

**FRBR AND RDA  
RESEARCHES ABSTRACTS  
IN IRAN**

Prepared by:  
Rahmatollah Fattahi  
Fateme Pazooki

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Samaneh Alizadeh (2014)

(Alzahra University)

## **An Investigation of the Consistency Rate of Resource Description and Access (RDA) with description worksheets of painting of museums of Tehran**

### **Purpose**

This research is done to specify the amount of functional ability of Resource Description and Access (RDA) Standard in painting works of the museums of Tehran.

### **The method of this research**

This research is done by descriptive measurement and the Delphi technique and data have been gathered by checklist. The society of this research is the elements of in the listing worksheets of the paintings in museums of Tehran. (Each museum has different elements) The museums of this research include : The museum of National Art, Malek library and National museum, The source of documents of Islamic Parliament, Golestan museum palace, Saadabad museum palace, Niavaran museum palace, The museum of Reza Abbasi and the museum of contemporary Arts. The data of this research has been analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

### **The result of this research**

The gatherings show that the amount of matching of the listing worksheets of the paintings of the researched society with the Resource Description and Access (RDA) Standard is as the following : Golestan museum palace 40% , Malek national museum and library 31.42% , The museum library and documentation of Islamic Parliament 25.71 % , The museum of National Arts 25.71% , Reza Abbasi museum 22.85% , Niavaran museum palace 22.85 % , The museum of fine arts 20% and the museum of contemporary arts 17.14 % .

The results of this research show that the Resource Description and Access (RDA) Standard has more comprehensive coverage for descriptive cataloguing of paintings comparing the cataloguing of paintings in museums of Tehran.

Besides, the museums of researched society can contain 51 suggestive elements getting from the elements of Resource Description and Access (RDA) Standard and the suggestion of the researcher for improving the coordination of description and the current organizing of paintings.

**Keywords:** Resource Description and Access (RDA), Museums of Tehran, Painting organization

Saeedeh Akbaridaryan (2013)

(Islamic Azad University)

## **Functionality of authority records of IranMarc on the basis of Functional Requirements of Authority Data (FRAD) & Functional Requirements of Subject Authority Data (FRSAD)**

The objective of the present research is to determine functionality of e authority records on the basis of FRAD & FRSAD conceptual models. Research method is a combination of library study and analytical survey. The survey covers complete set of the authority records of the National Library of Iran. The tools for gathering of data are the mapping matrices of FRAD & FRSAD models to UNIMARC and IranMARC formats, as well as the checklists for IranMARC fields used in above-mentioned matrices. In the first stage, the mapping matrices were developed. The results shows that 83.8 percent of attributes of FARD & FRSAD models have their equivalent in unimarc authorities format and 75.1 percent have their equivalent IranMARC authorities format. The study on of structural compatibility rate of IranMARC with the aforementioned models shows that the greatest structural compatibility rate belongs to corporate bodies (90.63 points) and the least amount of compatibility relates to name uniform title (62-29 points). The overage of structural compatibility rate of IranMARC with FRAD model is (82.13) and with FRSAD model (59.25 points). The highest and lowest average of structural compatibility model with FRAD in user tasks relates to “justify” and "find" respectively. And the highest rate of content compatibility of IranMARC authorities with FRAD model relates to "family" with 29.4 points and the lowest relates to "uniform title" with 17.20 points. The average content compatibility rate of IranMARC with FRAD model is 22.72 points and with FRSAD model is 13.66 points. The highest and lowest average of content compatibility with FARD model in user tasks relates to "justify" & "contextualized" . The results of the hypothesis tests reveals significant difference between the average structural compatibility of IRANMARC records with its average content compatibility. Also, the list & weight of UNIMARC and IranMARC fields was determined in mapping matrices. and a pattern is suggested for countries that use UNIMARC with special emphasis on National Library of Iran in order to increase the functionality of authority records with FRAD & FRSAD models.

**Keywords:** Attributes, Authority records, FRAD, FRSAD, Functionality, IranMARC, Mapping matrix, Relationships, UNIMARC, User tasks

Saeideh Akbaridarian & Sayyed Mahdi Taheri & Sedigheh Shakeri (2012)

(IFLA Conference)

### **The functionality of bibliographic records of IRANMARC based on Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) for monographs**

*Objective:* This research seeks to explain the functionality of IRANMARC bibliographic records of National Bibliography of Iran (NBI) based on Functional Requirement for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model for monographs.

*Methodology:* The methodology of the research is analytical survey. The study's population consist of 384 records. Data collection method is direct observation using a checklist. In order to collect data needed for the research all bibliographic elements for monographs corresponding to the attributes of FRBR were controlled with the check list.

*Findings:* Results indicate that most of the bibliographic records' functionality of NBI based on the FRBR model relates to the user task "find", with 78.62%, and the least functionality relates to the user task "select", with 63.73%. Mostly, the functionality of bibliographic records of NBI based on FRBR model relates to manifestation level, with 81.28%. The rate of accordance of the bibliographic records of IRANMARC with the recommended attributes by FRBR model is 87.5%. Although the rate of accordance of IRANMARC fields with attributes of FRBR was 87.5%, the rate of value assigned to fields in bibliographic records of NBI based on attributes of the FRBR model was 57.61%.

