Useful links

Authority control: a basic glossary of terms
http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/ac/def.html

A basic glossary of terms on authority control compiled from various sources

AUTOCAT
http://www.cwu.edu/~dcc/Autocat/subscribe.html

AUTOCAT is a semi-moderated international electronic discussion list. It serves as an electronic forum for the discussion of all questions relating to cataloguing and authority control in libraries.

Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata: Final Report of the PREMIS
(PREservation Metadata: Implementation Strategies) Working Group
http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/pmwg/premis-final.pdf

This publication includes the PREMIS Working Group Final Report, the Data Dictionary, and Examples. The report and the PREMIS Data Dictionary version 1.0 are the culmination of nearly two years of effort by PREMIS members.

This Data Dictionary defines and describes an implementable set of core preservation metadata with broad applicability to digital preservation repositories. This report is intended to put the Data Dictionary into context, explain the underlying assumptions and data model, and provide additional information about the meaning and use of semantic units defined in the Data Dictionary.

Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
http://www.oclc.org/dewey/

The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system, devised by library pioneer Melvil Dewey in the 1870s and owned by OCLC since 1988, provides a dynamic structure for the organization of library collections. Now in its 22nd edition, and available in print and Web versions, the DDC is the world's most widely used library classification system.

The DDC provides a logical system for organizing every item in your library's unique collection, offer library users familiarity and consistency of a time-honoured classification system used in 200,000 libraries worldwide.

The DDC provides meaningful notation in universally recognized Arabic numerals, well-defined categories and hierarchies, and a rich network of relationships among topics.

Digital Libraries: Metadata Resources
http://www.ifla.org/II/metadata.htm
General resources and indices.

Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1: Reference Description
http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/

The Dublin Core metadata element set is a standard for cross-domain information resource description. It provides a simple and standardised set of conventions for describing things online in ways that make them easier to find. Dublin Core is widely used to describe digital materials such as video, sound, image, text, and composite media like web pages. Implementations of Dublin Core typically make use of XML and are Resource Description Framework based. Dublin Core is defined by ISO in 2003 ISO Standard 15836, and NISO Standard Z39.85-2007

The more comprehensive document "DCMI Metadata Terms" (http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/) includes the latest and authoritative term declarations for the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1.

DCMI Metadata Terms
http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/

This document is an up-to-date, authoritative specification of all metadata terms maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative - elements, element refinements, encoding schemes, and vocabulary terms (the DCMI Type Vocabulary).

DCMI Type Vocabulary
http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/

The DCMI Type Vocabulary provides a general, cross-domain list of approved terms that may be used as values for the Resource Type element to identify the genre of a resource. The terms documented here are also included in the more comprehensive document "DCMI Metadata Terms" at http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/.

Fiction Listserv
http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/gsafdlst.html

An unmoderated discussion list for those interested in providing subject access to individual works of fiction in library databases and catalogue Discussion focuses on theoretical and practical problems in assigning topical, character, setting and genre headings to individual works of fiction, drama, etc. Only subscribers may post directly to the list.

The final recommendations of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (1999 : Copenhagen)
http://www.ifla.org.sg/VI/3/icnbs/fina.htm

Recommendations concerning to specific topics of national bibliographic services, e.g., legal deposit, coverage and presentation of national bibliographies and international standards used.

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records

http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf

Conceptual model serves as the basis for relating specific attributes and relationships (reflected in the record as discrete data elements) to the various tasks that users perform when consulting bibliographic records. The model is now being updated http://www.ifla.org/ VII/s13/wgfrbr/expression-invitation.htm

Functional Requirements for Authority Records (Draft)
http://www.ifla.org/VII/d4/franar-conceptual-model-2ndreview.pdf

Conceptual model serves as the basis for relating specific attributes and relationships (reflected in the record as discrete data elements) to the various tasks that users perform when consulting authority records.

IFLA. Classification and Indexing Section
http://www.ifla.org/VII/s29/

IFLA. Bibliography Section
http://www.ifla.org/VII/s12/index.htm

This IFLA section is primarily concerned with the content, arrangement, production, dissemination and preservation of bibliographic information, especially (but not exclusively) where these pertain to national bibliographic services. It is also concerned with the

promotion of the importance of the discipline of bibliography to library professionals in all types of library (not just national libraries), to publishers, distributors and retailers and also to end-users. Whilst taking full account of technological possibilities, the Section is aware that such developments are not yet available in some areas of the world, and it will ensure that its solutions are not necessarily dependent on particular technologies.

The Section is closely associated, where appropriate, not only with the other sections within the Division of Bibliographic Control and with the UBCIM Programme, but also with the Sections on Information Technology and of National Libraries.

