OLA Super Conference 2022
Slides & Transcript for the Session "Getting a Handle on Concepts and Jargon in the New RDA"
Presenter: Elisa Sze, with assistance from Thomas Brenndorfer

Slide 1

Getting a handle on concepts and jargon in the new RDA

OLA Super Conference 2022

Elisa Sze, University of Toronto Libraries
Thomas Brenndorfer, Guelph Public Library

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About the presenters

Elisa Sze
- Education and Orientation Officer, RDA Steering Committee
- Metadata Librarian at the University of Toronto Libraries
- Sessional instructor at the Faculty of Information, University of Toronto

Thomas Brenndorfer
- Chair of the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing
- North American RDA Committee (NARDAC) representative to the RDA Steering Committee (2018-2021)
- Author of *RDA Essentials*
- Technical Services Librarian at the Guelph Public Library

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Slide 3

Learning objectives

1. Attendees will be able to define basic RDA terminology in plain language.
2. Attendees will be able to explain how to navigate between different sections of the RDA Toolkit, in order to find instructions or guidelines on recording data.
3. Attendees will be able to list and discuss concepts that are foundational to RDA.

References to specific parts of RDA Toolkit will be marked with a tab like this.

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Key concepts to know before you begin

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RDA (Resource Description and Access)

"RDA is a package of data elements, guidelines, and instructions for creating library and cultural heritage resource metadata that are well-formed according to international models for user-focused linked data applications."

(RDA Steering Committee homepage, http://www.rda-src.org)

| "Package of data elements, guidelines, and instructions" | "Creating library and cultural heritage resource metadata" | "Well-formed" |
| "International models" | "User-focused" | "Linked data applications" |

Find, Identify, Search, Obtain, Explore

See Guidance page "Introduction to RDA"

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How RDA supports linked data

- Entities, elements, vocabularies, guidance, and instructions: **RDA Toolkit**, https://www.rdatoolkit.org/
- Entities, elements, and vocabularies as linked open data objects: **RDA Registry**, https://www.rdaregistry.info/ (Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License)
- Based on an **entity-relationship model** (IFLA Library Reference Model)
  - **Entities** are described using **elements**
  - A lot of choice around which elements to capture
- Multiple ways to implement RDA
  - Different implementations may serve different users with different needs, but can still be RDA compliant

See Guidance page "Standards related to RDA"

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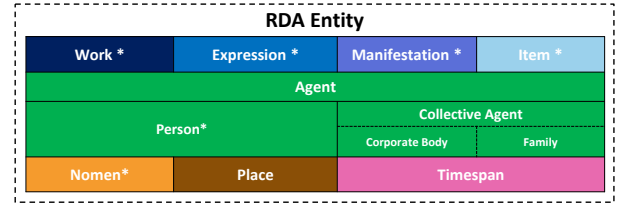
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Entity-relationship model

- **Entity = "Abstract class of objects"**. Think of entities as **things** you seek to describe in the course of cataloguing, OR as different **ways to think about an information resource** that is *based on how users interact with metadata to find, identify, search, obtain, or explore resources*.
- Entities can be described based on their **characteristics**.
- Entities can also be described based on the **relationships** they bear with other entities.
- Let's look at the entities that we can describe using RDA instructions…

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Entities

To describe a resource fully, you'll often describe **aspects** of more than one entity.

RDA Entity			
Work *	**Expression ***	**Manifestation ***	**Item ***
Agent			
Person*		**Collective Agent**	
		Corporate Body	**Family**
Nomen*	**Place**	**Timespan**	

* Entities marked with an asterisk will be explored in this session.

See "Entities" menu

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What is the "work" aspect of a resource?

- A **distinct intellectual or artistic creation**
- Conceptual object, consisting of a particular **"constellation"** of ideas
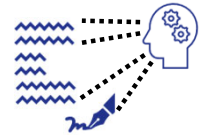
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What is the "expression" aspect of a resource?

- An intellectual or artistic **realization** of a work
- Realized using notations (alphabets or numbers), sound, image, object, movement, or combinations of such forms
- Expresses or **communicates** a work in a way that **can be sensed**

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What is the "manifestation" of the resource?

- A physical **embodiment** of an expression of a work
- Something that makes the communication **real**
- Emphasis on the production plan (e.g., publication, manufacture)
- For print books, this could be **all the copies** of a specific print run that exists in the world

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What is an "item"?

- A **single exemplar** or instance of a manifestation
- One copy of a particular publication that you can save as a file to your computer, or a physical copy you can hold in your hand, or pop into a DVD player, or place a barcode label on

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Elements

- **Elements** are:
  - **How you describe an entity**, and
  - **Where you make data recording decisions**.
- Each entity type has its own set of elements. An element that describes one entity cannot also be used as an element to describe another entity, even though the values of those elements may look identical.
- *Work* and *Expression* entities deal with content; *Manifestation* and *Item* entities deal with the carrier (or container that holds the content)

> See Guidance pages "Data elements" (under "Introduction to RDA") and "Content and carrier"

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Attribute element vs. relationship element

Which statement indicates an attribute of the print book?
Which statement indicates a relationship between the print book and another entity?

1. This print book has a height of 23 cm. **Attribute**
2. The print book is 800 pages long. **Attribute**
3. This print book was published by Oxford University Press. **Relationship**
4. This print book contains an English translation of Alexandre Dumas's *The Count of Monte Cristo*. **Relationship**

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Domain and range

- **Domain** = The entity being described by an element.
- **Attribute elements** are limited to describing the **domain**.
- **Relationship elements** explain how the entity you are describing (the **domain**) relates to another entity (the **range**).

Examples:
1. This print book has a height of 23 cm. **Domain = Manifestation**
2. The print book is 800 pages long. **Domain = Manifestation**
3. This print book was published by Oxford University Press. **Domain = Manifestation, Range = Agent**
4. This print book contains an English translation of Alexandre Dumas's *The Count of Monte Cristo*. **Domain = Manifestation, Range = Expression**

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Creating "a metadata work"

- What you are creating with RDA is "**a metadata work**"
  - This could be a **single metadata statement (a single piece of metadata describing an entity)** or a plan to bring together metadata statements describing one or more entities (a "**metadata description set**")
  - **Bibliographic records and authority records** are examples of "**metadata description sets**"
- **Data provenance**
  - Create a description at the appropriate level of **granularity** needed
  - You will be most familiar with this concept in terms of "source of information"
  - "**Recording a source of metadata**" section of the "**Data provenance**" guidance page covers the types of sources that can be used for gathering information for an element

> See Guidance page "Data provenance"

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Nomen and appellations

- Any time you want to **call an entity by some label**, RDA refers to that usage as a **nomen**. In RDA, you will often see nomen referenced as an **appellation**.
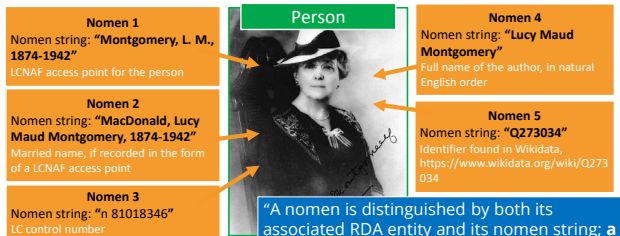
> Appellation = name, title, identifier, or access point

- **Nomen** is an **entity (the association of a thing with what it's called)**.
- **Nomen string** is the **element** that describes the nomen.
- The **value** of a nomen string is the bit of information that we (as human beings) can see, read, quote, type, or recite back.
- Let's look at an example of how we use nomens…

> See Guidance page "Nomen and appellations"

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Nomen and nomen strings

Nomen 1
Nomen string: "**Montgomery, L. M., 1874-1942**"
LCNAF access point for the person

Nomen 2
Nomen string: "**MacDonald, Lucy Maud Montgomery, 1874-1942**"
Married name, if recorded in the form of a LCNAF access point

Nomen 3
Nomen string: "**n 81018346**"
LC control number

Person

Nomen 4
Nomen string: "**Lucy Maud Montgomery**"
Full name of the author, in natural English order

Nomen 5
Nomen string: "**Q273034**"
Identifier found in Wikidata, https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q273034

"A nomen is distinguished by both its associated RDA entity and its nomen string; **a variation in either indicates a new nomen**."

