



# THE MODELING OF SERIALS IN IFLA LRM AND RDA

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RDA TOOLKIT REDESIGN UPDATE AND PREVIEW

(PRECONFERENCE : ALA MIDWINTER MEETING : 9 FEBRUARY 2018)

WARNING



- I will also cover to varying degrees:
  - Diachronic works
  - Aggregating works
  - Continuing works
  - Integrating works

# RABBIT HOLES



# OUTLINE

- Background
- Modeling of aggregates in IFLA LRM
- Diachronic works
- RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization
- Modeling of serials in IFLA LRM
- RDA Toolkit redesign and restructuring (3R)



BACKGROUND

# WHY?

- Conceptual Models Underlying RDA
- RDA 0.2.1 “A key element in the design of RDA is its alignment with the conceptual models for bibliographic and authority data developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)”



# FRBR AND FRIENDS

- Entity-relationship formalism
  - FRBR (1998)
  - FRAD (2009)
  - FRSAD (2010)
- Object-oriented formalism
  - CIDOC CRM (1999, version 6.2: 2015)
  - FRBR<sub>OO</sub> (2010, version 2.4: 2015)
  - PRESS<sub>OO</sub> (2013, version 1.3: 2016)



# IFLA LIBRARY REFERENCE MODEL (LRM)

- World-wide review (2016)
- Published as an IFLA standard (2017)
- Consolidates FRBR, FRAD, and FRSAD (conceptual models underlying RDA)
- Ergo... conceptual model underlying RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R)



# THE GREAT DIVIDE: CHANGE OVER TIME

- Static works: content is not expected to change over time
- Diachronic works: content is expected to change over time

# RDA ONIX FRAMEWORK FOR RESOURCE CATEGORIZATION (2006)

- RDA (2010)
  - Base content categories (character, sensory mode, image dimensionality, image movement)
    - RDA Content type
  - Base carrier categories (storage medium format, housing format, intermediation tool)
    - RDA Media type
    - RDA Carrier type

# NEW ROF ATTRIBUTES (3R PROJECT)

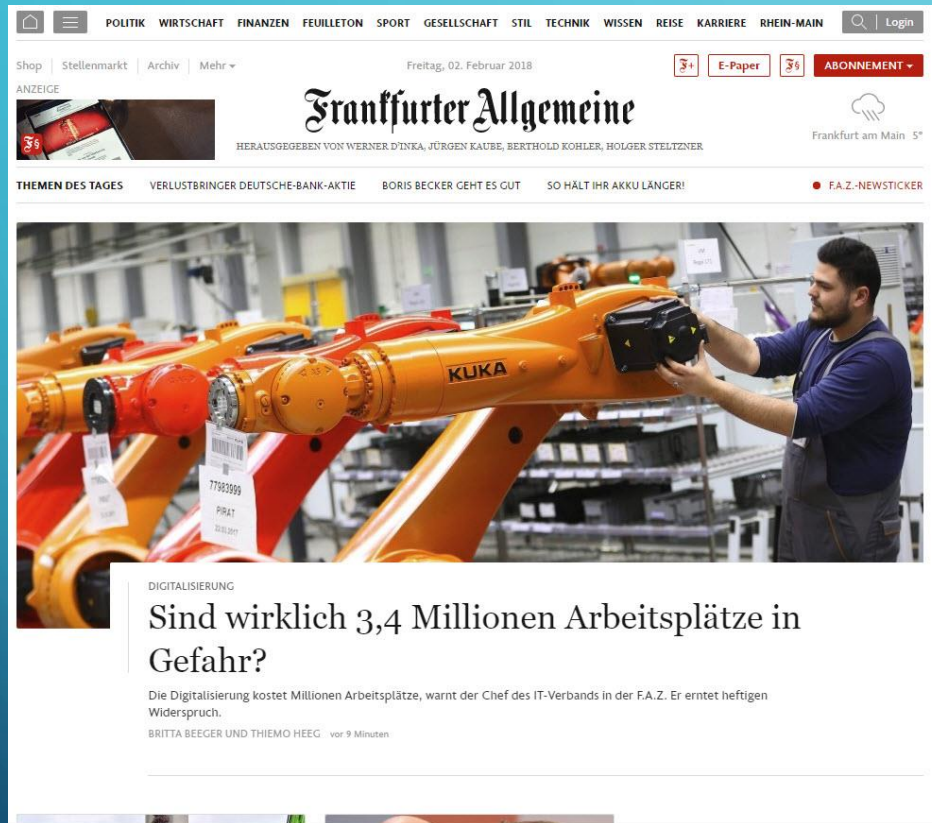
- Base extension categories
  - Extension mode (succession / integration)
  - Extension termination (indeterminate / determinate)
  - Extension requirement (essential / inessential)

