UBLIS571%Assignment03

Spring 2016

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|  | **Assignment 3** | ***Assigned: January 27*** |
|  |  | ***Due: February 10*** |

**Online Catalog Search Exercise**

Following the worksheet is the full text of Ass. 3 so you can copy queries and paste into Connexion

The complete MARC format is given in the Model Catalog Reading (first reading in the packet)

**Worksheet**

**Write down five important MARC fields (number and brief caption)**

**Example**

610 Subject Added Entry-Corporate Name

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**Give two pieces of information that users might find useful for searching and/or as information about a document but that are not covered in the MARC record**

Think about ways **you** would like to search for documents.

**Examples**

Bestseller status

Color of cover

**1**

**2**

**Start of searching** (instructions are first detailed, then you just follow the same pattern)

in the Search for box, enter **au: Seymour Lubetzky** and click [Search]

In Group 2, click on Books

In the Search results, click on no. 96

You see a MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) record. Ignore the top gray box. You can also ignore the field tags and just read the data in the record (scroll down to the end of the record). Or you can got to Model Catalog document (the first reading) to see what the tags mean)

To see a more user-friendly record, In the drop-down box labeled **View**   
select **Display Find in a Library**. A new browser tab opens. Look at the record

Note: You can click on anything blue to start a new search. For example, you could start an author search for Robert L Maxwell by just clicking on the name. Or you could search for either of the subject headings displayed.

You can find libraries based on you zip code, but that is not the focus here

Next search: **su: Seymour Lubetzky**

Select result 10 (author Hayes) and display in the same way

In the library display screen, be sure to examine the entire record (scroll all the way down)

For the rest of the exercise, just search queries are given with very few further instructions or comments. Select one or two items to display for each search; generally the MARC record will do.

**au: Seymour Lubetzky** AND **su: Seymour Lubetzky**

**su: Henry Kissinger** AND **au: Henry Kissinger** Autobiographies

**au: Susan-Deese-Roberts**

**au: Kathleen Keating**  (there are several people by that name who authored books)

**au: Kathleen Keating AND ti: instruction**

Next search for all documents whose title (or subtitle) starts with *library instruction*. This is called a **phrase search** and indicated by = after the field label.

First try

**ti: library instruction** (searched as ti: library AND ti: instruction)

Finds all documents for which both words *library* and *instruction* occur anywhere in the title, the subtitle, or an alternate title, or field 5xx. **Finds too many documents**. If we could restrict the search to the title proper, it might be ok. This is a question of *exhaustivity of indexing*, as we shall see (Lecture XXX).

Now do

**ti= library instruction**

Finds only documents for which the phrase *library* and *instruction* occurs at the beginning of the title, the subtitle, or an alternate title, or field 5xx (*the* and other articles at the beginning are ignored). Instead of over 2000 records, this finds 59

Examine the results. Note the duplication of the same title, either referring to exactly the same work or to different editions. (Note: If there was a book titled ***The*** *library instruction manual*, it would also be found)

**bn: 1563086522 I**nternational **S**tandard **B**ook **N**umber

As you surely have noticed in earlier searches: One book, many records in OCLC

The remainder of this exercise is concerned with **subject searching**. The sample topic is *library instruction*. There are two dimensions of the query formulation that can be varied independently:

**1 Format of the search argument, which can be**

• **words** (which can optionally be truncated) connected with AND

• **words connected with a proximity operato**r (several choices specifying distance and whether or not sequence should be preserved). We just do w1 (words with at one word in between, sequence does not matter)

• a **phrase** (phrase must be at the beginning of an element in the record, such as title, subtitle, subject heading, or subheading)

**2 Choice of indexes to search** with some illustrative MARC fields included in the index

All available indexes are listed in the drop-down box *Indexed in:* Some important fields:

• kw title, subject headings, and other fields that contain words (not se or co)

• ti only title-like fields (MARC 130, 20X-24X, 730, 740)

• su subject headings and other MARC 6XX fields (also de for descriptor)

• lc Library of Congress Classification class number (MARC 050)

• dd Dewey Decimal Classification class number (MARC 082)

• other indexes, such as **se**ries, **co**rporate name, **c**o**n**ference name

Try the searches in the table and compare the results. You may need to look at a full record to understand why a document was found. (CTRL-F in the browser will help you find the word you are looking for on the page displayed.)

To get search results of manageable size, append to each query **and yr: 2000-2009**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Boolean | Proximity | Phrase |
| kw | **kw: library AND kw: instruction** | **kw: library w1 kw: instruction** |  |
| ti | **ti: library AND ti: instruction** | **ti: library w1 ti: instruction** | **ti= library instruction** |
| su | **su: library AND su: instruction** | **su: library w1 su: instruction** | **su= library instruction** |

Notes:

From left to right, the searches go from broad to more focused.

In Boolean searches, the words could be searched in different fields, for example one word in ti, the other in kw.

It is also possible not to specify an index at all. For example, searching for just *amaranth* finds documents by or about people or organizations whose name includes Amaranth, or whose title includes amaranth (referring to the grain, a person, or a place, such as Amaranth, ON), or that are indexed by the subject heading *amaranth* (a plant of genus Amaranthus, family Amaranthaceae, cultivated on a large scale in ancient Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru for its seeds that can be used like a grain; on the upswing again).