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Minimum vs. effective description

- Each entity has its own minimum description set out in RDA Toolkit.
- A **minimum description**
  - Captures the minimum amount of data to represent an instance of an entity and its primary relationship to another entity, while also being cost-efficient to produce
- An **effective description** includes additional data that is
  - Accurate
  - Reflects common usage or practice
  - Able to be internationalized
  - Responsive to user needs
  - Sufficient

See Guidance page "Resource description"

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Application profile

- Specifies the elements that will be used for resource description
  - Which elements can be repeated
  - Which elements can be used to relate two entities
  - Which **recording method** to apply for an element
- Helps cataloguers form an **effective description**
- Specifies which policy statements to follow
- Specifies controlled vocabularies (**vocabulary encoding schemes**) or access point construction (**string encoding schemes**) to apply

See Guidance page "Application profiles"

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Recording methods

- Certain elements have a prescribed recording method
- Others offer a choice of recording methods
  - Choice is determined based on your agency's policies and practices (e.g., policy statements, application profile)
- 4 methods:
  - **Unstructured** = transcribed texts or the cataloguer's own words
  - **Structured** = terms from a controlled vocabulary or authority file, or that follows a set pattern ("string encoding scheme") such as the construction of access points
  - **Identifier** = string of characters that uniquely identify an entity within a particular system
  - **IRI** = URL that has been assigned to represent a particular entity

See Guidance page "Recording methods"

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Transcription guidelines for unstructured descriptions

- Choose a transcription method and stick to it
  - **Basic transcription:** Preserve capitalization, punctuation, numerals, abbreviations, and diacritics **as they appear on the manifestation**
    - Enables automated description
  - **Normalized transcription:** Guidelines around language and script, diacritics, capitalization, punctuation, acronyms, letters, symbols, and numbers
    - Unlike with AACR2 and Original RDA, abbreviations are no longer part of the official standard, as abbreviations are community-dependent
- Follow the transcription method chosen by your cataloguing agency

See Guidance page "Transcription guidelines" and its subpages

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RDA implementation scenarios

- **Scenario A:** Linked open data
- **Scenario B:** Relational or object-oriented data
- **Scenario C:** Bibliographic/authority data*
- **Scenario D:** Flat file data

***Scenario C** would include records encoded for a MARC21 environment:
- Single integrated record to describe **a single information resource** (e.g., bibliographic record). Components of WEMI entities are integrated, but not explicitly identified as such.
- **Related entities** are recorded separately (e.g., another bibliographic record or an authority record).
- A record describing an information resource is **linked** to a record describing a related entity **through the use of access points**.

See Guidance pages "RDA implementation scenarios" and "Standards related to RDA"

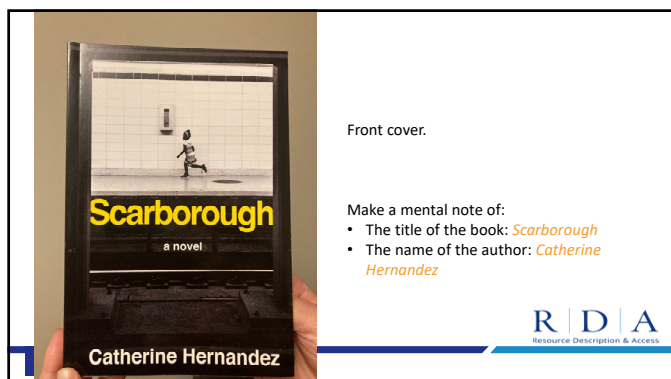R | D | A
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Demonstration

Example: We will use a print monograph.
The monograph: *Scarborough*, by Catherine Hernandez (single unit, static plan)
RDA Implementation Scenario C

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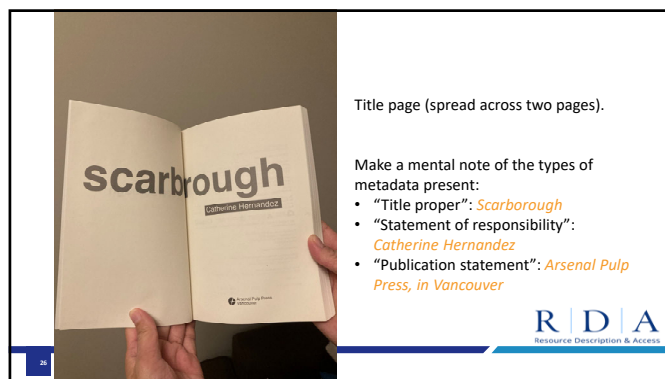Resource Description & Access

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Front cover.

Make a mental note of:
- The title of the book: *Scarborough*
- The name of the author: *Catherine Hernandez*

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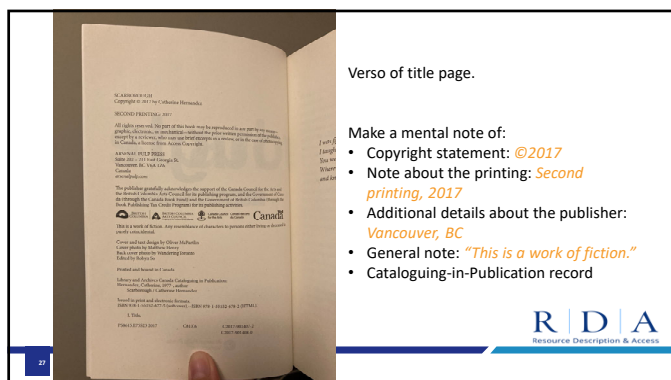Resource Description & Access

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Title page (spread across two pages).

Make a mental note of the types of metadata present:
- "Title proper": *Scarborough*
- "Statement of responsibility": *Catherine Hernandez*
- "Publication statement": *Arsenal Pulp Press, in Vancouver*
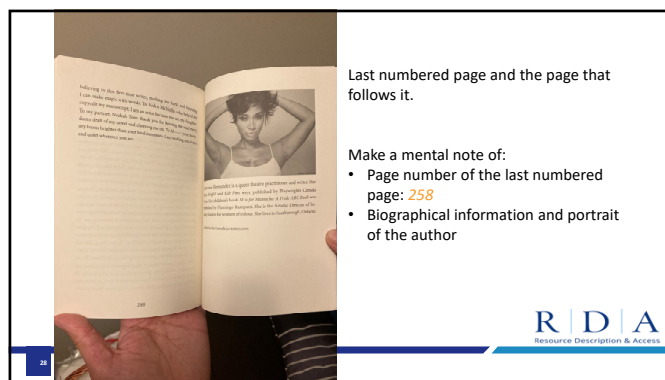
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Verso of title page.

Make a mental note of:
- Copyright statement: *©2017*
- Note about the printing: *Second printing, 2017*
- Additional details about the publisher: *Vancouver, BC*
- General note: *"This is a work of fiction."*
- Cataloguing-in-Publication record

R|D|A
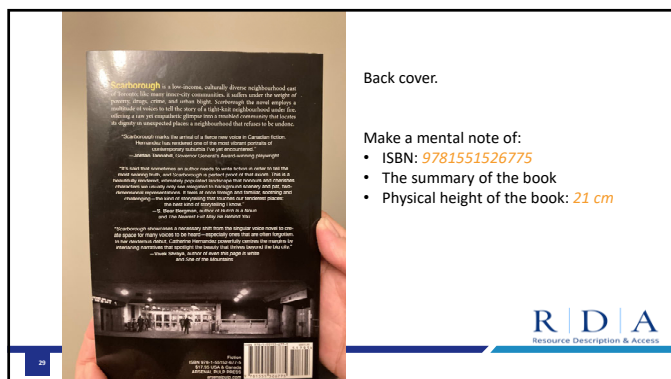Resource Description & Access

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Last numbered page and the page that follows it.

