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Fall 2016

DDC-LCC Exercise

List of three titles

1. *CSS3: The missing manual,* 005.133, QA76.7. [Mathematics](#)—[Instruments and machines](#)—[Calculating machines](#)—[Electronic computers. Computer science](#)—[Digital computers](#)—Programming languages

2. *Phonological development: The first two years*, 401.93, P117.7. [Philology. Linguistics](#)—[Language. Linguistic theory. Comparative grammar](#)—[Philosophy, origin, etc. of language](#)—Language acquisition

3. *Calculus and analytic geometry*, 517, QA302. [Mathematics](#)—[Analysis](#)—Calculus

DDC

1. The subject of *CSS3: The missing manual*, by David Sawyer McFarland, is "computer programming." The book is a manual that explains how to create web pages in CSS, which is a computer programming language. OCLC Classify displays other books on computer programming languages. A similar book is *C++: How to program,* by Harvey M. Deitel. I chose this title because it indicates that this book is also about computer programming. The most common DDC classification is 005.133. According to the DDC summaries, the meaning of the class number 005 is "Computer science, information & general works > Computer programming, programs & data." I did not encounter any problems in determining the subject or DDC classification for this book.

2. The subject of *Phonological development: The first two years*, by Marilyn May Vihman, is "language acquisition." This book is a textbook on early language

development. My first guess for a subject heading was "Linguistics." However, the books displayed under this subject on OCLC Classify seemed more general, and did not address the main feature of the book. After further thought, I tried "Language acquisition," which resulted in a list of books that seemed more compatible. A similar book displayed on OCLC Classify is *Phonological development and disorders in children: A multilingual perspective*, by Zhu Hua. Both books deal with phonological development in children. The most common DDC classification is 401.93. The DDC summary indicates that the meaning of the class number 401 is "Language > Philosophy & theory."

3. The subject of *Calculus with analytic geometry*, by George F. Simmons, is "Calculus." Although I did not read the book, I am taking a wild guess that the book is mainly about calculus, along with analytic geometry. OCLC Classify results of books on the same subject include *Calculus and analytic geometry*, by George B. Thomas. The nearly identical titles indicate that these books deal with similar topics. The most common DDC classification is 517. The meaning of 517, as explained in the DDC Summaries, is "Science > Mathematics > [Unassigned]." I was not surprised to find this book in a subcategory of 510 Mathematics. However, I was surprised to see that Calculus did not have its own heading. Instead, it falls under a subcategory with no name. I went back to OCLC Classify to find the second most common DDC classification, which is 515 "Mathematics > Analysis."

LCC

1. The subject of *CSS3: The missing manual*, by David Sawyer McFarland, is "computer programming." The book is a manual that explains how to create web pages in CSS, which is a computer programming language. A keyword search of "computer programming" on Classification Web reveals a list of results including "Programming languages, QA76.7." The subject hierarchy is "Mathematics—Instruments and machines—Calculating machines—Electronic computers. Computer science—Digital computers—Programming languages." I was slightly confused about the brackets around the classification number [QA76.7-.73]. I realized that "Programming languages" are broken down into alphabetically arranged subcategories of programming languages.

2. The subject of *Phonological development: The first two years*, by Marilyn May Vihman, is "language acquisition." This book is a textbook on early language development. A keyword search for "language acquisition" on Classification Web resulted in several hits, each with a different classification number. The best match was P117.7, which has a subject hierarchy as follows: "Philology. Linguistics—Language. Linguistic theory. Comparative grammar—Philosophy, origin, etc. of language—Language acquisition." I narrowed down the possibilities by clicking on all classification numbers in the list of results, and choosing the one that was most representative of my understanding of the topic.

3. The subject of *Calculus with analytic geometry*, by George F. Simmons, is "Calculus." A keyword search of "calculus" on Classification Web revealed the classification number QA302. The subject hierarchy is "Mathematics—Analysis—Calculus." This search was very simple and the results were logical.

The LCC classification of calculus as a subcategory of analysis explains (to somebody who knows little about math) why DDC sometimes classifies it as a 515, Mathematics > Analysis.

Access Points-Authority Control Exercise

<u>Authority record for Kingsley Amis</u>

>010   n 79117127

>040   DLC $b eng $c DLC $e rda $d DLC $d OCl $d OCoLC $d InU $d Uk $d DLC $d IEN $d DLC

>046 $f 1922 $g 1995 $2 edtf

>053 0 PR6001.M6

>100 1 Amis, Kingsley

>400 1 Émis, Kingsli

>500 1 Markham, Robert, $d 1922-1995 $w nnnc

>500 1 Tanner, William, $d 1922-1995 $w nnnc

>663   For works of this author entered under other names search also under: $b Markham, Robert, 1922-1995; $b Tanner, William, 1922-1995

>670   Bright November, 1947.

>670   Washington Post, 10-23-95 $b (Sir Kingsley Amis, British novelist and poet, d. Oct. 22, 1995, London, age 73)

>670   LC in OCLC, Sept. 25, 1996 $b (hdg.: Amis, Kingsley; usages: Kingsley Amis, Robert Markham)

>670   Lesovik, 2003: $b t.p. (Kingsli Émis)

>670   Info. converted from 678, 2012-10-02 $b (b. 1922)

Explanation of fields in authority record

>100 This field contains the authorized form of the author's name.

>400 This field has an unauthorized version of the author's name. If users searched for Kingsley Amis under this name, they would be directed to the authorized form of his name. MARC bibliographic records of his works use the authorized version.

