

When the model definition document is judged stable, particularly the wording of the definitions of attributes and relationships, the Transition Tables document, which was originally issued in February 2016 to accompany the world-wide review, will be updated as needed.

Much progress has been made towards finalizing the IFLA LRM. The in-depth consultation process, although lengthy, will produce a stronger, carefully considered, final result.

### FRBR / LRM LECTURES IN CHINA

*Ben Gu, National Library of China*

Pat Riva, Associate University Librarian, Collection Services at Concordia University, Montreal, Canada, gave a lecture with the title "IFLA Library Reference Model: Overview" in the National Library of China (NLC), Beijing, China, October 21, 2016. As the chair of the FRBR Consolidation Editorial Group since 2013, Pat Riva spoke about the evolution of the IFLA models, describing the user tasks, modeling decisions, entities, properties, attributes, relationships, aggregates, seriality, and the plans for the next steps. About 120 librarians from NLC and other libraries in Beijing attended the lecture, and they asked many questions about the conception, the details and the future of the IFLA LRM.

Before the lecture in Beijing, Pat Riva gave the plenary session "Resource Discovery in the Internet Age" at the Zhejiang Forum on Public Digital Culture, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, October 17-19, 2016, and also talked about the library models in the Semantic Web and the relationships among library, museum and archives models.

Prior to that, the Shanghai Library had invited Pat Riva to present a Workshop on the FRBRoo Model and its Environment, Shanghai, October 14. During

the workshop, Pat Riva introduced FRBRoo and its relationships with FRBR(ER), CIDOC CRM and IFLA LRM to the colleagues from the Shanghai Library and other librarians in Shanghai.

Since the publication of FRBR in 1998, there had been little attention from the Chinese library community until September 2002, when Barbara Tillett visited Beijing and introduced it to colleagues in China. During the middle of the first decade of the 21st century, there were quite a lot of articles on FRBR published in Chinese journals of library science, and there were also some experimental projects for the application of FRBR to Chinese library catalogs. The Chinese version of FRBR (jointly by librarians from Shanghai Jiao Tong University Library, the Shanghai Library, Peking University Library and the National Library of China) was finally released on the IFLA website in 2008. However, FRBRoo and LRM had not received much attention from China. Pat Riva's lectures in Hangzhou, Shanghai and Beijing will therefore have a special importance. I hope more Chinese colleagues will pay attention to the future development of FRBR/LRM.



Ben Gu and Pat Riva



Pat Riva and Ji Luen, organizer of the FRBROO workshop

### DEVELOPING MAPPING MATRICES FRAD – UNIMARC

*Saeedeh Akbari-Daryan, National Library of Iran*

FRBR family models are too abstract and too generic to be a data model, but they can be extremely valuable in helping design OPACs. As FRBR family models are not a data model, for the implementation of these models in OPAC web service, they first have to be "translated" into a data model and a format (IFLA, 2014). FRBR family models lay the foundation for a new generation of OPAC web service that provides better navigation for end users.

It's been years now that the libraries use MARC to make library catalogue machine- readable and to facilitate exchanging data between the libraries.

MARC has caused the increase in search capabilities and retrieval in OPACs by dividing the bibliographical information to the numerous data elements in related fields, while the function of collocation has been forgotten to some extent (Arastoopoor, 2010).

Due to considerable effort and investment of organizations like IFLA, The Library of Congress, OCLC, and national libraries in developing and maintaining of MARC records; it seems quite reasonable to keep and preserve the existing records regarding production and storing of millions of records of MARC format. Also the focus of many research projects all over the world on the mapping between records of MARC with the FRBR models confirms this statement.

Use of capital and human resources, as well as producing several millions of IranMARC (based on UNIMARC) records in National Library of Iran (NLI) software, will make it necessary for NLI to providing the use of standards and other necessary models in order to maintain the existing records. Currently more than two and half millions of bibliographic records, six hundred thousand authority records and three million holding records based on the IRANMARC standard exist in the NLI's software. So the first step for the implementation of the FRBR family in NLI's OPAC is to develop the mapping matrices of the foregoing models with IranMARC. Based on the mapping tables of FRAD attributes to UNIMARC authorities' format fields<sup>1</sup>, the frequency of the compatibility of the attributes of FRAD with the fields of UNIMARC authorities is as following in table 1:

<sup>1</sup> the volume of this mapping tables is 150 pages, so it is not possible to present them here