*Keywords:* Bibliographic records, Entities, Functionality, Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), IRANMARC, Monographs, User Tasks

Nahid Amiri (2011)

(Allameh Tabatabaei University)

## **Study of Mapping Iran Machine Readable Cataloging (IranMARC) Data Elements to Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) Group one Entities and Attributes**

The main goal of this research is to determine mapping of Iran MARC data elements to Functional Requirement for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model group one entities and attributes. FRBR group one entities are work, expression, manifestation and item and each one has special attributes. Therefore all fields and data elements of Iran MARC were examined via comparative method to the entities and attributes of the first group. In first segment a table was made and all of the data elements were mapped based on similar research conducted on MARC 21 by U.S Congress Library.

Research findings showed that from the total of 1558 data elements that exist in Iran MARC, 531 data elements are manifestation, 73 data elements are Work y, 65 data elements are expression and 33 data elements are Item. Totally 702 data elements in Iran MARC(45.05%) have adaption capability. Among attributes of every entity, the Form of work for Work entity, language of Expression attribute for expression, Manifestation identifier attribute for Manifestation and Item identifier for item entity have the major frequency in Iran MARC structure and totally 692 data elements (44.41%) adopted this pattern. For identification of entities and functional attributes of bibliographic records existing in software of Iran National Library (RASA), records of "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" with various manifestation like as lithographic books ,book, thesis, audio-visual resources, manuscripts, articles and documents was examined. Result showed that lithographic books records with (38/2%) have high level in mapping to FRBR group one entities and attributes. Sub- findings of this research present the table of mapping Iran MARC data elements to entities and attributes FRBR model and also the table of mapping Iran MARC to MARC21.

Sholeh Arastoopoor (2010)  
(Ferdowsi University of Mashhad)

### **Mapping the Iranian MARC to the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) Model, and a Study of the Views of the OPAC Users towards the Model's Entities**

This study aims at providing necessary foundation and conceptual framework for FRBRizing OPACs. Currently tailoring OPACs through mapping MARC fields on FRBR entities is common and sometimes it is regarded as the only approach to FRBRizing different systems. Mapping Iranian MARC (RASA) fields on FRBR entities (1<sup>st</sup> Group) and user tasks on one side and also exploring the users' views towards collocating different entities in bibliographic families on the other side give this study a general and encompassing approach. It also aims at aligning users' views with FRBR entities and proposes a more relevant approach for FRBRizing bibliographic families in OPACs through clustering and categorizing retrieved records. A mixed method (qualitative & quantitative) was used for the study. In the first phase the Rasa MARC fields (XX0 – XX9) were mapped on the FRBR entities and the different user tasks. As for the second phase, two sets of 40 bibliographic cards [records] which were prepared based on the FRBR model, were given to 60 highly-specialized professionals in two fields of the "Koran" and the "Epic of Kings" for categorization [as two samples of bibliographic families in the fields of Literature and Theology]. A complementary questionnaire was also distributed among participants for measuring the significance of each FRBR entity in the bibliographic family. During the data gathering sessions, a semi-structured interview was conducted to gather qualitative information from the research population. According to the findings of this study especially its second phase, users are more familiar with different examples of each entity and they tend to collocate them with each other. The FRBR entities are too abstract for the user to categorize the results based on them. It is also evident that, regarding a bibliographic family as a whole, users categorize the family with a top-down approach, i.e. they focus on the Work entity, then on Expression, Manifestation and Item respectively. On the other hand, if a user requires a particular copy (item) of a work and if that copy is unavailable, he/she tends to go for a second copy of the same work. Other manifestations, expressions and works come afterward, which is a bottom-up approach.

**Keywords:** Functional Requirements for Bibliographic records, Bibliographic Families, Iranian MARC, Mapping, Koran, Shahnamah (Epic ofKings)

Sakineh Bagherifar (2014)  
(Payame Noor University)

### **A study on coincidence of RDA rules with Persian related works (Case study: Shahnameh)**

**Purpose:** the purpose of this research is to determine the degree of coincidence of RDA rules with Persian related works.

**Methodology:** the research method is based on surveying that conducted using the evaluative techniques and on a comparative basis. The present research population is composed of 1125 records in National Bibliography of Iran of which, 8 groups of related works were selected and have been investigated.

**Findings:** RDA rules coincide with related works of Shahname, Excerpt and Excerpt-Commentary at the rate of 91/66% and 90/90% with related works of Shahname, Commentary and Excerpt-translation. Thus, there exist more than 90% coincidence of RDA rules with the investigated records.

**Key words:** Resource Description and Access Standards (RDA), Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)

Elnaz Bakhtiari (2012)

(Islamic Azad University)

## **The Feasibility of Implementing “Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records” (FRBR) in Iranian Library Softwares**

The research done with purpose of “Feasibility of Implementing Functional Requirements for Bibliographic records (FRBR) in Iranian Library Softwares”. The reaserch communities consist of four softwares: Simorgh, Azarakhsh, Payam mashregh and Papyros. Method used for gathering information was direct observation and tool was researcher-made checklist.