# SERIAL (SUCCESSIVE INDETERMINATE)



- Extension mode
  - SUCCESSION
- Extension termination
  - INDETERMINATE
- Extension requirement:
  - INESSENTIAL

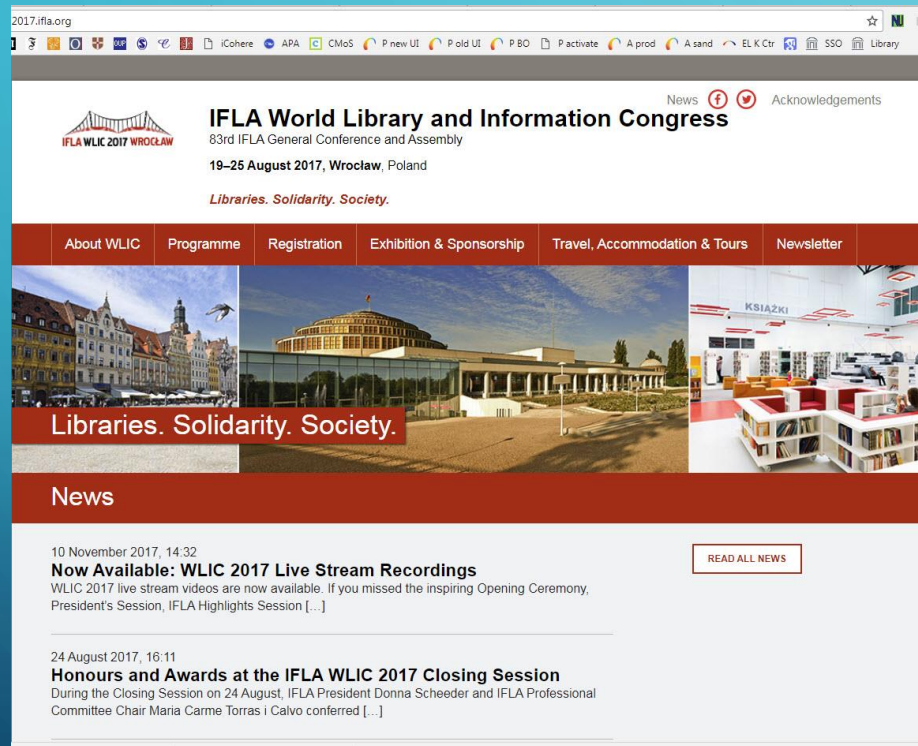
# CONTINUING INTEGRATING WORK (INTEGRATING INDETERMINATE)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper. The main headline reads: "DIGITALISIERUNG Sind wirklich 3,4 Millionen Arbeitsplätze in Gefahr?". Below the headline, a sub-headline states: "Die Digitalisierung kostet Millionen Arbeitsplätze, warnt der Chef des IT-Verbands in der FA.Z. Er erntet heftigen Widerspruch." The author is listed as "BRITTA BEEGER UND THIEMO HEEG" and the article is dated "vor 9 Minuten". The image above the headline shows a worker in a blue shirt and grey overalls working on a yellow KUKA industrial robot arm in a factory setting.