Make a mental note of:
- Page number of the last numbered page: *258*
- Biographical information and portrait of the author

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Back cover.

Make a mental note of:
- ISBN: *9781551526775*
- The summary of the book
- Physical height of the book: *21 cm*

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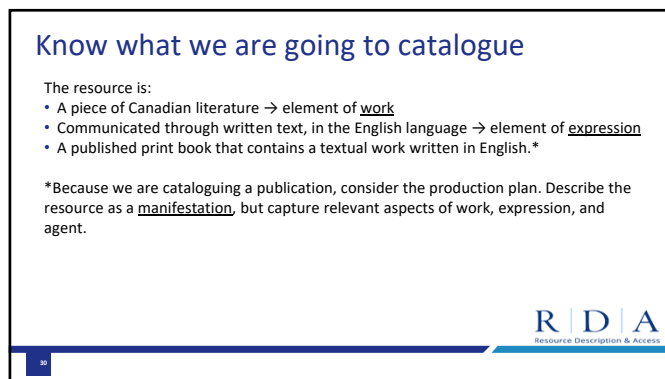
Know what we are going to catalogue

The resource is:
- A piece of Canadian literature → element of <u>work</u>
- Communicated through written text, in the English language → element of <u>expression</u>
- A published print book that contains a textual work written in English.*

*Because we are cataloguing a publication, consider the production plan. Describe the resource as a <u>manifestation</u>, but capture relevant aspects of work, expression, and agent.

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Minimum description requirements

- Minimum description requirements for a **manifestation**:
  - Manifestation: **appellation of manifestation**
    - Which can be fulfilled by recording **one** of its subtypes:
      - Manifestation: **title of manifestation**
      - Manifestation: **access point for manifestation**
      - Manifestation: **identifier for manifestation**

      One of these

      +

  - **AND** at least **one** of the following elements
    - Manifestation: **expression manifested OR**
    - Manifestation: **work manifested**

    One of these

See Entity page "Manifestation"

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Application profile

In addition to the minimum description requirements, we will:

- Apply normalized transcription rules
- Aim for effective description, **to facilitate a range of user tasks**
- Describe the resource using elements describing a mix of entities
- Follow controlled vocabulary provided within RDA
- Consult LCNAF when constructing access points for names and titles
- Consult LC-PCC policy statements for additional guidance
- Assume we are following RDA Implementation Scenario C (bibliographic/authority data)
- See next slide for the suggested elements that we will try to capture

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Elements in our application profile

- Manifestation: mode of issuance
- Manifestation: identifier for the manifestation
- Manifestation: title proper
- Manifestation: statement of responsibility relating to title proper
- Manifestation: edition statement
- Manifestation: place of publication
- Manifestation: name of publisher
- Manifestation: date of publication
- Manifestation: media type
- Manifestation: carrier type
- Manifestation: extent of manifestation
- Manifestation: colour content
- Manifestation: illustrative content
- Manifestation: dimensions
- Manifestation: title of series
- Manifestation: numbering within sequence
- Manifestation: note on manifestation (repeatable)
- Manifestation: work manifested
- Manifestation: expression manifested
- Work: extension plan
- Work: author person
- Work: preferred title of work
- Expression: language of expression
- Expression: content type

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Elements in our application profile

- Manifestation: mode of issuance
- Manifestation: identifier for the manifestation
- Manifestation: title proper
- Manifestation: statement of responsibility relating to title proper
- ~~Manifestation: edition statement~~
- Manifestation: place of publication
- Manifestation: name of publisher
- Manifestation: date of publication
- Manifestation: media type
- Manifestation: carrier type
- Manifestation: extent of manifestation
- ~~Manifestation: colour content~~
- Manifestation: illustrative content
- Manifestation: dimensions
- ~~Manifestation: title of series~~
- ~~Manifestation: numbering within sequence~~
- Manifestation: note on manifestation (repeatable)
- Manifestation: work manifested
- Manifestation: expression manifested
- Work: extension plan
- Work: author person
- Work: preferred title of work
- Expression: language of expression
- Expression: content type

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Element (for lookup in RDA Toolkit)	Recording method (for local agency)	Source of controlled vocabulary	Transcription method	Value of the element
Work: **extension plan**	structured	RDA	not applicable	static plan
Manifestation: **mode of issuance**	structured	RDA	not applicable	single unit
Manifestation: **identifier for the manifestation**	identifier	not applicable	not applicable	9781551526775
Manifestation: **title proper**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	Scarborough
Manifestation: **statement of responsibility relating to title proper**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	Catherine Hernandez
Manifestation: **edition statement**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	
Manifestation: **place of publication**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	Vancouver, BC
Manifestation: **name of publisher**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	Arsenal Pulp Press
Manifestation: **date of publication**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	[2017]
Manifestation: **media type**	structured	RDA	not applicable	unmediated
Manifestation: **carrier type**	structured	RDA	not applicable	volume
Manifestation: **extent of manifestation**	structured	RDA	not applicable	258 pages
Manifestation: **colour content**	unstructured	not applicable	not applicable	
Manifestation: **illustrative content**	structured	RDA	not applicable	portrait
Manifestation: **dimensions**	unstructured	not applicable	not applicable	21 cm
Manifestation: **title of series**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	
Manifestation: **numbering within sequence**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	
Manifestation: **note on manifestation**	unstructured	not applicable	not applicable	"A novel"--Front cover
Manifestation: **note on manifestation**	unstructured	not applicable	not applicable	"Second printing, 2017"--Verso of title page
Work: **author person**	structured	LCNAF	not applicable	Hernandez, Catherine, 1977-
Work: **preferred title of work**	unstructured	not applicable	normalized	Scarborough
Expression: **language of expression**	structured	MARC Code List for	not applicable	eng
Expression: **content type**	structured	RDA	not applicable	text
Manifestation: **work manifested**	structured	not applicable	not applicable	Hernandez, Catherine, 1977-. Scarborough.
Manifestation: **expression manifested**	structured	not applicable	not applicable	Hernandez, Catherine, 1977-. Scarborough.

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Work: extension plan	static plan
Manifestation: mode of issuance	single unit
Manifestation: identifier for the manifestation	9781551526775
Manifestation: title proper	Scarborough
Manifestation: statement of responsibility relating to title proper	Catherine Hernandez
Manifestation: edition statement	
Manifestation: place of publication	Vancouver, BC
Manifestation: name of publisher	Arsenal Pulp Press
Manifestation: date of publication	[2017]

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Manifestation: media type	unmediated
Manifestation: carrier type	volume
Manifestation: extent of manifestation	258 pages
Manifestation: colour content	
Manifestation: illustrative content	portrait
Manifestation: dimensions	21 cm
Manifestation: title of series	
Manifestation: numbering within sequence	
Manifestation: note on manifestation	"A novel"--Front cover
Manifestation: note on manifestation	"Second printing, 2017"--Verso of title page

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Work: author person	Hernandez, Catherine, 1977-
Work: preferred title of work	Scarborough
Expression: language of expression	eng
Expression: content type	text
Manifestation: work manifested	Hernandez, Catherine, 1977-. Scarborough.
Manifestation: expression manifested	Hernandez, Catherine, 1977-. Scarborough.