The checklist first includes attributes of entities of first group from FRBR model and then corresponding elements of this attributes extract from FRBR-RDA mapping. For the research process, all metadata elements used for organization of content objects (information resources) in mentioned softwares were matched with checklist. Then for “No” answers 0 score were given and for “yes” answers according to the relative value of each attributes in supporting a specific user task that given in table 6-1 to 6-4 from chapter 6 of final report of FRBR, 3 kind of score were given: 3= high value, 2= medium value, 1= low value.

Finding shows that Simorgh software support user task “find” 61/35%, “identify” user task 41/28%, “select” user task 26/18% and “obtain” user task 32/95%. In Azarakh software user task “find” got 99/15%, user task ”identify” got 99/25%, user task “select” got 99/15% and user task “obtain” got 99/85%. Also in Payam mashregh software “find” got 59/18%, “identify” 37/95% and “select” and “obtain” in order got 20/58% and 31/8%. And finally Papyros software support “find” user task 67/78%, “identify” 50/18%, “select” 54/45% and “obtain” 68/3%.

Results show that Azarakhsh software in all user tasks of model (find, identify, select, obtain), and also in all bibliographic entities (work, expression, manifestation and item) has best condition in compare with others.

**Keywords:** Azarakhsh software, Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model, Implementing of Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model, Iran library softwares, Papyros software, Payam mashregh software, Simorgh software.

Azam Bashardoost (2012)

(Payame Noor University)

### **A Study on the adaptation of cataloging and classification of books and documents related to special works in comparison to exiting rules**

The present study aims to determine the amount of adaptability of cataloging and classification of the books related to a special work in the online catalogues data base of Iran National Bibliography according to the existing standard rules. The statistical population includes all origin and related works of Masnavi and Nahjol Balagheh books in the catalogues of Iran National Bibliography. The origin and related works of Masnavi include 1330 records, and the origin and related works of Nahjol Balagheh include 1749 records. The library research method has been chosen for this study, I have done this research with comparative and evaluative technique.

The results show that 23.5% of the main entries, 73.74% uniform titles, and 99.79% added entries specified to related works of Nahjol Balagheh and Masnavi are adapted less than 50% with the existing regulations. In addition, 56.66% subjects have less than 50% complete

adaptability with headings in Persian; 52.74% of classes and 46.61% of cutters have also less than 50% adaptability with guidelines of classification developments. The results show that the main entries, subjects, classes and cutters specified to related works of Nahjol Balagheh are more adapted to the existing guidelines and regulations than the related works of Masnavi. On the other hand, uniform titles and added entries specified to related works of Masnavi have more adaptability with existing regulations than the related works of Nahjol Balagheh.

Keywords: Related works, Bibliographic Relations, Access Point, Classification, Subject cataloging, the exiting guidelines, Online catalogues National Bibliography of Iran, Masnavi, Nahjol Balagheh

Maliheh Dorkhosh (2010)

(Azad University)

## **Study of RDA Compatibility with MODS Metadata and Introducing a New Proposed Model for Persian Records**

### **Abstract**

**Purpose:** the purpose of this research is to determine the compatibility of Resource Description and Access (RDA) with Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) and to provide a model for organizing information resources.

**Methodology:** the research population includes primary and secondary parts, and specifications of the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) on the one hand; and Resource Description and Access (RDA) on the other hand. The research used documentary, comparative and system design methods simultaneously to gather needed data on both aspects of the study, to check how are compatible these two aspects, and to produce eXtensible Markup Language (XML) tags for providing descriptive information of different resources according to the Resource Description and Access (RDA).

**Findings:** in general, 507 rules were identified and analyzed from the current RDA chapters. 630 MODS-oriented tags were compatible with RDA. The present research shows that all of the RDA rules are compatible with MODS and equivalents could be found in MODS for information extracted from the RDA rules. To make compatible RDA rules with MODS, more than one primary part should be used in some of the rules; especially those that are usually manipulated for providing access points to different entities.

**Conclusion:** out of the 20 primary parts of MODS, 16 were used in this research. These 16 parts were selected according to the first and second entity groups in FRBR. Findings indicated that there is a full compatibility between RDA and MODS; and one would either be able to describe the information of a given resource in RDA or MODS. Findings are in fact a mixture of primary and secondary parts, specifications and values of RDA compatibilized with MODS. They would also be able to act as a model for describing Persian resources. Based on the National Library authorities, name authority should be provided for describing Persian records. Finally, the research shows examples of Persian records randomly retrieved from the national bibliography which have been described according to the recommended model.

Mohamad-amin Erfanmanesh (2010)

(Shiraz University)

## **Investigation of Anglo-American Descriptive Cataloguing Rules And Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records Model**

This study aims to investigate the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) and Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and identify the advantages as well as the defects of both standards with regard to providing the objectives and functions of library catalogue. Finally, the study discusses the unique potentials of FRBR in revision and reconsideration of the current cataloguing rules.

The study was carried out by comparative survey method in which AACR and FRBR have been investigated via a checklist designed by the researcher. With considering the existent literature and making search in NUC and WORLDCAT databases, the researcher completes the checklist. Also an analysis and comparison of data is done by the researcher.