- Extension mode
  - REPLACEMENT
- Extension termination
  - INDETERMINATE
- Extension requirement:
  - INESSENTIAL

# LIMITED DURATION INTEGRATING WORK (INTEGRATING DETERMINATE)



- Extension mode
  - REPLACEMENT
- Extension termination
  - DETERMINATE
- Extension requirement:
  - INESSENTIAL

# LIMITED DURATION SERIAL (SUCCESSIVE DETERMINATE)

Twelfth Census of the United States.

**CENSUS BULLETIN.**

No. 18. WASHINGTON, D. C. November 28, 1900.

POPULATION OF IDAHO BY COUNTIES AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

This bulletin, prepared under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM G. HUNT, chief statistician for population, gives the aggregate population of Idaho by counties and minor civil divisions, according to the official count of the returns of the Twelfth Census, taken as of June 1, 1900.

Idaho was organized as a territory March 3, 1863, and admitted as a state July 3, 1890. Table 1 shows the population of Idaho at each census from 1870 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each decade.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF IDAHO: 1870 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1900	161,772	77,887	51.7
1890	84,885	51,775	108.7
1880	32,610	17,611	117.4
1870	14,999		

The population of the state in 1900 is 161,772 as compared with a population in 1890 of 84,885. This shows an increase during the decade of 77,887, or 91.7 per cent. A part of this increase is due to the fact that there were 4,084 Indians and 90 other persons, or a total of 4,168 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in Idaho, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the state at that census. The population of Idaho in 1870 was 14,999, and in 1880, 32,610, showing an increase from 1870 to 1880 of 17,611, or 117.4 per cent. During the next ten years its population was increased by 51,775, or 158.7 per cent, giving a total population in 1890, as stated in the report for that census, of 84,885.

The population of Idaho in 1900 is more than ten times as large as the population given for 1870, the first census taken after its organization as a territory in 1863.

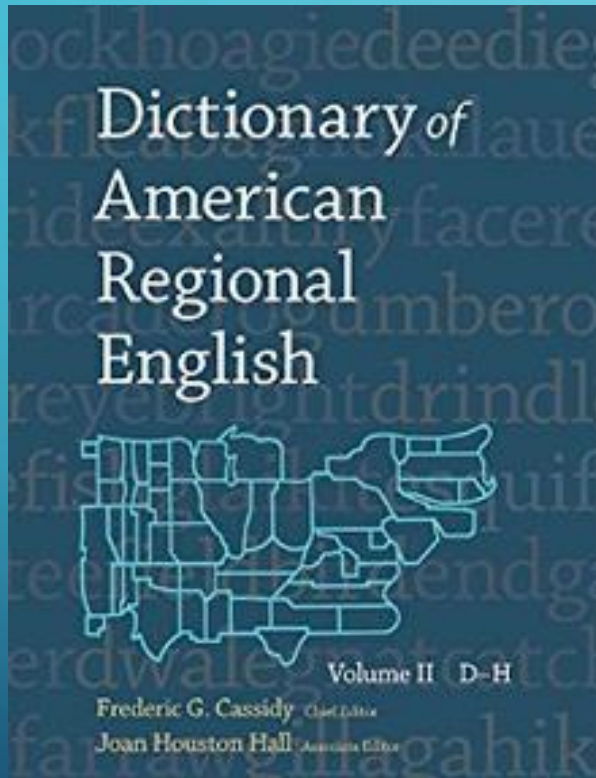
The total land surface of Idaho is, approximately, 84,900 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1880 and 1900 being as follows: 1880, 1.0; 1900, 1.9.

(CP 25M)

- Extension mode
  - SUCCESSION
- Extension termination
  - DETERMINATE
- Extension requirement:
  - INESSENTIAL

# UMM...

## (SUCCESSIVE DETERMINATE)



- Extension mode
  - SUCCESSION
- Extension termination
  - DETERMINATE
- Extension requirement:
  - ESSENTIAL



# PRE-CATALOGING DECISIONS

## CURRENT

(Manifestation mode of issuance)

- Single unit
- Multipart monograph (simultaneous or successive)
- Serial
- Integrating resource