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Sample MARC, based on data elements recorded

```
=LDR  00000nam  2200000Ii 4500
=008  211220s2017\\\\bccc\\\\\\\\\\000\f\eng\d
=020  \\$a9781551526775
=100  1\$aHernandez, Catherine,$d1977-,$eauthor.
=245  10$aScarborough /$cCatherine Hernandez.
=264  \1$aVancouver :$bArsenal Pulp Press, $c[2017]
=300  \\$a258 pages :$bportrait, $c21 cm
=336  \\$atext$btxt$2rdacontent
=337  \\$aunmediated$bn$2rdamedia
=338  \\$avolume$bnc$2rdacarrier
=500  \\$a"A novel"--Front cover.
=500  \\$a"Second printing, 2017"--Verso of title page.
```

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Learn more about RDA

- Chris Oliver, *Introducing RDA: a guide to the basics after 3R*. Chicago: ALA Editions, 2021.

- RDA Toolkit Youtube channel,
  https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCd5pa3AoQIr17wESE9YHcnw
  - "RDA Concepts" playlist, by Kate James
  - "RDA application profiles" webinar, by Melissa Parent
  - "Entity boundaries: fixed or fluid?" webinar, by Honor Moody

- Explore *RDA Toolkit* (https://www.rdatoolkit.org/) and the *RDA Registry* (https://www.rdaregistry.info/)

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Thank you!

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WEBVTT

1
00:00:05.400 --> 00:00:10.410
Elisa Sze: Hello, and welcome to "Getting a handle on concepts and jargon and the new RDA."

2
00:00:10.889 --> 00:00:21.750
Elisa Sze: This session is designed for cataloguing instructors, trainers, and supervisors who are new to RDA since the launch of the new RDA Toolkit in December 2020.

3
00:00:22.470 --> 00:00:33.000
Elisa Sze: We will cover foundational concepts and terminology found in the new Toolkit including some abstract concepts which will help you to navigate and interact with RDA.

4
00:00:36.150 --> 00:00:43.860
Elisa Sze: My name is Elisa Sze. I volunteer on the RDA Steering Committee as its Education and Orientation Officer.

5
00:00:44.400 --> 00:00:50.040
Elisa Sze: In my day job I am a Metadata Librarian at the University of Toronto Libraries.

6
00:00:50.370 --> 00:01:03.240
Elisa Sze: I am also a sessional instructor at the Faculty of Information, University of Toronto, where I co teach a course on cataloguing for their Master of Information program. I will be the lead presenter for the session.

7
00:01:04.470 --> 00:01:12.330
Elisa Sze: The content of the session was developed with help from Thomas Brenndorfer. Thomas chairs the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing.

8
00:01:12.870 --> 00:01:27.480
Elisa Sze: From 2018 to 2021, he was the NARDAC Representative to the RDA Steering Committee. He is also the author of the book "RDA Essentials", and the Technical Services Librarian at the Guelph Public Library.

9
00:01:28.110 --> 00:01:38.250
Elisa Sze: Thomas is leading an advanced session at this conference called "Aggregates and diachronic works in RDA." I encourage you to look for it in the

conference program.

10
00:01:40.830 --> 00:01:46.860
Elisa Sze: The learning objectives for the session are: to help you define basic
RDA terminology in plain language;

11
00:01:47.400 --> 00:01:58.650
Elisa Sze: to help you explain how to navigate between different sections of RDA
Toolkit; and to help you enhance your ability to list and discuss some
foundational RDA concepts.

12
00:01:59.310 --> 00:02:14.820
Elisa Sze: Throughout the session, you will see blue tab markers appear in the
bottom left corner of various slides like the one shown here, these tab markers
refer to specific pages or sections of the Toolkit so that you can look them up
later.

13
00:02:16.380 --> 00:02:17.460
Elisa Sze: Let's dive right in.

14
00:02:18.900 --> 00:02:29.910
Elisa Sze: The official definition of RDA is that it is a package of data
elements, guidelines, and instructions for creating library and cultural heritage
resource metadata...

15
00:02:30.180 --> 00:02:40.140
Elisa Sze: ...that are well-formed according to international models for
user-focused linked data applications. Six key themes are embedded within this
definition:

16
00:02:41.610 --> 00:02:53.130
Elisa Sze: RDA is presented as a package of data elements, guidelines, and
instructions. Think of it as a set of building blocks and instructions that can be
used for metadata creation.

17
00:02:54.540 --> 00:03:00.480
Elisa Sze: RDA is primarily for creating metadata that describe library and
cultural resources.

18
00:03:01.740 --> 00:03:05.100
Elisa Sze: RDA is about the creation of well-formed data.

19
00:03:06.210 --> 00:03:13.290
Elisa Sze: The standard conforms to international models, including the IFLA
Library Reference Model or LRM.

20
00:03:14.880 --> 00:03:31.590
Elisa Sze: The standard is user-focused. Decisions made are intended to help users
of library and cultural heritage resources accomplish one of these five user
tests: find, identify, search, obtain, and explore.

21
00:03:33.450 --> 00:03:40.710
Elisa Sze: RDA-compliant metadata can be reused in linked data applications by
other metadata communities.

22
00:03:42.720 --> 00:03:53.370
Elisa Sze: The package of RDA entities, elements, vocabularies, and instructions
are accessible within the subscription tool called RDA Toolkit. Let me show you
what that looks like.

23
00:03:54.630 --> 00:04:07.350
Elisa Sze: So here is the RDA Toolkit. I have already logged in as myself. Here
are the different menus that you can select from. And, there is a search box
located in the top right.

24
00:04:09.180 --> 00:04:21.990
Elisa Sze: The entities, elements, and vocabularies of RDA are also openly
available through the RDA Registry, under a Creative Commons license. Let me show
you what the RDA Registry looks like.

25
00:04:23.550 --> 00:04:24.360
Elisa Sze: Here it is.

26
00:04:26.310 --> 00:04:45.540
Elisa Sze: Because RDA is built on the Library Reference Model, which itself is an
entity-relationship model, you will notice that there are things, called
"Entities". Entities are described using "Elements". There is a lot of choice
around which elements can be captured to describe an entity.

27
00:04:46.620 --> 00:05:02.370
Elisa Sze: Because RDA is designed for adoption by a variety of data communities
there are multiple ways to implement RDA, or to produce and maintain data that are

RDA-compliant. Let's look back to what we mean by entity-relationship model.

28
00:05:06.180 --> 00:05:13.500
Elisa Sze: In the entity-relationship model, we record data elements to describe things and relationships between things.

29
00:05:14.100 --> 00:05:23.520
Elisa Sze: An entity is described as an abstract class of objects. Think of entities as the things you describe in the course of cataloging,

30
00:05:23.850 --> 00:05:35.940
Elisa Sze: or, more precisely, as different ways to think about a resource that is based on how users use metadata in order to find, identify, search, obtain, or explore resources.

31
00:05:36.990 --> 00:05:43.710
Elisa Sze: Entities are something that we already think about, even if we do not call them "entities." Consider this scenario.

32
00:05:44.370 --> 00:05:48.600
Elisa Sze: A library user goes up to the reference desk and asks for "Blade Runner."

33
00:05:49.260 --> 00:05:55.830
Elisa Sze: To identify the correct resource for the user, the reference librarian would have to ask some clarifying questions.

34
00:05:56.250 --> 00:06:15.510
Elisa Sze: Is the user looking for a motion picture or the novel upon which the original motion picture was based? Is the user looking for the original Ridley Scott-directed motion picture, or the sequel "Blade Runner 2049" directed by Denis Villeneuve? These questions deal with the "Work" entity.

35
00:06:16.650 --> 00:06:22.920
Elisa Sze: Perhaps the user is looking for Ridley Scott's "Blade Runner," but they are looking for a specific version:

36
00:06:23.430 --> 00:06:30.630
Elisa Sze: not the theatrical release from 1982, or the director's cuts, but rather the final cut from 2007.

37
00:06:31.380 --> 00:06:37.890
Elisa Sze: These are questions dealing with versions of work, so they are in the
realm of the "Expression" entity.

