Bibliographic Report 2015
A choice of relevant classification literature

The book looks at major library classification schemes in use in Europe, UK and the USA, and includes practical exercises to demonstrate their application. Importantly, classifying electronic resources is also discussed. Classification in Theory and Practice aims to demystify a very complex subject, and to provide a sound theoretical underpinning, together with practical advice and development of practical skills.

Chapters concentrate purely on classification rather than cataloguing and indexing, ensuring a more in-depth coverage of the topic.

- covers the latest Dewey Decimal Classification, 23rd edition
- provides practical advice on which schemes will be most suitable for different types of library collection
- covers classification of digital resources
- explores recent developments in digital resources and tagging

The book introduces and analyzes the principles and structures of library catalogues, including the application of AACR2, RDA, DDC, LCC, LCSH and MARC 21 standards, and conceptual models such as ISBD, FRBR and FRAD. The text also introduces DC, MODS, METS, EAD and VRA Core metadata schemes for annotating digital resources.

• Explains the theory and practice of bibliographic control
• Offers a practical approach to the core topics of cataloguing and classification
• Includes step-by-step examples to illustrate application of the central cataloguing and classification standards
• Describes the new descriptive cataloguing standard RDA, and its conceptual ground, FRBR and FRAD
• Guides the reader towards cataloguing and classifying materials in a digital environment
This new edition offers fully revised and updated guidance on how to go about classifying a document from scratch. Essential Classification leads the novice classifier step by step through the basics of subject cataloguing, with an emphasis on practical document analysis and classification.

The reader is introduced to the ways in which document content can be assessed, and how this can best be expressed for translation into the language of specific indexing and classification systems.

The increasing volume of information in the contemporary world entails demand for efficient knowledge management (KM) systems; a logical method of information organization that will allow proper semantic querying to identify things that match meaning in natural language.

Beginning with the concept of knowledge abstraction, before discussing the Solecistic versus the Semantic Web, the book goes on to consider knowledge organisation, the development of conceptual frameworks, untying conceptual tangles, and the concept of faceted knowledge representation.
Information visualization methods and techniques have been applied to information retrieval tasks for about twenty years. This literature survey gives an overview over recent applications in the field of information seeking. Information visualization applications for general search processes (Boolean queries, faceted search, relations between documents, serendipity and presentation of results) as well as for specific applications like map-based visualization, adaptive visualization, citation networks and knowledge systems are presented. Application settings for information visualization are manifold. They span from small-sized mobile devices to wall-sized high resolution displays, from integrative workplaces for individual use to interactive surfaces for collaborative information seeking activities. The idea of the Blended Library is presented. The portability of information visualization applications for library catalogs is evaluated with special regard to metadata use and catalog access points. Possible next stages of library catalog development are discussed. Finally, observations on the influence of visualization applications on the information practice are made.
The benefits of classifications for indexing is widely accepted among librarians. However, library users take a different point of view. Mostly, they are not even aware that their library’s catalogue offers a systematic search. Most library users prefer verbal search strategies. This is enforced by internet search engines, which have changed the search habits of library users. Therefore, the obvious solution is to create a verbal access to classified titles. The DDC does not only contain a relative index with verbal elements and class names, but also links to subject headings taken from the German Integrated Authority File (GND). These were established as a part of the CrissCross project. All of these verbal elements can be used to make the DDC accessible by words.
The purpose of this paper is to explore the potential of applying the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) as an established knowledge organization system (KOS) for enhancing social tagging, with the ultimate purpose of improving subject indexing and information retrieval.

The results demonstrate the importance of controlled vocabulary suggestions for indexing and retrieval: to help produce ideas of which tags to use, to make it easier to find focus for the tagging, to ensure consistency and to increase the number of access points in retrieval. The value and usefulness of the suggestions proved to be dependent on the quality of the suggestions, both as to conceptual relevance to the user and as to appropriateness of the terminology.
Librarians have had innovative ideas for ways to use subject and classification data to provide an improved online search experience for decades, yet after thirty-plus years of improvements in our online catalogs, users continue to struggle with narrowing down their subject searches to provide manageable lists containing only relevant results. This article reports on one attempt to rectify that situation by radically reenvisioning the library catalog interface, enabling users to interact with and explore their search results in a profoundly different way. This new interface gives users the option of viewing a graphical overview of their results, grouped by discipline and subject. Results are depicted as a two-level treemap, which gives users a visual representation of the disciplinary perspectives (as represented by the main classes of the Library of Congress Classification) and topics (as represented by elements of the Library of Congress Subject Headings) included in the results.
Packalén, Saara: Functional classification: Record-keeping professionals' difficulties and their handling in maintenance and use of FC in Finnish organisations


The purpose of this paper was to uncover the various difficulties that record-keeping professionals face when they maintain and use functional classification (FC) in Finnish public-sector organisations. An additional aim was to find out how they handle those difficulties in the course of their work.

The study identified several difficulties that record-keeping professionals encounter in maintaining and using FC in various ways. In the main, however, the difficulties were not perceived as substantial. The participants had several methods of handling the difficulties in carrying out their work. The study also pointed to a clash between maintenance of FC systems and needs in other contexts of their use.
Classification systems are a cornerstone for knowledge organization as well as search and discovery in libraries, museums and archives. As different systems co-exist, translations are pivotal for cross-collection searches. This paper presents a novel approach for statistical translation of hierarchical classification systems. The translation is optimized for application in search and retrieval scenarios. Salient features are: efficient exploitation of the information implied by the classification hierarchy, scalability, and inherent protection against over-fitting. The approach has been used to translate the Dewey Decimal Classification to the Regensburger Verbundklassifikation based on a snapshot of German and Austrian library catalogs.
The need of classification has becoming more urgent in technology environment where information is easily created. However, technology has caused the authenticity and the integrity of information can be easily tampered and challenged. Technology together with the absence of classification has caused problems in dealing with information particularly in the aspect of storage. When classification is under-explored and minimally understood albeit its importance, the management of digital information becomes risky thus, affect to obscure decision making and provocation by laws. Therefore, it is essential that the concept is explored and be applied to ensure information/digital information created, maintained and preserved are in context, trustworthy, authentic and conform to standards and regulations.

This paper discusses the concept of classification from various field so as to make clear why classification is significant to the records management field although is more popular in library science.
Activities of the UDC- Consortia in 2015: 
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Dr. Aida Slavic
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5th UDC seminar will take place in Lissabon/Portugal on October 29-30, 2015
Please have a look on the programme:
http://seminar.udcc.org/2015/programme.php

The summary of the UDC is online now:

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