IFLA. Cataloguing Section
http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/index.htm

The Cataloguing Section analyzes the functions of cataloguing activities for all types of material and media, including both bibliographic and authority information, for the benefit of all users.

The Section proposes and develops cataloguing rules, guidelines and standards for bibliographic information taking into account the developing electronic and networked environment in order to promote universal access to and exchange of bibliographic and authority information.

IFLA. Division of Bibliographic Control
http://www.ifla.org/VII/d4/dbc.htm

The Division is one of those established for types of library activities and in particular activities involving the organization of collections and information through the creation and exchange of bibliographic data. It brings together professional groups dealing with cataloguing, classification, bibliography, and knowledge management.

IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS)
http://www.ifla.org/VI/7/icabs.htm

The National Library of Australia, the Library of Congress, The British Library, the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, and the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek have agreed to participate in a joint alliance together with the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, IFLA and CDNL to assure ongoing coordination, communication and support for key activities in the areas of bibliographic and resource control for all types of resources and related format and protocol standards. This new alliance is known as "IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS)." The focus of the alliance is strategic and offers a practical way to improve international coordination and to steer developments in these key areas. The alliance aims to maintain, promote, and harmonize existing standards and concepts related to bibliographic and resource control, to develop strategies for bibliographic and resource control, and to advance understanding of issues related to long-term archiving of electronic resources, including the promotion of new and recommended conventions for such archiving.

ICADS was established in August 2008 as a successor to ICABS which was established as a national libraries initiative in 2003. The ICABS work plan supported a number of goals relating to the development and use of bibliographic standards, resource access and managing electronic resources. Since 2003 it has become increasingly clear that a major challenge for most national libraries is managing digital resources. In response to this development, IFLA and CDNL wanted to see a stronger focus by ICABS on digital library issues. Consequently, a new framework was developed by the ICABS Advisory Board to provide a more comprehensive view of the wide range of issues related to digital library management and within which to represent relevant innovative projects and initiatives. The new framework was renamed ICADS to reflect the increased concentration on digital library development and management.

ISBDs
http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/pubs/cat-isbd.htm

The ISBDs (International Standard Bibliographic Description) specify the requirements for the description and identification of items, assigns an order to the elements of the description, and specifies a system of punctuation for the description.

Library of Congress Classification Outline
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcco/lccowp.html

The list contains the letters and titles of the main classes of the Library of Congress Classification.

Clicking on any class to view an outline of its subclasses. The complete text of the classification schedules in printed volumes may be purchased from the Cataloguing Distribution Service. Online access to the complete text of the schedules is available in Classification Web, a subscription product that may also be purchased from the Cataloguing Distribution Service.

MADS - XML Format for Authorities Data
http://www.loc.gov/standards/mads/

The Library of Congress' Network Development and MARC Standards Office, with interested experts, has developed the Metadata Authority Description Schema (MADS), an XML schema for an authority element set that may be used to provide metadata about agents (people, organizations), events, and terms (topics, geographic, genres, etc.). MADS was created to serve as a companion to the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS). As such, MADS has a relationship to the MARC 21 Authority format, as MODS has to MARC 21 Bibliographic – both carry selected data from MARC 21. MADS is expressed using the XML schema language (http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema) of the World Wide Web Consortium (http://www.w3.org/) The standard will be developed and maintained by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (http://www.loc.gov/marc/ ndmso.html) of the Library of Congress with input from users.

METS- XML Format
http://www.loc.gov/standards/mads/

The *Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard* schema is a standard for encoding descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata regarding objects within a digital library, expressed using the XML schema language of the World Wide Web Consortium. The standard is maintained in the *Network Development and MARC Standards Office* of the *Library of Congress* and is being developed as an initiative of the *Digital Library Federation.*

MARC21
http://www.loc.gov/marc/

Standard for the representation and exchange data in machine-readable form. The structure of MARC records is an implementation of national and international standards, e.g., Information Interchange Format (ANSI Z39.2) and Format for Information Exchange (ISO 2709). The MARC 21 formats are prepared by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, in cooperation with Standards, Intellectual Management Office, Library and Archives Canada and the National Bibliographic Service, British Library. Changes to the MARC 21 formats are based upon proposals considered by the ALA ALCTS/LITA/RUSA Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI - http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/mgrps/divgroups/marbi/ marbi.cfm), the Canadian Committee on MARC (CCM) and by the Book Industry Communications/Biblio graphic Standards Technical Subgroup (BIC/BSTS).