38
00:06:38.730 --> 00:06:50.970
Elisa Sze: How about the format is the user looking for the motion picture
captured on DVD or do they want it through an online streaming service? These are
questions dealing with a manifestation entity.

39
00:06:52.080 --> 00:06:59.370
Elisa Sze: RDA requires us to think in terms of entities in order to enable more
precise responses to user requests.

40
00:06:59.910 --> 00:07:12.570
Elisa Sze: To describe entities, we describe their characteristics. We also
describe entities based on the relationships they bear with other entities. We
will look at a few of these different RDA entities.

41
00:07:14.700 --> 00:07:26.460
Elisa Sze: RDA covers 13 entities listed here. Oftentimes to describe an
information resource fully, we cannot think of a resource as exclusively one
entity or another.

42
00:07:27.030 --> 00:07:34.230
Elisa Sze: Instead, we have to consider elements of more than one entity in order
to round out our description of the resource.

43
00:07:34.710 --> 00:07:42.930
Elisa Sze: Again, this is because you want to create a description that contains
enough information to meet a variety of anticipated user tasks.

44
00:07:43.650 --> 00:07:52.830
Elisa Sze: The four entities that we will explore in more detail in today's
session are the entities that we often use to describe resources.

45
00:07:53.490 --> 00:08:08.220
Elisa Sze: They are Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item. We will also look
briefly at an example of Person and Nomen. Let me show you where the Entities menu
is located within the RDA Toolkit.

46

00:08:09.990 --> 00:08:23.880
Elisa Sze: So, going back to the RDA Toolkit: if you look at the left-most menu that is called the "Entities" menu, underneath are dedicated pages talking about each of the RDA entities.

47
00:08:29.610 --> 00:08:41.760
Elisa Sze: The "Work" entity refers to a distinct intellectual or artistic creation. It is a conceptual object, rather than a physical one, so think of Work as a constellation of ideas.

48
00:08:42.240 --> 00:08:50.310
Elisa Sze: One of the most common elements of work that you would typically consider when describing a resource is author of a work.

49
00:08:51.420 --> 00:09:08.190
Elisa Sze: Like in the "Blade Runner" example posed earlier, the Ridley Scott directed motion picture "Blade Runner" would be considered a work. The Denis Villeneuve-directed motion picture "Blade Runner: 2049" would be considered a separate, though related, work.

50
00:09:11.280 --> 00:09:29.640
Elisa Sze: The Expression entity refers to an intellectual or artistic realization of a work. Expressions realize a work through the use of notations such as alphabet or numbers, as well as sound image object movements or a combination of these.

51
00:09:30.750 --> 00:09:35.940
Elisa Sze: An Expression communicates a work in a way that can be sensed by human beings.

52
00:09:36.420 --> 00:09:51.480
Elisa Sze: One of the most common elements of expression that you encounter when cataloging is the language of a resource. So, a literary work that has been translated into multiple languages can be said to be a work with multiple expressions.

53
00:09:52.380 --> 00:10:05.370
Elisa Sze: Similarly, drawing back to our "Blade Runner" example: multiple versions or "cuts" of Ridley Scott's motion picture are equivalent to multiple expressions of the same work.

54
00:10:08.250 --> 00:10:18.270

Elisa Sze: The Manifestation entity refers to the embodiment of the expression. Think of embodiment as something that makes the communication real.

55
00:10:18.870 --> 00:10:30.750
Elisa Sze: Manifestations place an emphasis on the production plan, meaning the publication or manufacturer of the resource that turns an expression into something that is part of the real world.

56
00:10:31.620 --> 00:10:50.280
Elisa Sze: In the context of print books, a manifestation can refer to all the copies of a specific print run that exists in the world. Common characteristics associated with manifestation are the ISBN of a book, the physical dimensions of a book, or the name of the publisher.

57
00:10:52.560 --> 00:11:10.680
Elisa Sze: An Item is a single exemplar or instance of a manifestation. It could be a particular publication that you saved as a file on your computer, or a physical copy or object that you can hold in your hand, pop into a player, or place a barcode label on.

58
00:11:11.820 --> 00:11:23.460
Elisa Sze: If you catalog special collections at your library a data elements of item by you might need to record a "source of acquisition" or past ownership of a particular copy of a book.

59
00:11:26.040 --> 00:11:37.380
Elisa Sze: So Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item, are examples of entities. Elements are how you describe an entity and where you make data recording decisions.

60
00:11:38.220 --> 00:11:52.170
Elisa Sze: Each entity has its own set of elements. An element that describes one entity cannot also be used as an element to describe another entity, even if the values of each element look identical.

61
00:11:53.580 --> 00:12:05.610
Elisa Sze: The Work and Expression entities are described by elements that pertain to content. Manifestation and Item entities are described by elements that pertain to the carrier.

62
00:12:07.590 --> 00:12:19.020
Elisa Sze: Let me quickly show you how to look up elements associated with an

entity in RDA Toolkit. For this demonstration, I will show you the Manifestation
entity as an example.

63
00:12:20.130 --> 00:12:25.830
Elisa Sze: So here we are under the Entities menu, I'm going to select the page
for Manifestation.

64
00:12:29.070 --> 00:12:48.210
Elisa Sze: Normally, to understand more about an entity, you would read the
"Definition and scope", "Pre-recording information", "Minimum description",
"Effective description" instructions, and a little bit about the "Entity
boundaries" for Manifestation.

65
00:12:49.620 --> 00:12:57.570
Elisa Sze: Then we go through "Recording" related instructions, and finally
arrived at the last section called "Elements."

66
00:12:58.230 --> 00:13:12.930
Elisa Sze: In this sub-menu, we see elements that are associated with the
Manifestation entity. They can be organized according to attribute elements which
describe the characteristics of the Manifestation entity.

67
00:13:13.920 --> 00:13:25.680
Elisa Sze: Or, they can be relationship elements, which describe a characteristic
about the Manifestation by referring to a relationship with another RDA entity.

68
00:13:32.580 --> 00:13:41.400
Elisa Sze: You may already instinctively understand the concept of attribute
elements versus relationship elements, even if you have not called them as such.

69
00:13:42.000 --> 00:13:57.210
Elisa Sze: For example, take a look at the four statements that appear on your
screen. Which of these statements indicate an attribute of the print book? Which
statement indicates a relationship between the print book and another RDA entity?

70
00:13:58.560 --> 00:14:13.470
Elisa Sze: Sentence 1 says: "This print book has a height of 23 centimeters." This
is an attribute because it simply describes a characteristic of the print book
without referring to another RDA entity.

71
00:14:15.000 --> 00:14:24.960

Elisa Sze: Sentence 2: "The print book is 800 pages long." This is also an attribute, for the same reason explained above.

72
00:14:26.490 --> 00:14:32.790
Elisa Sze: Sentence 3: "This print book was published by Oxford University Press."

73
00:14:34.290 --> 00:14:43.560
Elisa Sze: This is a relationship because it points to a relationship between the print book and the publisher or agent that published the book.

74
00:14:44.820 --> 00:14:52.770
Elisa Sze: Sentence 4: "This print book contains an English translation of Alexandre Dumas's 'The Count of Monte Cristo'."

75
00:14:54.330 --> 00:15:05.040
Elisa Sze: This is also a relationship. It indicates a relationship between the print book and a translation of the literary work that is contained within the print book.

76
00:15:07.650 --> 00:15:25.440
Elisa Sze: This leads us to talk about "domain" and "range". In RDA, domain and range always refer to RDA entities. The domain entity is always the entity that is being described by an element. An attribute element is limited to describing a domain.

77
00:15:26.460 --> 00:15:36.720
Elisa Sze: On the other hand, relationship elements explain how the entity described relates to another entity; the other entity in this context would be the range.