## 3R PROJECT (Work)

- Static work (single or aggregating)
- Diachronic work (single or aggregating)
  - Continuing work (indeterminate)
    - Serial work (successive indeterminate)
    - Integrating continuing work
  - Determinate
    - Successive (single or aggregating)
    - Integrating

# SPLIT

- Work elements

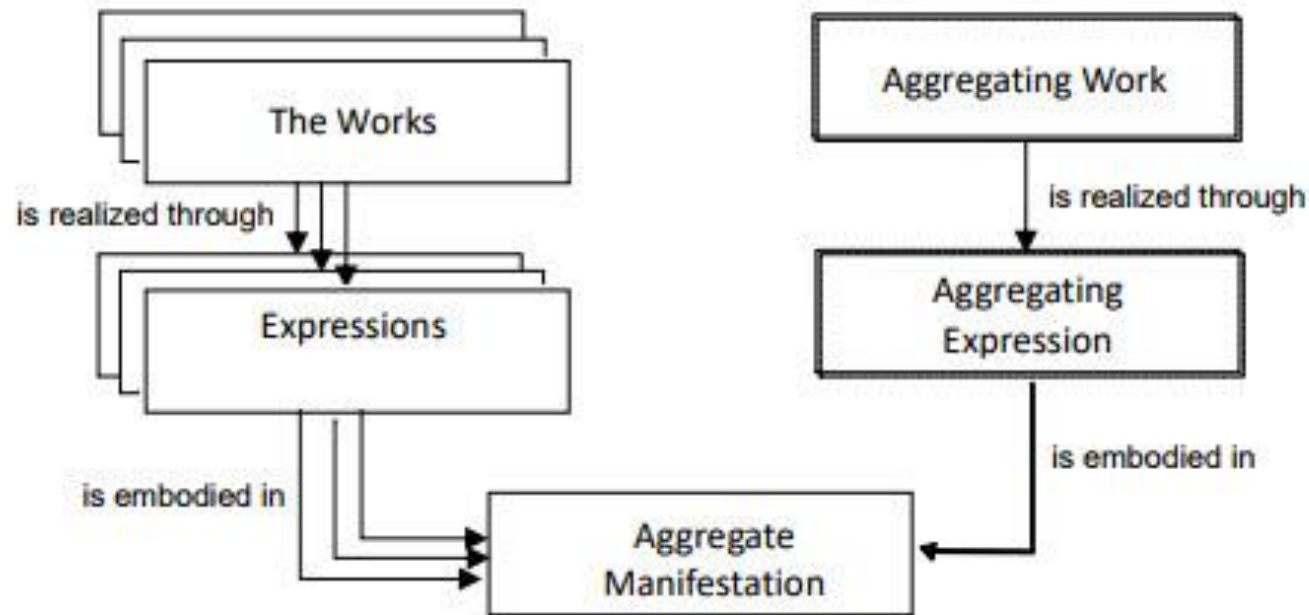
- Extension expectation:
  - Extension mode
  - Extension termination
  - Extension requirement

- Manifestation element

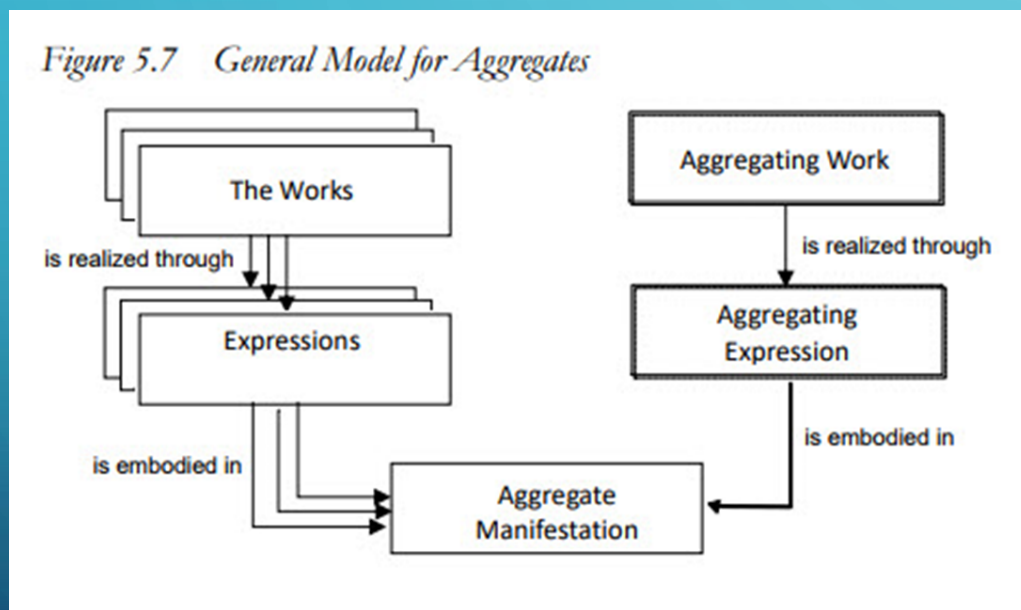
- Mode of issuance
  - Redefined as number of units or carriers