MIME Media Types
http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/

Specification of Content Types and Subtypes. MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) refers to an official Internet standard that specifies how messages must be formatted so that they can be exchanged between different email systems.

In Dublin Core, "Format" Term may be used to determine the software, hardware or other equipment needed to display or operate the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the list of MIME Media types defining computer media formats).

RFC2045 (http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc2045.txt), RFC2046 (http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc2046.txt) specifies that Content Types, Content Subtypes, Character Sets, Access Types, and conversion values for MIME mail will be assigned and listed by the IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority).

Procedures for registering MIME Types can be found in RFC4288 (http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc4288.txt) and RFC4289 (http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc4289.txt).

MODS - Metadata Object Description Schema
http://www.loc.gov/standards/mods/

The Library of Congress' Network Development and MARC Standards Office, with interested experts, has developed a schema for a bibliographic element set that may be used for a variety of purposes, and particularly for library applications. As an XML schema, the "Metadata Object Description Schema" (MODS) is intended to be able to carry selected data from existing MARC 21 records as well as to enable the creation of original resource description records. It includes a subset of MARC fields and uses language-based tags rather than numeric ones, in some cases regrouping elements from the MARC 21 bibliographic format. MODS is expressed using the XML schema language (http://www.w3.org/xml/shema) of the World Wide Web Consortium (http://www.w3.org). The standard is maintained by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (http://www.loc.gov/marc/ndmso.html) of the Library of Congress with input from users.

OAI-PMH
http://www.openarchives.org/pmh/

OAI-PMH (Open Archive Initiative – Protocol for Metadata Harvesting) is a protocol specification that enhances the description of resources (digital but also non digital) on the web. It does allow exchange and diffusion of metadata but not of digital object.

PADI – Preservation metadata
http://www.nla.gov.au/padi/topics/32.html

Research Overview of work done in preservation metadata in the library community (dated Feb 2003).

Essential to ensuring long-term accessibility is the development of structured ways to describe and record information needed to manage the preservation of digital resources. This is commonly called preservation metadata.

Preservation metadata is intended to store technical details on the format, structure and use of the digital content, the history of all actions performed on the resource including changes and decisions, the authenticity information such as technical features or custody history, and the responsibilities and rights information applicable to preservation actions.

Resource description and access (RDA)
http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rda.html

RDA (Resource Description and Access) is the successor to the AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition). The Joint Steering Committee in the body responsible for

developing RDA. RDA evolved out of a desire to modernize AACR2 for the digital world of the 21st century, reorganize the rules for more consistency, make the rules more international, and appeal to other metadata communities outside the library world in order to facilitate better exchange of data with providers and users of information resources in all formats. RDA is designed to be a Web-based tool, but there will be also a print version. Publication is expected in the third quarter of 2009.

Resource Description and Classification
http://xml.coverpages.org/classification.html

A collection of references on matters of Subject Classification, Taxonomies, Ontologies, Indexing, Metadata, Metadata Registries, Controlled Vocabularies, Terminology, Thesauri, Business Semantics

A collection of references and survey based upon links and cribbings from various resources on the Internet. An unfinished and non-authoritative reference document. The references cited in this document are only incidentally related to XML; the survey was conducted in connection with work on the OASIS Registry and Repository Technical Committee (Fall 1999/Spring 2000).

The role of classification schemes in Internet resource description and discovery
http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/desire/classification/

Classification schemes have a role in aiding information retrieval in a network environment, especially for providing browsing structures for subject-based information gateways on the Internet. Advantages of using classification schemes include improved subject browsing facilities, potential multi-lingual access and improved interoperability with other services. Classification schemes vary in scope and methodology, but can be divided into universal, national general, subject specific and home-grown schemes. What type of scheme is used, however, will depend upon the size and scope of the service being designed. A study is made of classification schemes currently used in Internet search and discovery services, particular reference being given to the following schemes: Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC); Universal Decimal Classification (UDC); Library of Congress Classification (LCC); Nederlandse Basisclassificatie (BC); Sveriges Allmäma Biblioteksförening (SAB); Iconclass; National Library of Medicine (NLM); Engineering Information (Ei); Mathematics Subject Classification (MSC) and the ACM Computing Classification System (CCS). Projects which attempt to apply classification in automated services are also described including the Nordic WAIS/WWW Project, Project GERHARD and Project Scorpion.

