



DC/AC for cataloguing



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The Context

- The Danish Bibliographic Centre (DBC) produces
 - The National Bibliography in Denmark
 - A series of services for the Danish libraries
- Since 1998 we have registered static (booklike) net publications for the national bibliography
- Here I will concentrate on the dynamic / ongoing publications

Terminology

- The static publications will have a tendency to disappear – or at least to be less important – in connection with web publishing (easy updating)
- Many of the web publications are not periodicals, but integrating works (like loose-leafs, web sites, and databases)
- We think that these integrating resources have very much in common with monographs
 - Eg. An encyclopedia on the web with rare updates i separate volumes – a monograph?
 - Same encyclopedia with continuing updates – not monographic?

A Working Group

- A national working group is set up to suggest the most appropriate way of handling valuable web publications (in the the library context)
- Participants are
 - The Danish Library Authority
 - The legal deposit libraries
 - Public libraries
 - The Danish Bibliographic Centre

3 Scenarios

- Choice between
 - Legal deposit automation model
 - Decentralized registration by publishers or others
 - Central registration
- Likely choice: a mixed model, combining the 3 models, and with the possibility of flexible adjustment according to new technical possibilities

While We Are Waiting ...

- We hope that some valuable dynamic web publications will be part of the national bibliography
- In the meantime DBC – in connection with projects – makes simple registrations of selections of dynamic web publications (eg. databases, homepages)
- We call the selections "subject packages"
- Eg. reference publications, EU, children, legal stuff, political parties and organisations



Reason for Use of DC

- DC is suitable for producing simple but well functioning records in an experimental way – to some extent free of the demands of cataloguing rules and the MARC format
- It is used of a very skilled staff, having rules “in the back of their head”, but in connections with DC it is all right to experiment without “breaking the rules”

DC/AC is used for registration

- DC with some schemes / qualifiers:
 - Title
 - Creator
 - Subject
 - DBCs controlled vocabulary
 - DK5 (the Danish Classification System)
 - Description
 - note
 - version
 - Publisher
 - Date
 - Date issued
 - Type
 - Type Vocabulary (collection, dataset ...)
 - Format
 - Extent
 - Identifier
 - (URI, ISBN, ISSN ...)
 - Language
 - Relation
 - Rights (to be used for access or prices)

Continued ...

DC/AC continued

AC (Admin Components) (data concerning handling of records):

- Identifier (Library number)
- Scope
 - Område (Catalogue Code)
- Activity
 - Name
 - Type of Activity
 - Date of Activity
- AC URL:
 - <http://www.bs.dk/standards/AdministrativeComponents.htm>

DC/AC → MARC (DanMARC2)

- The DC records are converted to simple MARC-records and published in our OPAC library.dk
- We use name authorities and subject authorities
- Have a discussion of "mixed formats"
 - Of course we exchange records in one format, but we work in a mixed environment, using the best of MARC and DC
- Intend to develop our use of DC further
- I am very interested in the use of authority records in connection with DC

Technical Help

- A variant of UKOLN's DC-Dot
- We have developed software to statistical surveillance of the web, with automatic sorting out of publications with status codes as listed in <http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2616.html>
- In this way we eliminated approx. 80% of the web pages of the domain.dk. The pages were without any real content!
- Only 2% of the web sites had content, relevant to libraries. So the quantities are not so huge!



Thank you for your time