PART TWO

MODERN

EDUCATION

AND

UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON UNI MARC AND MARC 21 IMPLEMENTATION

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The Library is no more what it used to be. It has changed its services and cycle of work activities to respond to the increased needs of library users. Library staff is challenged to double the efforts and improve quality of qualification to renovate and promote library using. Many factors leaded to the circumstance that library is no more a place, where you can borrow books, but a point from where one could disseminate and receive information. Some of the factors are listed bellow:

> New information and communication technologies mass diversity
> Low cost of hardware and software
> Internet connectivity
> Library marketing and management for benefit realization
> Stress on tailored and digital services
> The reader transformed in user

Having in mind that the area of information dissemination has changed, lead to a rapid development in all spheres of library processing, and nowadays we talk not simply of libraries but of library networking. A single library is no more a desolate and separated unit but a part of largely number of information circling systems and sub-systems.

Imagine how much of the information transmitted is getting more and more electronic and less printed. The cataloguing librarians are foreseeing the obstacle to save time and efforts by transmitting bibliographic, subject and reference data between libraries in a network and to expose it to the end user.

The problem comes out of the fact that different standards and regulations for cataloguing techniques had popped up on local and national levels. In the computer and WAN age it sharpened for there should exist a single format for information exchange. That's how the versions of the MARC originally developed. It turned out not to work as expected, because they tended to be very diverse and suddenly UNIMARC appeared to be of universal use.

FEATURES

Herein some useful terms should be associated to clear the advantage of using an all-of-use format.

Metadata in its broadest sense is data about data. The familiar library catalogue record could be described as metadata in that the catalogue record is 'data about data'. Similarly database records from abstracting and indexing services are metadata (**with** a different variation on location data). However **the** term metadata is increasingly being used **in the** information world to specify records, which **refer to** digital resources.

Locations - A metadata record will refer to **remote** locations, often in no way associated with the **insti**-tution. Details will be required regarding available access modes (e.g. whether FTP or HTTP) as well as access restrictions (e.g. passwords). Often the net-worked resource will reside on several locations on the Internet.

Document versions - The same document can exist in different formats.

Data is often short lived on the Internet. Data can also be redundant.

Granularity - The indexer or cataloguer must decide at what level to analyze any traditional document. MARC records traditionally equate to 'complete' physical items e.g. books, CDs, videos, journal titles; and library OPACs traditionally contains records catalogued at this level.

Nature of location data - In order to use networked resources other access information may be required in addition to the network address (URL), such as access restrictions or support contacts. This non-bibliographic information does not equate with the location details held in traditional record formats. In the UK no standards have been developed for location details for physical items although in the US there are agreed formats for holdings information. As for electronic resources, apart from the URL, there is little consensus on the description of access.

HISTORY

A working group appointed by the Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC) in fall 1997 prepared the UNIMARC Classification Format. The working group included representatives of three major international classification systems (DDC, LCC, and UDC) plus other interested parties. The final draft of the UNIMARC Classification Format was presented to PUC at the 2000 IFLA Conference in Jerusalem. The committee is particularly interested in testing to ensure the adequacy of the format for use with UDC. The advantages of using Unimarc are evident: ü Result set sorting - allows sorting of results sets on two keys from the brief element set. The keys are grouped into one of four semantic groups, TITLE, AUTHOR, PUBDATE and FORMAT. Either key can be set in either ASCENDING or DESCENDING mode.
ü Result set filtering allows for filtering of results on

up to sixteen tags and sub-fields using a combination of relation attributes. Equal, not equal, greater than...
ü Other enhancements include support for authority information in SCAN/BROWSE mode. Support for UNIMARC data. Cleaned up diacritic support (better mappings from UNIMARC/USMARC to LATIN-1).

MARC 21 Format is totally new innovation in the MARC Family. It is designed to clear some of the disadvantages of UNIMARC. It brings several changes: The MARC 21 formats are standards for the representation and communication of bibliographic and related information in machine-readable form. A MARC record involves three elements: the record structure, the content designation, and the data content of the record.
ii 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). ii Content designation, the codes and conventions established to identify explicitly and characterize further the data elements within a record and to support the manipulation of those data, is defined in the MARC 21 formats.
ü The content of most data elements is defined by standards outside the formats, e.g., Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Library of Congress Subject Headings, National Library of Medicine Classification. The content of other data elements, e.g., coded data section 9 below), is defined in the MARC 21 formats.
A MARC 21 format is a set of codes and content designators defined for encoding machine-readable records. Formats are defined for five types of data: bibliographic, holdings, authority, classification, and community information.
The MARC Format and its versions are heading for developing better enhancements for community diverse communication and information exchange. From now on we are entering a cyberspace area, where things tend to be slightly different from the customized perspective of life.