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 in separate volumes – a monograph?
  - Same encyclopedia with continuing updates – not monographic?
A national working group is set up to suggest the most appropriate way of handling valuable web publications (in 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 og 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](http://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