# MODELING OF AGGREGATES IN IFLA LRM

*Figure 5.7 General Model for Aggregates*



# THREE KINDS OF AGGREGATE



- Aggregate collection of expressions (Collected poems / Philip Larkin)
- Aggregate resulting from augmentation (Ruy Blas / par Victor Hugo ; illustré de douze dessins par Foulquier & Riou)
- Aggregate of parallel expressions (Electric power statistics. Annual statistics = Statistiques de l'énergie électrique. Statistiques annuelles)


# SERIAL WORK

- A specific type of aggregating work
  - A serially-issued sequence of aggregate manifestations (issues)
  - Each issue is an aggregate of articles (though issues may occasionally consist of only one article)

# JOURNAL ISSUE (AGGREGATE COLLECTION OF EXPRESSIONS)

The screenshot shows the Nature journal website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for Home, News & Comment, Research, Careers & Jobs, Current Issue, Archive, Audio & Video, and For Authors. The current issue is identified as Volume 553, Number 7688, dated 18 January 2018. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'THIS WEEK' (Editorials, World View, Research Highlights, Seven Days), 'COMMENT' (Comment, Books and Arts, Correspondence, Obituary), 'SPECIALS' (Naturejobs Career guide: China), 'RESEARCH' (News & Views, Articles, Letters, Corrigenda, Erratum), 'NEWS IN FOCUS' (News, Features), and 'CAREERS' (Naturejobs, Futures). There is also a 'natureevents directory' section listing events like the Biopharma Innovation Cup 2018 and VIZBI 2018. An advertisement for HomeAway is visible on the right side of the page.

- Aggregating work = selection and arrangement of expressions, layout, house style, etc.
- Plan for serial informs the plan for individual issues
- Degree of involvement exists along a continuum from minimal to intense



# MODELING SERIALS IN IFLA LRM

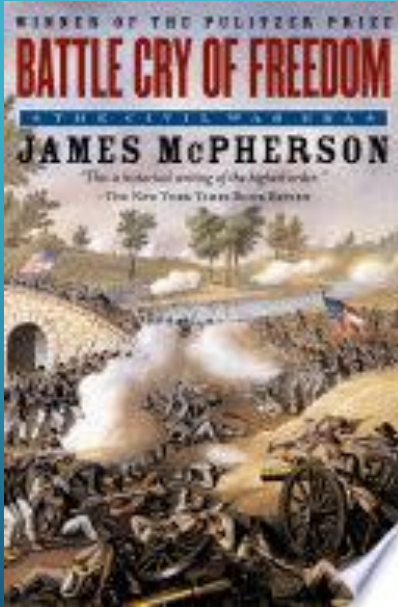
## Commonality of content (monographs)

- Ideas common to the various expressions

## Commonality of content (serials)

- Publisher's intent to convey the idea that issues are part of an identifiable whole
- Collection of editorial concepts (title, overall topic, recognizable layout, regular frequency, etc.)