The results of this study show that comparing to AACR, FRBR has worked better and more complete in field of goals and functions of catalogue, basis for works description in bibliographic records, structure of bibliographic records, data element functions in bibliographic records and the level and method of describing documents in bibliographic records. Also it is concluded that FRBR is more effectively able to meet the information needs of catalogue users. Lower international acceptance, lack of training for librarians and catalogers, unfamiliarity of catalogue users with FRBR, especial software needs and cataloguing costs, could be stated as the defects of FRBR in comparison to AACR.

Totally, it is concluded that FRBR poses unique attributes and specifications by which we can solve the existent problems of catalogues in libraries and design the future systems.

At the end, suggestions and proposals have been offered in details.

Adeleh Fakhari (2014)

(Payame Noor University)

### **Comparative Study of Bibliographic records of Database of Manuscripts of Astan Quds Razavi & Resource Description and Access (RDA)**

The present research is a comparative approach with a library-documentary method. It deals with the comparison rate of collection of regulation elements in the bibliographical records of manuscripts databases with having RDA standard. The main aim of present research is comparative study of rules and elements of bibliographical records of Astan Quds Razavi manuscript database with RDA and also it analyzes the descriptive position of manuscripts at these two collected rules. This research society deals with the existent elements of bibliography and codicology of Astan Quds Razavi manuscript database (upgraded at 1393) and the

other existent elements from 1-7 chapters in RDA. Results: From the whole recognized elements (chapter 1-7) in RDA, 33 elements are related with manuscripts and it indicates that %77.88 existent elements in the (chapter 1-7) is compatible with the existent elements in the Astan Quds Razavi indexing rules. It shows the affinity of Astan Quds Razavi manuscripts rules and elements collection with RDA. And out of 46 existent elements at the cataloging of Astan Quds Razavi, %63 of them are comparable with RDA and %37 also is incomparable, and at this incomparable situation %97.30 is related to codicology. It means that RDA in presentation of manuscripts specification had a weaker approach than Astan Quds Razavi manuscript cataloging rules and regulations.

Keywords: Cataloging Rules, Resource Description and Access (RDA), Manuscripts, Astan Quds Razavi Manuscript Database

Mahsa Fardehoseiny (2011)

(Islamic Azad University)

### **Survey on Bibliographic Relationship on Iran MARC cataloging records with use of Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model**

The aim of this study explain the relationships between entities - (work, expression, manifestation, item)- of the Iran MARC bibliographic records based on FRBR conceptual model. Accordingly, all related records of this research (records of Boostan-e- Saadi National Library of Iran) were collected and all elements of the bibliographic records collected based on the criteria mentioned in the IFLA final report and RDA appendix J, to determine the types of relationships between them were adjusted. Based on the study results, 1144 type of bibliographic relationships between bibliographic family entities records "Boostan-e-Saadi " was explained and in work level of these relationships, were existed derivative relationships with 2/10 percent descriptive relationships with 13/81 percent, the whole/part relationships with 23/08 percent, the accompanying relationship with 4/89 percent, sequential relationships 1/66 percent. The expression level of these relations, were existed , derivative relationships with the 27/84 percent, descriptive relationship with 3/06 percent, whole/part relationships 0/43 percent, accompanying relationship with 2/09 percent. The relationships included in manifestation level, equivalence relationships with 14/95 percent and the whole/part with the 3/85% were existed, in the item level the equivalence relationship with 0/70 percent, and accompanying relationship with 1/57 percent were existed. In other part of the research, 15140 field of 639 bibliographic records of "Boostan-e- saadi" were studied. The results suggest that, 79 records do not include a relation and 19 records were awaiting for cataloging. Among the 3645 fields which were affecting to the relations; the content of 306 files were mistaken and 19 fields were incomplete. Also 2567 fields with 35/54 percent were explained the existence relationships in Boostan-e- Saadi. Other research findings indicate that it is considering whether the 4XX block is the only block in the creation and establishment of effective relationships at least in the records studied in this research, only 77 field of 15,140 fields in the records were completed for the explanations of the relations. Meanwhile, the data elements of 4XX block with the bibliographic relations titles in the FRBR model are too many matches. Although relations in MARC be concluded with assistance the mind and 4XX block relationships as links be determined flat, but with the completion data elements of this block, a software which intended FRBRizing MARC records, can do this better. Result of The relationships in this study between FRBR conceptual model and MARC is inference of intelligent minds, and software is not able to detect it. In this regard, the results show that relations from MARC to FRBR 47/70 percent of the MARC fields are possible converted the relations, and by FRBR to MARC with the use of all the efforts and intelligent MARC relationship of diagnosis, only 31/38 percent of the relations can be covered by the MARC. But based on full fields in the Saadi records, the results can be reduced to 16/95 percent.