SRU/SRW
http://www.loc.gov/standards/sru/

SRU (Search/Retrieve via URL) is a standard XML-focused search protocol for Internet search queries, utilizing CQL (Contextual Query Language), a standard syntax for representing queries

Statement of International Cataloguing Principles
http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/icc/#imeicc

In the interest of efficiency it was determined to hold the regional meetings in five areas of the world that generally would coincide with the IFLA General Meeting held each August. The meetings were held in 2003 in Frankfurt, Germany (European countries and Anglo-American rule makers); 2004 in Buenos Aires, Argentina (Latin American and Caribbean countries); 2005 in Cairo, Egypt (Arabic-speaking Middle Eastern and Northern African countries); 2006 in Seoul, Korea (Asian rule makers and countries); and 2007 in Pretoria, South Africa (Sub-Saharan African countries). This document will provide the framework to reach the original goals of IFLA to increase the sharing of bibliographic information across communities, languages, and scripts.

Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO)
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/saco/

The Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO) was established to provide a means for libraries to submit subject headings and classification numbers to the Library of Congress via the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC).

Subject Headings Authority File (SWD)
http://www.ddb.de/eng/standardisierung/normdateien/swd.htm

The Subject Headings Authority File provides a normed, terminologically controlled vocabulary. The sources employed for it are listed in the "Liste der fachlichen Nach-schlagewerke" (List of information resources available for the Authority Files (http://support.d-nb.de/swd/listeNSW/index.htm). It contains listing and reference protocols for subject headings determined in accordance with the "Rules for the Subject Catalogue" (http://www.d-nb.de/service/publikationen/publ_gedr.htm#rswk) and "Rules for Application of the RSWK and SWD" (http://www.ddb.de/eng/service/publikationen/publ_gedr. htm#praxis). The subject headings cover all fields of knowledge and are classified by ISO country code (http://www.ddb.de/eng/standardisierung/normdateien/lc_hilfe.htm) and SWD Subject Groups (http://www.ddb.de/eng/standardisierung/normdateien/swd_not_hilfe.htm). The SWD is produced and updated daily by the indexers of the participating libraries.

Tools for Authority Control– Subject Headings
http://www.loc.gov/cds/lcsh.html

The list contains tools for Authority Control– Subject Headings offered by Cataloguing Distribution Service.

UNIMARC
http://www.ifla.org.sg/VI/8/up.htm

Standard for the representation and exchange of data in machine-readable form. Maintenance and update of UNIMARC, now a set of four formats - Bibliographic, Authorities, Classification and Holdings - is the responsibility of the Permanent UNIMARC Committee.

Universal Decimal Classification
http://www.udcc.org/

The Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is the world's foremost multilingual classification scheme for all fields of knowledge, a sophisticated indexing and retrieval tool. It was adapted by Paul Otlet and Nobel Prizewinner Henri La Fontaine from the Decimal Classification of Melvil Dewey, and first published (in French) from 1904 to 1907. Since then, it has been extensively revised and developed, and has become a highly flexible and effective system for organizing bibliographic records for all kinds of information in any medium (it is well suited to multi-media information collections). It is structured in such a way that new developments and new fields of knowledge can be readily incorporated. The code itself is independent of any particular language or script (consisting of Arabic numerals and common punctuation marks), and the accompanying class descriptions have appeared in many translated versions. UDC is in worldwide use, and has been published in whole or in part in 23 different languages. The English-language editions are extensively used both in Anglophone countries and those where English is co-official or a working language (the British Isles, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, several African countries) and have a significant presence in other cultures as well.

USEMARCON Plus – The Universal MARC Record Convertor
http://www.bl.uk/bibliographic/usemarcon.html

USEMARCON is a software application that allows users to convert bibliographic records from one MAchine-Readable Cataloguing (MARC) format to another.

Using National Bibliography Numbers as Uniform Resource Names
http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3188.txt

National bibliography numbers (persistent and unique identifiers assigned by the national libraries) can be supported within the URN (Uniform Resource Names) framework and the syntax for URNs defined in RFC 2141.

Web world of authority control
http://www.lib.byu.edu/%7Ecatalog/catalogwebsite/authority/index.htm

A bibliography listing that includes tools, thesauri, Library of Congress sites, articles, workshops, journals, ALA committees, listservs, libraries, and vendors that deal with authority control or may be helpful in establishing authorities. This list is an attempt to help Authority Control Librarians and other librarians to do authority work easier and faster prepared from many sites on the Internet dealing with Authority Control.

Z39.50
http://www.loc.gov/z3950/agency/

Z39.50 (ISO 23950) is a standard for information retrieval. It is formally known as ANSI/NISO Z39.50-1995 – Information Retrieval (Z39.50): Application Service Definition and Protocol Specification. This document specifies a set of rules and procedures for the behaviour of two systems communicating for the purposes of database searching and information retrieval.