# THE PLAN: OXFORD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES



- Conceived in 1950s
- Began publication in 1982 with identified titles and authors for all volumes
- Things started not to go according to plan
  - Editor dies, authors die
  - Authors go off-message
  - Volumes added



# WEM LOCK

- Because serials are issued over time (diachronically), different versions of the “same” serial may diverge or retain little content in common (local editions, language editions, formats, etc.)
- IFLA LRM treats this as the rule rather than the exception
- “It ensues that any serial work can be said to have only one expression and only one manifestation.” (IFLA LRM, 5.8 Modelling of Serials, p95)
- Note: This applies to all continuing works, including ongoing integrating works

# CONSEQUENCES OF WEM LOCK

- Translations and versions (e.g., local editions) are not expressions of a common work
- Online, print, microform, versions are not manifestations of a common expression
- Relationships among serial works are work-to-work relationships

# CLUSTERING

- IFLA LRM 5.8: “However, it remains possible to expand the IFLA LRM by defining additional entities that comprise, say,
  - The paper edition of a journal and its edition on the web
  - All linguistic editions of a journal that is published in more than one language as separate editions
  - All local editions of a journal

# RDA INSTRUCTIONS

- Determination of extension mode and termination made at beginning of cataloging process
- Specific instructions in RDA for diachronic vs. static works and aggregating vs. single works

# A DIACHRONIC STATEMENT

- General form:
  - <Value> <Dates/issues for which the value is valid>
- CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM) best practice for form of notes (13.2.2.a):
  - [introductory word(s)]: [information], [dates]”
  - Recast as Syntax Encoding Scheme? [element label]: [value], [dates/issues]

## EXAMPLES (RDAW:P10046 “HAS ISSUING BODY”)

- Issued by: [Body A], 1998-1990
- Issued by: [Body B], 1991-
- Issued by: [Body C], 1991-

## EXAMPLES (RDAM:P30168) “HAS FREQUENCY”

- Frequency: Monthly, Aug. 1976-
- Frequency: Semimonthly, June 1, 1967-July 15, 1976
- [Note: Frequency will become work property (part of plan)]

# BASIS OF DESCRIPTION (DIACHRONIC WORK)

- Preferred basis decided by the cataloging agency
- Meta-element property (metadata about the metadata)
- In this case applies to a dataset triple:
  - `<DatasetTriple>` `<sourceConsulted>` `<Manifestation>`
- Can use any of the four recording methods for the value of `<Manifestation>`:
  - Unstructured description (including transcription and ingested data)
  - Structured description (including AAPs and VAPs)
  - Identifier (e.g., ISBD, ISSN, BWV, KV)
  - IRI (actionable link to another entity description)



# ELEMENTS APPROPRIATE TO THE WORK

- Work identifiers
  - ISSN
  - Key-title
- Elements that are part of the plan for the serial (declared)
  - Extension plan
  - Frequency
  - Issuing body?
- Relationships with other continuing works
  - [serial work] accompanies / complements [serial work]
  - [serial work] is a transformation of [serial work]
  - [serial work] is inspiration for [issue work]