78
00:15:37.800 --> 00:15:46.350
Elisa Sze: In other words, when you look up an attribute element in RDA Toolkit, you will see that it only mentions a domain in its element reference card.

79
00:15:46.980 --> 00:15:55.320
Elisa Sze: When you look up a relationship element in RDA Toolkit, you will see its element reference card mentions both domain and range.

80
00:15:56.250 --> 00:16:10.530
Elisa Sze: To revisit the sample statements from the previous slide: Sentence 1, "This print book has a height of 23 centimeter"... We can say that domain is

Manifestation because the statement describes the physical carrier.

81
00:16:12.420 --> 00:16:19.770
Elisa Sze: Sentence 2: "The print book is 800 pages long." Again, the domain as Manifestation.

82
00:16:21.120 --> 00:16:35.280
Elisa Sze: Sentence 3: "This print book was published by Oxford University Press." Here we have a relationship between the book and its publisher, so domain is therefore Manifestation and the range is Agent.

83
00:16:36.630 --> 00:16:44.880
Elisa Sze: Sentence 4: "This print book contains an English translation of Alexandre Dumas's 'The Count of Monte Cristo'."

84
00:16:45.750 --> 00:17:02.730
Elisa Sze: Here we have a relationship between the print book and Dumas's literary work as translated into English. Because language translations of works are considered expressions, therefore, the domain of this relationship is Manifestation and the range is Expression.

85
00:17:05.190 --> 00:17:13.320
Elisa Sze: With all this talk of entities and elements, what are we actually creating with RDA? We are creating a "metadata work."

86
00:17:13.800 --> 00:17:19.740
Elisa Sze: This can be a single metadata statement or a single piece of metadata describing an entity.

87
00:17:20.430 --> 00:17:37.950
Elisa Sze: Or, it can be a plan to bring together metadata statements describing one or more entities. This would be called a "metadata description set." Bibliographic records and authority records are all examples of metadata descriptions sets.

88
00:17:39.210 --> 00:17:50.460
Elisa Sze: The concept of "data provenance" figures into our process. Data provenance simply means that we create the description at the appropriate level of granularity needed.

89
00:17:51.060 --> 00:17:57.240

Elisa Sze: You may know "Data provenance" better in terms of the "source of information" used for a description.

90
00:17:58.200 --> 00:18:11.910
Elisa Sze: The "Recording a source of metadata" section of the "Data provenance" Guidance page covers the types of sources that can be used for gathering information for an element, such as the element "Title proper" of a manifestation.

91
00:18:12.690 --> 00:18:24.030
Elisa Sze: Let me quickly show you what that page looks like in the Toolkit. So in RDA Toolkit, under the Guidance menu, we have a page dedicated to Data provenance.

92
00:18:25.650 --> 00:18:29.790
Elisa Sze: And, you would normally read through all of the instructions written here.

93
00:18:30.840 --> 00:18:37.650
Elisa Sze: You'll notice, there is a sub-menu of links. If we look for "Recording a source of metadata."

94
00:18:40.560 --> 00:18:50.520
Elisa Sze: And you scroll down further... you will see instructions pertaining to how we obtain information around

95
00:18:52.020 --> 00:18:54.240
Elisa Sze: a manifestation that is being described.

96
00:18:59.250 --> 00:19:11.460
Elisa Sze: In some of my examples, you will notice that I refer to people by names and works by titles. Anytime that you want to call an entity by some label, it refers to that usage as "Nomen".

97
00:19:12.120 --> 00:19:31.800
Elisa Sze: You will often see nomen referenced as an "appellation". Think of appellation as a name, title, identifier, or access point that you might use to reference another entity. When you think about a relationship element, the appellation is always what you record in the range of the relationship.

98
00:19:33.000 --> 00:19:40.380
Elisa Sze: "Nomen" itself as an entity, because by being an entity, it allows us to record attributes about it.

99
00:19:42.840 --> 00:19:59.310
Elisa Sze: "Nomen string" is the element that describes Nomen. The "value of a nomen string" is the bit of information that we, as human beings, can see, read, quote, type, or recite back. Let's look at an example of how we use "nomens".

100
00:20:01.350 --> 00:20:12.450
Elisa Sze: Let's say we are trying to describe this person, an instance of an RDA entity. We will recognize this person as L.M. Montgomery, the author of "Anne of Green Gables."

101
00:20:13.470 --> 00:20:25.950
Elisa Sze: Montgomery has been known by many names. In RDA, we refer to each of these names as nomens. Each of these nomens have a distinct nomen string value that we may already be familiar with.

102
00:20:27.300 --> 00:20:39.690
Elisa Sze: Nomen 1 has the nomen string value "Montgomery, L.M., 1874-1942". This corresponds to the access point from the Library of Congress Name Authority File.

103
00:20:40.830 --> 00:20:56.430
Elisa Sze: Nomen 2 has the normal string value "MacDonald, Lucy Maud Montgomery, 1874-1942." This nomen string corresponds to her married name, if recorded in the form of an access point.

104
00:20:57.990 --> 00:21:09.270
Elisa Sze: Nomen 3 has the noman string value "n 81018346". This corresponds to the Library of Congress Control Number for her.

105
00:21:11.040 --> 00:21:19.740
Elisa Sze: Nomen 4 has the nomen string value "Lucy Maud Montgomery". This corresponds to her full name in natural English order.

106
00:21:20.970 --> 00:21:37.290
Elisa Sze: Nomen 5 has the noman string value "Q273034". This corresponds to the identifier for her, as found in Wikidata. And so forth with other names and identifiers that refer to this person.

107
00:21:38.520 --> 00:21:46.470
Elisa Sze: RDA specifically tells us that a nomen is distinguished by both its associated RDA entity and it's nomen string.

108
00:21:47.220 --> 00:21:59.190
Elisa Sze: A variation in either indicates a new nomen. This is why we can say
that there are five different nomens on display on the slide, even though they all
point to the same person.

109
00:22:00.240 --> 00:22:05.130
Elisa Sze: Why do we talk about nomens at all? Why can't we just focus on the
nomen string?

110
00:22:06.000 --> 00:22:24.750
Elisa Sze: In the entity-relationship model, you cannot assign properties or
attributes to nomen strings; whereas, you can assign properties and attributes to
entities. Because nomen is an entity, we can assign properties to it, such as the
script or language used to create the data about the nomen.

111
00:22:26.130 --> 00:22:31.920
Elisa Sze: This is what cataloguers have been doing all along, for instance in the
creation of authority data.

112
00:22:32.670 --> 00:22:47.130
Elisa Sze: It's just that now RDA gives us the ability to take our implementation
of data into a new implementation of data. It also enables non-cataloguers like
system designers to make use of our data.

113
00:22:49.710 --> 00:23:02.910
Elisa Sze: Each entity has its own minimum description. A minimum description
simply captures the least amount of data that still represents an instance of an
entity and its primary relationship to another entity.

114
00:23:04.620 --> 00:23:22.950
Elisa Sze: However, most libraries may prefer to provide a fuller description.
These would be called an "effective description" and would include additional data
that is accurate, reflects common usage, is able to be internationalized, is
responsive to user needs, and is sufficient.

115
00:23:25.530 --> 00:23:39.720
Elisa Sze: How do we know what to capture in an effective description well RDA is
intended to be used with an "application profile". The application profile
specifies the elements that will be used for resource description.

116

116
00:23:40.890 --> 00:23:51.180
Elisa Sze: It also includes instructions around elements that can be repeated, elements that can be used to relate to entities, and which recording method to apply.

117
00:23:53.130 --> 00:24:07.110
Elisa Sze: The application profile will specify which policy statements to follow, as well as controlled vocabularies (or vocabulary encoding schemes like the list of carrier types, that is found within RDA Toolkit),

118
00:24:07.890 --> 00:24:16.620
Elisa Sze: or the application profile can also tell us how to construct our access points or the string encoding schemes that should be followed.