>500 These two fields have other authorized headings related to the 100 field. Robert Markham and William Tanner are pseudonyms used by Kingsley Amis.

>663 This field contains a note of the pseudonyms for Kingsley Amis.

>670 These are source notes. The notes give information about where the author's birthdate, death date, and unauthorized versions of his name were found.

Descriptive Cataloging Exercise

Bolin (2016) describes MARC as "a communications format that is used to create and exchange bibliographic records" (p. 13). Numbered tags encode bibliographic elements to create a bibliographic record. Tags represent specific bibliographic elements.

The 245 tag is the title field, which has several subfields. Subfield "a" is the main title, subfield "b" is the remainder of the title, and subfield "c" is the statement of responsibility (Library of Congress, 2016).

Publication information is found in the 264 field. Subfield "a" contains the place of publication, subfield "b" is the publisher, and subfield "c" is the date of publication (Library of Congress, 2016).

A physical description appears in the 300 field. Subfield "a" is the extent, such as the number of physical pages, subfield "b" is for other physical details, such as

illustrations, and subfield "c" is the dimensions of the item in centimeters (Library of Congress, 2016).

Below is an example of a MARC record.

>245 10 $a CSS3 : $b The Missing Manual / $c by David Sawyer Mc Farland

>250 $a Third Edition

>264 1 $a Sebastopol, CA : $b O'Reilly Media, Inc., $c 2013

>300 $a 638 pages : $b illustrations ; $c 24 centimeters

>336 $a text $2 rdacontent

>337 $a unmediated $2 rdamedia

>338 $a volume $2 rdacarrier

>490 $a The missing manual

>504 $a Includes bibliographical references and index.

References

Bolin, M. (2016). *Beginning cataloging and classification*. Unpublished manuscript, San Jose State University School of Information, San Jose, CA.

Library of Congress (2016, April). MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data [Web Page]. Retrieved from http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/

<center>**LCSH Exercise**</center>

<u>LCSH record for Australian water rat</u>

>010   sh 00007679

>040   AuCNL $b eng $c DLC

>053 0 QL737.R666 $c Zoology

>150   Australian water rat

>450   Beaver rat

>450   Hydromys chrysogaster

>450   Rakali

>450   Water rat, Australian

>550   Hydromys $w g

>670   Work cat.: McKenzie, L.M. The Marvellous Rakali, 1998: $b p. 1 ("... the
Australian Native Conservation Agency selected a new name for them, Rakali, an
Aboriginal term for these animals") p. 3 ("The Rakali Hydromys chrysogaster is an
Australian native mammal distantly related to the European sewer rat Rattus rattus")

>670   Walker's mammals of the world: $b v. 2, p. 1611.

>670   The Mammals of Australia : the national photographic index of Australian
Wildlife, 1998: $b pp. 628-629.

>670   Web. 3 $b (Beaver rat; Australian water rat; Hydromus chrysogaster)

Explanation of fields in LCSH

>150   This field contains the authorized form of the LC subject heading.

>450   These fields contain alternative ways of expressing "Australian water rat." They
are not authorized headings.

>550   This field contains a topical term entry element. It is a related term that is also an
authorized heading. The #w is a control subfield.

>670   These fields contain information about sources that were used to establish the
subject heading.

LC newly approved subject heading [2016: List 07 (July18)]

>150   Obscene gestures   [May Subd Geog]   [sp2003000777]

Cataloging Exercise: MARC Record Fields

The purpose of this exercise is to gain an understanding of the 008 fixed field and the variable fields 1xx - 8xx in MARC bibliographic records. A close inspection of 50 MARC records reveals details about cataloging practices. When exploring MARC records for books dealing with opera composers, styles and periods of opera, and opera direction and production, the meanings of various MARC fields become clear.

When inspecting the 008 fixed field for 50 MARC records, I noticed that there are codes in the BLvl field that describe bibliographic levels. The default is m, which indicates a monograph, or non-serial item. Most of the records I inspected contained an m. The Desc field describes the form of descriptive cataloging that was used. The Cont field, describing the nature of contents, was either b, bk, or blank in the records I explored. I was confused about whether the preferred form was a single letter, or bks or cnr. I also could not understand why a cataloger would leave this field black. Festschrift, a complimentary or memorial publication, was a new concept for me. I discovered a field for country of publication, which contains a three-character code. Quite a few of the records I inspected contained the letter u in the Dates field. I was surprised by the use of u for missing digits in dates.

I was already somewhat familiar with the 1xx - 8xx fields in the 50 MARC records that I looked at. It was somewhat surprising that most of the records I inspected contained 260 fields, rather than 265 fields. This indicates that these items were cataloged before the adoption of RDA. I thought that maybe these records would have been updated to include the expanded information that can be recorded. I was also surprised by a 260 field in one of the records that indicated that the book was published in Lewiston, NY, which is a very small town near where I grew up.

I noticed many lengthy 505 fields containing a list of chapters in the book. I found the 6xx fields interesting. These fields include subject access entries and terms fields. There appear to be many different lists and authority files for subject descriptions.

I was confused by the information in the 7xx fields, which identifies other related bibliographic items. I noticed that many of my records included a 776 field for "Additional Physical Form Entry." The entries were almost always online versions of the books, which do not seem to be physical forms.

After having spent the Fall 2016 term learning about basic cataloging practices, I was pleased to discover that I am now able to decipher the meaning of a MARC record. The close inspection of 50 MARC bibliographic records for books about opera reveals interesting and surprising details about the 008 fixed field and the 1xx - 8xx variable fields. This exercise has increased my understanding of cataloging by observing and studying real life examples.