# ELEMENTS APPROPRIATE TO THE MANIFESTATION

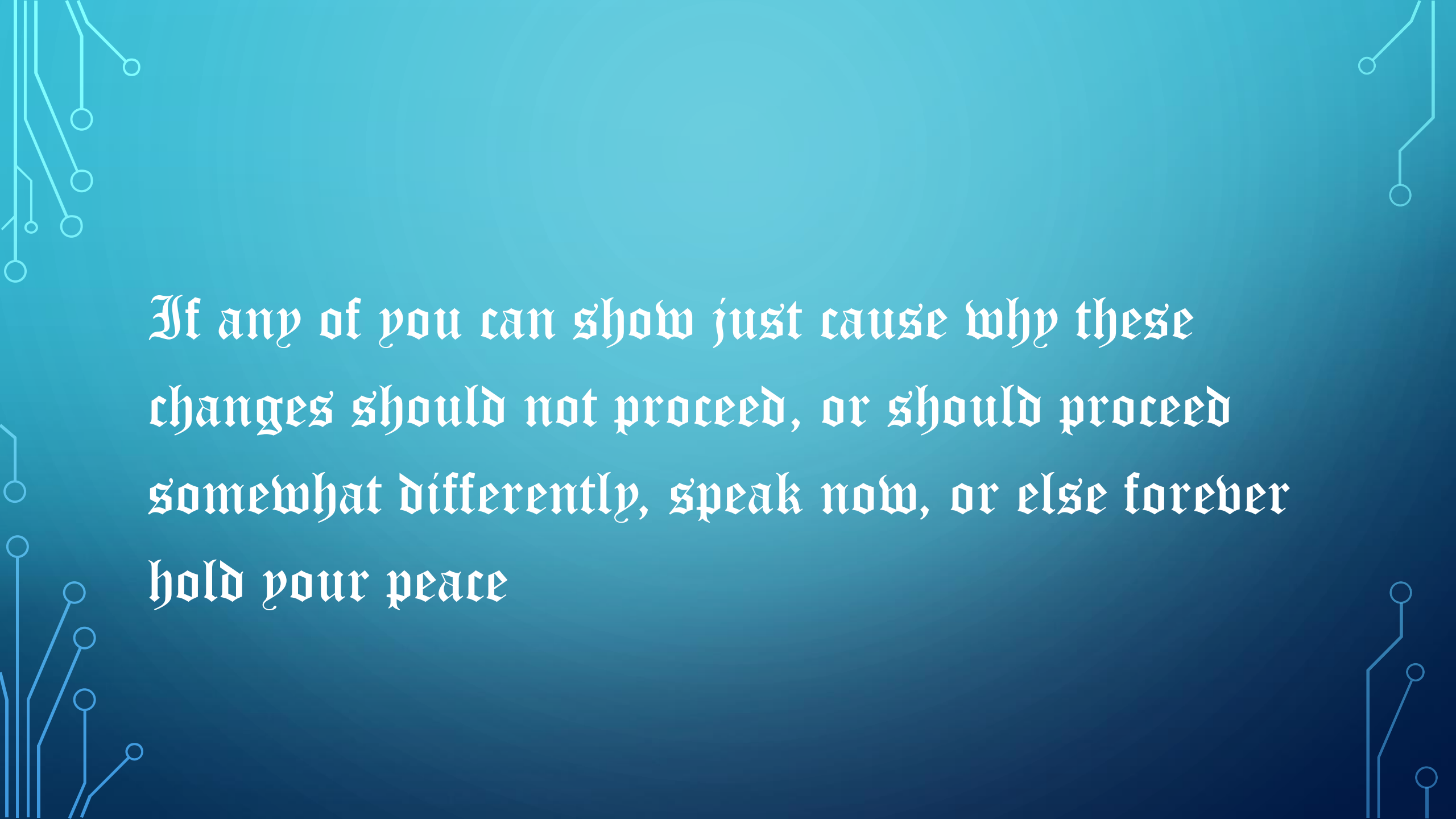
- Manifestation-to-manifestation relationships:
  - [serial] has part [issue]
  - [issue] is part of [serial]

# WHAT CAUSES A NEW SERIAL WORK?

- A significant change in the plan
  - A change in the responsible agent?
  - A change in the focus of the work?
  - A change in the frequency of the work?
  - A change in the first five words of the title (or six if the title begins with an article), for languages and scripts that divide text into words?

# POSSIBLE TERMINOLOGY

- Diachronic work
- Continuing work (ISBD / ISSN Manual: *Continuing resource*)
- Aggregating work
- Serial work (ISBD / ISSN Manual: *Serial*)
- Ongoing integrating work (ISBD / ISSN Manual: *Ongoing integrating resource*)

The image features a dark teal background with white, stylized circuit board traces in the corners. These traces consist of straight lines that turn at right angles and terminate in small circles, resembling electronic components or nodes. The traces are located in the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners, framing the central text.

*If any of you can show just cause why these changes should not proceed, or should proceed somewhat differently, speak now, or else forever hold your peace*