http://www.tdnet.com

Appendix G: Evaluation Form

Your reactions to this workshop will help us in planning future programs. Thank you for your assistance.

Trai	ne/institution: (Optional) ners:					
-	nsor:e and date:					
Plea	se circle the words that most nearly i	reflect your respo	nse to the	statemer	nt.	
1.	The presenters were well organized and informative.	strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
2.	The workshop content was relevant to my work.	strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
3.	I gained useful information in the sessions.	strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
4.	The exercises fit the material presented.	strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
5.	I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the sessions.	strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
6.	I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the exercises review.	strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
7.	The overall workshop met my personal expectations.	strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
8. P	Please tell us what you found to be me	ost helpful in the	workshop			
9. W	Vere any topics not covered that you	expected to be pro	esented?			
(Ove	er)					

10. How could we improve the content or other aspects of this workshop?

11. What topics would you like to see covered in future workshops?