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Mohsen Haji Zeinolabedini (2010)

(Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz)

### **Functionality of authority records of IranMarc on the basis of Functional Requirements of Authority Data (FRAD) & Functional Requirements of Subject Authority Data (FRSAD)**

The objective of the present research is to determine functionality of e authority records on the basis of FRAD & FRSAD conceptual models. Research method is a combination of library study and analytical survey. The survey covers complete set of the authority records of the National Library of Iran. The tools for gathering of data are the mapping matrices of FRAD & FRSAD models to UNIMARC and IranMARC formats, as well as the checklists for IranMARC fields used in above-mentioned matrices. In the first stage, the mapping matrices were developed. The results show that 83.8 percent of attributes of FARD & FRSAD models have their equivalent in unimarc authorities format and 75.1 percent have their equivalent IranMARC authorities format. The study on of structural compatibility rate of IranMARC with the aforementioned models shows that the greatest structural compatibility rate belongs to corporate bodies (90.63 points) and the least amount of compatibility relates to name uniform title (62-29 points). The overage of structural compatibility rate of IranMARC with FRAD model is (82.13) and with FRSAD model (59.25 points). The highest and lowest average of structural compatibility model with FRAD in user tasks relates to “justify” and "find" respectively. And the highest rate of content compatibility of IranMARC authorities with FRAD model relates to "family" with 29.4 points and the lowest relates to "uniform title" with 17.20 points. The average content compatibility rate of IranMARC with FRAD model is 22.72 points and with FRSAD model is 13.66 points. The highest and lowest average of content compatibility with FARD model in user tasks relates to "justify" & "contextualized" . The results of the hypothesis tests reveal a significant difference between the average structural compatibility of IRANMARC records with its average content compatibility. Also, the list & weight of UNIMARC and IranMARC fields was determined in mapping matrices. A pattern is suggested for countries that use UNIMARC with special emphasis on National Library of Iran in order to increase the functionality of authority records with FRAD & FRSAD models.

**Keywords:** Attributes, Authority records, FRAD, FRSAD, Functionality, IranMARC, Mapping matrix, Relationships, UNIMARC, User tasks

Roqayyeh Hejazi, (2012)

(Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz)

**Identify the Bibliographic Relationships in Shahnameh and Nahjalblagheh Bibliographic Universe and Fields Necessary to illustrate them**

**Purpose:** The purpose of the paper is to identify the bibliographic relationships in Persian bibliographic universe and fields necessary to illustrate them.

**Methodology:** Research methodology was survey and conducted through a research-made check list.

**Finding:** Results indicated that there are high percentage of bibliographic relationships in bibliographic universe. Also, 42.85% of the relational fields applied in illustrating the identified bibliographic relationships.

**Originality/Value:** the result of this paper can use to improve the illustrating the bibliographic relationships in storage and information retrieval systems.

**Keywords:** bibliographic relationships, bibliographic universe, relational fields, UNIMARC formats.

Marzieh Jahanshahi (2012)

(Alzahra University)

### **Functionality of Resource Description and Access (RDA) Standard in the Library, Museum and Document Center of Iran Parliamentary**

Archives are one of the most cultural sections in any countries upon which their national and historical identities depend, and whereby invaluable historical and cultural documents are protected, organized and retrieved. It is because of these archives that one employs standards in regulating and describing archive resources so as to become able not only to allow for but also expedite and facilitate information exchange and retrieval among diverse archives through ensuring necessary coordination, consistency and consolidation. To this end, the standard of Resource Description and Access (RDA) is a modern standard in relation to organization of various information resources (including libraries, museums, archive and other information centers) which can meet users' needs through changing their information-seeking behaviors and understanding of the information resources. This study examines the functionality of Resource Description and Access (RDA) standard in the library, museum, and documentation center of the Iran Parliamentary. This study has been carried out using the survey and descriptive methods wherein the data have been collected using a checklist. The research population comprises 156 listing worksheets for the historical documents in the documentation center of the Iran Parliamentary out of which only 56 descriptive elements available in the listing worksheets for the historical documents in the documentation center of the Iran Parliamentary were applied for achieving the research aims upon consulting with the specialists and seeking their opinions. Finally, the research data were analyzed by means of the descriptive statistics. Findings suggest that the degree of conformity of listing worksheets for the historical documents in the documentation center of the Iran Parliamentary to the core elements of the RDA standard is only 22/1%. In other words, 27 elements of the above-mentioned worksheet match the 122 core elements of the Resource Description and Access (RDA) standard. Results indicate that the listing worksheet for the historical documents in the documentation center of the Iran Parliamentary take the systematic and analytical issue into consideration more and its descriptive elements are much fewer. As a matter of fact, the the Resource Description and Access (RDA) standard can cover descriptive listing of the archive resources more than the listing worksheet for the historical documents in the documentation center of the Iran Parliamentary, and since the documentation center of the Iran Parliamentary has made an improvement in description and organization of its resources, it can incorporate the 49 suggested elements extracted from the core elements of the Resource Description and Access (RDA) standard into its worksheet. Keywords: Archive Resources, Standardization, Resource Description and Access (RDA) Standard, Documentation Center, Iran Parliamentary.