119
00:24:17.880 --> 00:24:34.890
Elisa Sze: You may already be familiar with the concept of application profiles, even if you have never called them as such. The PCC BIBCO Standard Record for RDA Metadata Application Profile is an example of an application profile.

120
00:24:40.650 --> 00:24:52.950
Elisa Sze: Your library may also have policies in place around fullness of records and use of local fields in a record. These types of considerations could also go into a local application profile.

121
00:24:54.630 --> 00:25:00.840
Elisa Sze: Here is a view of an application profile I have created for the purposes of this session.

122
00:25:01.770 --> 00:25:15.060
Elisa Sze: You will see that it contains a list of all the different elements that I would hope to describe in the course of describing a resource, as well as instructions around how that element is to be recorded.

123
00:25:19.890 --> 00:25:28.590
Elisa Sze: When we record the value of an element, keep in mind that some elements have a prescribed recording method, while others offer a choice.

124
00:25:29.220 --> 00:25:36.030
Elisa Sze: The application profile, or policy statement that we follow, may also prescribe one method over another.

125

00:25:36.840 --> 00:25:46.830
Elisa Sze: RDA accommodates 4 recording methods. They are: "unstructured description", which means transcription of texts or using our own words.

126
00:25:47.700 --> 00:26:02.880
Elisa Sze: The second method is "structured description", which refers to the recording of terms from a controlled vocabulary or authority file, or following a particular pattern, such as the construction of access points.

127
00:26:05.520 --> 00:26:19.680
Elisa Sze: The third recording method is "identifier". This means, recording the string of characters that uniquely identify an entity within a particular system. ISBN would be an example of an identifier.

128
00:26:20.970 --> 00:26:29.010
Elisa Sze: The fourth recording method is reporting IRI, or, the URL that has been assigned to represent a particular entity.

129
00:26:31.590 --> 00:26:42.030
Elisa Sze: For unstructured description, RDA includes guidelines on transcription. Cataloguing agencies have a choice between basic or normalized transcription.

130
00:26:42.870 --> 00:27:04.020
Elisa Sze: "Basic transcription" just means you record the data exactly as it appears on the manifestation, regardless of how the data is capitalized, punctuated, or how numerals, abbreviations, and diacritics appear. This option enables automated machine-generated description.

131
00:27:05.490 --> 00:27:24.990
Elisa Sze: Normalized transcription means that the cataloger follows guidelines around language and script, diacritics, capitalization, punctuation, acronyms, letters, symbols, and numbers. This is likely the method with which long established catalogers are most familiar.

132
00:27:26.040 --> 00:27:38.040
Elisa Sze: Unlike with AACR2 and original RDA, abbreviations are no longer prescribed as part of the official standard because abbreviations are community-dependent.

133
00:27:38.820 --> 00:27:51.090
Elisa Sze: The transcription method that a cataloging agency uses should be identified in the application profile, because it is typically not a decision that

a cataloger would make independently.

134
00:27:53.790 --> 00:28:03.180
Elisa Sze: I had mentioned early on that there are multiple ways of implementing RDA. Here are the four ways. Scenario A is linked open data.

135
00:28:03.780 --> 00:28:20.520
Elisa Sze: Scenario B is relational or object-oriented data. For example, databases, consisting of relational tables. Scenario C is bibliographic or authority data. Scenario D is flat file data.

136
00:28:21.750 --> 00:28:29.550
Elisa Sze: Scenario C would include records created for a MARC environment, and reflects what you may be most familiar with.

137
00:28:30.090 --> 00:28:39.540
Elisa Sze: In this scenario, we describe a single resource, by creating a single record that integrates elements of work, expression, manifestation, and item.

138
00:28:40.410 --> 00:28:52.500
Elisa Sze: Other associated entities are recorded separately. A record describing a resource is linked to a record describing a related entity using an access point for that related entity.

139
00:28:54.870 --> 00:29:02.250
Elisa Sze: For this last segment of the session, we will follow a quick demonstration of an RDA-compliant metadata description set.

140
00:29:02.760 --> 00:29:17.250
Elisa Sze: The example we will use is a print monograph, a novel entitled "Scarborough" by Catherine Hernandez. To start off, think about the recording source, as described in the RDA Toolkit, under the guidance page "Data provenance."

141
00:29:18.210 --> 00:29:23.370
Elisa Sze: Remember that recording instructions will be contained within individual element pages.

142
00:29:25.440 --> 00:29:35.670
Elisa Sze: Just to get a few things out of the way, remember this resource is published in a single physical form, so we can say the "mode of issuance" is a

"single unit".

143
00:29:36.210 --> 00:29:47.460
Elisa Sze: And, because the work contained in the book is a one-time work, we can say that the "extension plan" is "static plan". We will be following the RDA Implementation Scenario C.

144
00:29:51.810 --> 00:29:58.980
Elisa Sze: Here is the front cover. We can see the title of the book and the name of the author.

145
00:29:59.850 --> 00:30:16.260
Elisa Sze: But we are not necessarily going to record the data exactly as it appears on the cover, because in the "Data provenance" Guidance page, we're told to prefer the title page over the cover as our source of information.

146
00:30:17.580 --> 00:30:20.370
Elisa Sze: So, you can see that instruction from here.

147
00:30:24.630 --> 00:30:40.020
Elisa Sze: So, we're going to go back to our resource and take a look at the title page. Here's the title page spread across two pages. Note the title proper, the statement of responsibility, and the publication statement.

148
00:30:43.050 --> 00:31:02.070
Elisa Sze: Here is the verso of the title page. You can make a mental note of the copyright statement, perhaps additional details about the publisher, as well as general notes, such as this note "This is a work of fiction." There's also a cataloging-in-publication record at the bottom.

149
00:31:05.850 --> 00:31:20.430
Elisa Sze: Then we flip to the last numbered page of the book, and we can see from the right side that the last numbered page is 258. We also have a bit of information about the author and a portrait of the author.

150
00:31:22.920 --> 00:31:35.880
Elisa Sze: On the back cover we see the ISBN of the book, a summary of the book, and (if we were to take a ruler to measure the height of the book) we can see that the height is 21 cm.

151
00:31:39.540 --> 00:31:52.110

Elisa Sze: Before you record any data, you need to know what you are going to catalog. We can say that this resource as a piece of Canadian literature, so we will be looking to describe an element of work.

152
00:31:53.340 --> 00:32:01.650
Elisa Sze: This resource is communicated through written text in the English language, so we will be looking to describe an element of expression.

153
00:32:02.850 --> 00:32:09.150
Elisa Sze: And finally, this is a published print book that contains a textual work written in English.

154
00:32:09.900 --> 00:32:25.830
Elisa Sze: So, because this is a print book, we will be describing the resource as a manifestation but include relevant aspects of work, expression, and agent in order to meet a variety of potential user search and discovery needs.

155
00:32:28.500 --> 00:32:45.660
Elisa Sze: Are the tells us that the minimum description requirements for a manifestation should include at least: an appellation of manifestation, which could be title of manifestation, access point for a manifestation, or the identifier for the manifestation.

156
00:32:46.710 --> 00:32:56.130
Elisa Sze: It also tells us that we need to include at least one of the following: an expression manifested or work manifested element.

157
00:33:00.150 --> 00:33:19.530
Elisa Sze: To enable a breadth of user tasks to be performed, we have developed an application profile that goes beyond the minimum required. The application profile tells us to apply normalized transcription rules to describe the resource using elements associated with a mix of entities.

158
00:33:20.820 --> 00:33:31.260
Elisa Sze: Our application profile tells us to follow controlled vocabulary provided within RDA and to consult LC-PCC policy statements for additional guidance.

159
00:33:31.950 --> 00:33:42.000
Elisa Sze: And we're going to be following RDA Implementation Scenario C. So, again, this is what our application profile is going to look like.