Masood Mohammadi (2011)

(Tehran University of Medical Sciences)

### **Analyzing Bibliographic Relationships between Persian Medical Books Based on Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) During 2006-2010**

Introduction (Background and propose): One of the most important goals of library and information science is user-oriented organization of information. To achieve this goal, IFLA presents the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model. This study examines bibliographic relationships between Persian medical books based on the FRBR model, during the years of 2006 to 2011 and reviews compliance of this model with Persian medical books. Methodology: The study is a descriptive survey. The study population consisted of all the medical bibliographic records in the National Library of Iran online public access catalog (OPAC) during the years of 2006 to 2010. The data were collected using National Library of Iran OPAC. Method of collecting data was direct observation of bibliographic record in National Library of Iran OPAC. After collecting data and creating tables and figures in Microsoft Excel, the data were analyzed to fulfill the research objectives and also to draw conclusions. Result: The results showed that in the total of 105,926 books published in Persian, 3781 books, equivalent to 3.56 percent of those were in the field of medical sciences. In the total number of medical Persian books, only 390 books, equivalent to 10.31 percent, have the work-to-work bibliographic relationships. The most common types of bibliographic relationships in Persian medical books in the studied years consequently was "summarization", "adaptation" and "supplement". Other findings showed that the distribution of bibliographic relationships based on the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and the Library of Congress Classification (LC) is so that according to the DDC classification the subject area of the "diseases" has the most bibliographic relationships and the subject area of the "experimental medicine" has the least bibliographic relationships. Analysis of the result according to the LC Classification is so that subject area of the "internal medicine" has the most bibliographic relationships and the subject area of the "botanic, eclectic medicine, chiropractic, osteopathy, and mental healing" has the least bibliographic relationships. Conclusion: Although the FRBR model is much emphasized, but because of substantial differences of medical sciences with other sciences, especially the humanities (like Literature and Arts), its experimental nature and be based on scientific methodology (experiment, observation, hypothesis and conclusion (proof theory)), the rate of "work-to-work bibliographic relationships", as the basic concept of FRBR, is very low. At present, according to this survey, implementation of FRBR in cataloging and organizing the books in the field of medical sciences would not be cost effective.

Keywords: Bibliographic relationships, Work-to-Work relationships, Persian medical books, related works, Knowledge organizing, Functional Requirement for Bibliographic Records, FRBR

Khadijeh Moradi (2011)

(Payame Noor University)

### **Survey of descriptive elements in bibliographical records of Iranian digital libraries based on RDA rules and suggesting a model for using RDA**

The purpose of this research is identifying problems of descriptive cataloging of digital libraries that have been created based on AACR2, and assess compliance with RDA Standard for more complete bibliographic record, as a result be easily store and retrieve information in digital library. This research was Quantitative and applied and has been done with survey-Descriptive method. Method of collocation data is field and library and type of collocation data is checklist. The Study Population included 12 Website Digital Libraries of Iran.

The findings of research showed that descriptive elements of bibliographic records in digital library, in fact, some of them were online catalog, with existing Standards and Rules (AACR2) has not matched. With Review of relationships used in the bibliographic records of digital libraries was determined that two derivative and Equivalence relationship have the most use and sequences and accompanying relationship have the lowest use. The result showed that rates used of equivalent, derivative, descriptive, Whole-part, Sequential relationship between bibliographic records of digital libraries are significant differences and that rates used of accompany relationship do not significant differences.

Compliance attributes of entities (work, expression, manifestation, and item) with descriptive elements of digital libraries showed that the majority of attributes defined in work, expression and item do not existence in bibliographic record of digital libraries, and also Compliance attributes of manifestation is very little.

Each data element in bibliographical record are the particular function, As a result noncompliance data element of bibliographic records of digital with AACR Show that Existing records failed to meet the principles that defined of AACR, on the other hand some data element perform role of communication in bibliographic record, therefore, their absence has caused the relationship properly are not observed in bibliographic record and thus do not able to collect related work entry of new information and communication technology, new formats of information resources, web and search engine , information seeking behavior of user and their understanding of information resource and access them has changed. Thus in order to progress of new technology, we must change previous rules and use the new standard such as RDA standard.

Alireza Mozafari (2014)

(Islamic Azad University)

## **A Study of Serial's Adaptation to Resource Description and Access in National Library and Archives of IR Iran**

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to identify coincidence of serials' catalog of the national library and archives of IR Iran with Resource Description and Access (RDA) rules.

**Method:** this is an applied research with survey method and descriptive-analytical approach. The data is gathered from a random sample of 375 records across 12700 Persian serial records of national bibliography of Iran by checklist and adaptation table.

**Findings:** At the first of the study, total numbers of 25125 fields were checked for; having information, correctness of information and kind of mistakes. As result 88 percent of fields were blank and rest of them had information. 65 percent of information were filled correctly. In the second part of the study we found that 14.7 percent of data in the checked records were filled in full, 1.8 percent had relative and 83.5 percent had no coincidence with RDA elements.

**Results:** most of the serial records are blank. Block 1 has the most and block 4 has the least information. Most of the correct information is stored in block 0 and the least in block 4. Concerning errors, turning the text to Unicode with 49 percent takes the first rank, not documented with 33 percent, cataloger's choice 11.5 percent, additional information 4 percent, defected information 2 percent and spelling errors with 0.5 percent, are the next error ranks. Serial records have little coincidence with RDA rules. Block 1 has the most and block 4 has the least accordance with RDA elements. Main cause of discordance is the blankness of fields. At the end a model for describing the serial records in national library and archives of IR Iran is proposed in the form of worksheet and manual.