160
00:33:42.510 --> 00:33:59.910
Elisa Sze: Columns A to F tell us which elements we want to record values for, as well as instructions around how that element is going to be recorded. Column G contains the values that we record for those elements that have been selected.

161
00:34:04.590 --> 00:34:16.200
Elisa Sze: In our application profile, we will see a mix of elements pertaining to manifestation as well as work elements and expression elements.

162
00:34:19.860 --> 00:34:36.810
Elisa Sze: With respect to our specific resource certain elements will not apply, because we do not have data about them, those elements that we will omit are: edition statement, color content, title of series, and numbering within sequence.

163
00:34:39.960 --> 00:34:50.940
Elisa Sze: So switching over to our application profile, at this point, Columns A to F, are the ones that are already given to us in our application profile.

164
00:34:51.720 --> 00:35:13.860
Elisa Sze: In order to have recorded the values that you see in Column G, I looked up each of these elements for the instructions provided by RDA, and then I filled in the data, according to what I saw on the resource. So, for example, the extension plan element... In RDA Toolkit--

165
00:35:15.900 --> 00:35:27.720
Elisa Sze: --extension plan is a work element, so I could look up the element instructions by starting from the Work entity page, and scrolling down to the bottom.

166
00:35:30.000 --> 00:35:30.810
Elisa Sze: Looking up...

167
00:35:33.450 --> 00:35:35.190
Elisa Sze: Extension plan.

168
00:35:40.230 --> 00:35:50.460
Elisa Sze: And then I would read through the instructions here. In my application profile, I am instructed to record this element using structured description.

169
00:35:51.150 --> 00:36:03.330

Elisa Sze: So under "Recording a structured description," I can see this option
here: "Record an appropriate term from the RDA Extension Plans vocabulary and
coding scheme."

170
00:36:03.900 --> 00:36:17.280
Elisa Sze: So, in essence, this is the controlled vocabulary that I can choose
from. I will choose the term "static plan", because it best describes what I have
with my resource.

171
00:36:18.090 --> 00:36:28.770
Elisa Sze: So here is "static plan" recorded. I can do the same with the next
element, mode of issuance. Because mode of issuance is associated with
manifestation,

172
00:36:29.190 --> 00:36:49.860
Elisa Sze: I could navigate to the Manifestation entity page, and look for the
mode of issuance element. However, I can also use the general search box located
at the top right side of RDA Toolkit. So if I type in the name of the element
"mode of issuance" and search...

173
00:36:51.750 --> 00:36:55.410
Elisa Sze: I can filter my search results by "elements only".

174
00:36:56.700 --> 00:37:01.110
Elisa Sze: And here is the element page link for "mode of issuance".

175
00:37:03.090 --> 00:37:14.220
Elisa Sze: Now that I am in the element page I should read the definition and
scope, check the breadcrumb trail at the top, just to make sure I am still
thinking about the correct entity.

176
00:37:15.420 --> 00:37:22.710
Elisa Sze: Here is my element reference card. It tells me, yes, this element is
associated with the manifestation entity.

177
00:37:25.170 --> 00:37:34.020
Elisa Sze: I can also check to see if there are specific MARC21 tags that can be
mapped to this element... and I can see that there are some.

178
00:37:35.700 --> 00:37:47.160
Elisa Sze: Here are the recording related instructions. So going back to my

application profile, I can see that for mode of issuance, I need to follow structured description.

179
00:37:48.450 --> 00:38:02.850
Elisa Sze: Recording method... so structured description. Here, in the first option, it tells me to record a term from the controlled vocabulary or the vocabulary and coding scheme for this element.

180
00:38:03.420 --> 00:38:15.990
Elisa Sze: So I have a choice of two terms: either "multiple unit" or "single unit". Because this book is only issued as a single monograph, I can say that single unit is the most appropriate term.

181
00:38:17.220 --> 00:38:30.420
Elisa Sze: I then methodically work through the rest of the elements that are listed in my application profile. So, for example, "Title proper"--I can look up "title proper" in the RDA Toolkit...

182
00:38:33.810 --> 00:38:36.300
Elisa Sze: Here's the element page for "title proper".

183
00:38:38.340 --> 00:38:54.930
Elisa Sze: Again, read through "definition and scope". It tells me title proper is a nomen--that is, the title of manifestation selected for preference in a specific application or context. An alternative title is treated as part of the title proper.

184
00:38:56.100 --> 00:39:01.560
Elisa Sze: So here is the confirmation of the domain of this element.

185
00:39:02.790 --> 00:39:06.120
Elisa Sze: And I can see the associated MARC21

186
00:39:07.380 --> 00:39:07.950
Elisa Sze: subfield.

187
00:39:10.200 --> 00:39:13.620
Elisa Sze: And I read through these instructions around pre recording.

188
00:39:14.730 --> 00:39:25.800

Elisa Sze: And my application profile tells me to follow the LC-PCC policy
statement, if it is available. So, I can see that there is a policy statement
here.

189
00:39:27.330 --> 00:39:33.510
Elisa Sze: And if I scroll down here are the instructions for recording my
unstructured description for the title proper.

190
00:39:35.520 --> 00:39:42.450
Elisa Sze: It might tell you that you basically record your title proper according
to instructions around title of manifestation.

191
00:39:43.470 --> 00:39:50.340
Elisa Sze: So if you wanted to click on that... Here's more instructions
specifically about title of manifestation.

192
00:39:53.340 --> 00:39:56.550
Elisa Sze: And then you would look for the condition and option that applies.

193
00:39:57.600 --> 00:40:04.620
Elisa Sze: So, looking at my resource, there is only one clear title proper, and
that is Scarborough.

194
00:40:05.820 --> 00:40:21.060
Elisa Sze: You might have noted that, on the front cover there were the words "a
novel" and I have made the decision to record that as a "note on manifestation".
So, you can look up what "note on manifestation" means in the RDA Toolkit as well.

195
00:40:22.470 --> 00:40:36.660
Elisa Sze: So after I follow through each of these elements, and record the values
based on what I saw in my analysis of the resource, you might be able to fill out
all of these values here.

196
00:40:39.210 --> 00:40:43.830
Elisa Sze: And these are the element-by-elements values.

197
00:40:45.930 --> 00:40:54.360
Elisa Sze: You might be thinking, "Well, I'm cataloging within a MARC environment.
So how do I transform my element values into MARC data?"

198

00:40:55.230 --> 00:41:13.050
Elisa Sze: Remember that RDA is a content standard. RDA does not dictate which encoding scheme to use, so any library that catalogues according to RDA can implement their data according to any of the 4 implementation scenarios I described before we launched into our demo.

199
00:41:14.340 --> 00:41:28.590
Elisa Sze: Here on the slide in front of you is an example of how I might encode my data element values within a MARC bibliographic record. MARC tags and subfield codes are color-coded in orange.

200
00:41:29.910 --> 00:41:41.760
Elisa Sze: As you explore the RDA Toolkit more, you will notice that certain element reference cards within the RDA Toolkit also provide you with MARC tag mappings as shown here.

201
00:41:45.090 --> 00:41:50.070
Elisa Sze: You can also search for specific MARC tags by using the search box up here.

202
00:41:57.120 --> 00:42:08.730
Elisa Sze: Thank you so much for your attention. If you want to learn more about RDA, I highly recommend exploring Chris Oliver's book "Introducing RDA: A Guide to the Basics after 3R."

203
00:42:09.600 --> 00:42:27.600
Elisa Sze: I also recommend taking a look at the RDA Toolkit YouTube channel, specifically it's the "RDA Concepts" playlist and the webinars, "RDA Application Profiles" and "Entity Boundaries." Please also stick around for Thomas's session on "Aggregates and Diachronic Works in RDA."

204
00:42:28.860 --> 00:42:31.230
Elisa Sze: I welcome your questions and comments.