**Keywords:** Serials, Resource Description and Access (RDA), Descriptive Cataloging, National Library and Archives of IR Iran

Masoomeh Niknia (2013)  
(Tarbiat Modares University)

### **Examining Attributes of Entities of FRBR Conceptual Model from the Views of OPAC Users**

**Purpose:** The aim is investigating views of three groups of library users (nonprofessionals, specialized professionals, librarians) regarding the importance and value of Attributes of entities of FRBR Conceptual model in supporting user tasks.

**Methodology:** all attributes of entities of FRBR Conceptual model in supporting user tasks, was examined and evaluated through a descriptive-survey of the views of potential users of OPACs. During the data gathering sessions, semistructured interviews were conducted to collect information from the research population for valuation of each attributes of entities in supporting user tasks with the questionnaire prepared by researcher based on IFLA FRBR report.

**Findings:** “title of work”, “title of expression”, “title of manifestation”, “name of person” and “name of corporate body” are the attributes all users assign them being of great value in supporting user tasks.

**Originality/Value:** it is necessary that library software be reviewed based on FRBR conceptual model. Also because little research of users' point of view is studied t more researche is needed. According to IFLA FRBR group, has confirmed this.

**Keywords:** Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), Entities, User tasks, Attributes of entities, Bibliographic Families, valuation

Fatemeh Pazooki (2012)

(Payame Noor University)

### **The Feasibility of Implementing Resource Description and Access (RDA) in the National Library and Archives of Iran**

The goal of this research is investigating the possibility of using RDA in National Library of Iran with considering the catalogers view and coordination level of bibliographic records in RASA software. This research is done with survey method and with descriptive -analytical approach. In the first stage, the level of 49 Iranian national library`s catalogers familiarity with RDA rules in this research has measured in two ways: self-comment familiarity and actual familiarity. Results shows that the level of self-comment familiarity of catalogers with RDA rules is upper than middle and the level of actual familiarity of catalogers with RDA rules is lower than middle before offering specialized education, but after that the level of self-comment and actual familiarity of catalogers with RDA rules are becoming upper than middle. According to the findings, there is only significant difference between score average of the level of self-comment and actual familiarity of M.S. and M.A. catalogers with RDA rules and the level of two familiarity`s score average of M.S. catalogers are upper. From other findings is the high acceptance level of RDA with Iranian national library`s catalogers. Finally, catalogers have demanded to make changes in Iranian national library`s software to better using of RDA in the future. They have requested to offer sufficient specialized education to catalogers for using new version software, coordinating software structure with previous one, adapting software with new rules and standards, foresight the possibility of software structure changing with take need of each library into account, coordinating new cataloging worksheets with existing ones, coordinating cataloging worksheets with RDA, changing search and retrieval structure of resources and using of sufficient help features for each fields. In the second stage of this research, 1794 fields that existed in 111 bibliographic records on Iranian history subject and cataloged in two years (1386, 1390) were examined. Findings show that there is existing coincidence between 88% fields of bibliographic records with RDA rules. The most bugs that are recognized are non- coincidence between 47.07% records and 11.20% fields with RDA, non-entering correct information in 31.38% records and 7.46% fields, non- entering information in correct fields in 12.41% records and 2.95% fields, cataloging errors in 5.15% records and 1.22% fields and type errors in 3.98% records and 0.94% fields. The most bugs except non-coincidence with RDA rules are more in 1386 than 1390. From other findings of this research is design mapping table of Iran Mark- RDA that used from that in bibliographic records control. One of the important outcomes of this research is MARC-RDA mapping table that has used in bibliographic records control. Finally, proposed model for using RDA in Iranian National Library were offered.

Maryam Rakhshani (2012)  
(University of Birjand)

## **Describing Web Resources: RDA Compared with AACR2**

The recent research, comparatively, has devoted to investigate description condition of web resources in RDA and, also, compares it to AACR2. The main aim of this research is to investigate description condition of web resources in AACR2 in addition to show its effects on describing these resources.

Research society is description areas of chapter 1, chapter 9 and chapter 12 of the last edition AACR2 (edition 2002, updated 2004) and description elements of chapters 1 to 7 relate to RDA rules.

Necessary information for describing web resources based on AACR2 was recognized through investigating description areas in chapters 1, 9 and 12. Relating to these rules, the description elements of RDA rules (chapters 1 to 7) in case of describing of the FRBR 's Group 1 Entities (Rules about recording the characteristics of work, expression, manifestation, and item) was investigated And by using these rules, necessary elements for describing web resources was extracted. Then, information of each AACR2 area comparing to its corresponding element in RDA rules was analyzed.

The results showed that the adjustment degree of description areas of web resources in AACR2 comparing to description elements of web resources in RDA is 59.45 percent.

Investigations denotes, in terms title proper there is no difference between AACR2 and RDA rules. Three elements, that is, media type, carrier type and content type in RDA rules replaced by general material designation in AACR2.

There is writing difference between AACR2 and RDA rules in terms of statement of responsibility, edition statement, extent, and place of publication, Publisher's Name, date of publication, series statement and note.

Terms of availability, restrictions on access, restrictions on use, equipment and system requirements, summarization of the content, language of the content, contact information and uniform resource locator (URL) are new cataloging elements added to RDA rules.

Keywords: Cataloging Rules, Descriptive Cataloging, Web Resources, AACR2, RDA, FRBR.

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Shahrbanou Sadeghi (2012)

(Payame Noor University)

### **Feasibility Study of Functional Requirements for Authority Data Model (FRAD) for Personal Name Authority Control in Google Scholar**

The main purpose of this thesis was feasibility study of FRAD model application (Functional requirements for Authority Data Model) for personal name authority control in Google Scholar. This research was applied and has been done with Survey Descriptive method. Method of data collecting was field and library. For data collecting has been used two checklists. The Study Population included 10 most-cited Author in 5 scholar fields. This thesis has followed 2 sub-objectives. At first explores quality and qualify of Google Scholar in authors' resources and publications retrieval and then according to available documents and researches study about employing FRAD model feasibility for personal author names authority control. For achieving to first goal, The 10 most-cited authors were selected via non-probability sampling and explore Google Scholar's recall and precision in retrieval different version author name. Overall, the first purpose indicated that Google Scholar for retrieval different version author name was not successful. The second purpose also with presenting of adaptive table of Google Scholar Citation fields and attributes of entity "Person" in FRAD and mapping of XML elements and main attributes of entity "Person" in FRAD examined. The results showed that Google Scholar for disambiguation of the names of the authors has shortcoming. Also, the program language was used in Google Scholar Citation must change to XML. In the end studies related to the second objective showed that it seems that implementing this model with XML metadata via Google Scholar Citations is possible. Of course it is necessary to add more attitudes to this Google Scholar tool.

Keywords: Functional Requirements for Authority Data, FRAD, Personal names authority control, Personal names authority, Google Scholar, XML metadata, Google Scholar Author Citation, Google.

Atefeh Sharif (2012)

(Ferdowsi University of Mashhad)

## **Identification and analysis of the Persian Subject Headings characteristics, including Syntactic and relational structures and its conceptual system in comparison to Library of Congress Subject Headings**

**Background:** Persian Subject Headings (PSH), as a national standard tool for cataloguing Persian books, is used by the National Library of Iran and other types of Libraries in Iran.

**Purpose:** This Thesis aims to identify and analyze the PSH characteristics including syntactic and relational structures and its conceptual system.

**Design/Method:** To discover the structural characteristics and its conceptual system, content analysis method was used. Coding agenda was developed According to the research questions, framework, and theoretical basis; especially theories of language and semantics. It is also revised by experts to fulfill the reliability. The PSH (3ed edition) and its two supplements (11233 records), and shared subject headings in Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and PSH (9519 records) were defined as the population. Random sample was selected to answer some sub-questions. But in order to discover the Global Hierarchical Structure (GHS) and conceptual system, all PSH records (84545 records) were investigated. Conceptual system of PSH was compared to both academic system of Iran and the Library of Congress Classification system (LCC).

**Findings:** Findings show that %86.17 of the subject headings are in natural language and %79.87 of them are both natural and pre-coordinated. Syntactic analysis of PSH indicates that nouns (%96.1) and noun phrases (%87) are dominant. There is a significant difference between two catalogs (LCSH and PSH) in terms of language, use of scope notes and library of congress classification number. Findings show strong relationships between PSH and LCC in Science (%19.5), Technology (%14.4), Social Sciences (%10.6) Medicine (%9.5) and Philosophy and Psychology (%6.6) classes. Identifying the hierarchical structures (tree structures) embedded in the entire PSH, 241 trees were found. Large trees and top headings (e.g. Medicine and Psychology, Sociology, Philosophy, Contracts, Founding, Mathematics, Management, law and ...) as the representative of the conceptual system of PSH were selected to compare with the two other conceptual systems. It shows that only %21.05 of top headings match with the academic system of Iran. It means that some parts of the academic system have been represented in GHSs. The matching rate of top headings with the LCC is %71.05.

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, the conceptual system of PSH is narrower than it is expected. It is recommended to correct the errors and enrich both its relational structures and conceptual system.

**Keyword:** Persian Subject Headings (PSH), Syntactic Structures, Relational Structures, conceptual system, Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), Academic system of Iran, Library of Congress Classification System (LCC)

Abolfazl Taheri (2014)

(Ferdowsi University of Mashhad)

### **Identification and Analysis of the Vocabularies Representing Bibliographic Relationships in Persian Bibliographic Families and Developing Iranmarc Based on FRBR**

**Purpose:** One of the major weaknesses of OPACs in the collocation and display of related works (Bibliographic families) is due to the vagueness of type of bibliographic relationships and great variety of vocabularies representing these relationships. So, this study aimed to analyze bibliographic relationships between Persian related works and vocabularies representing them in bibliographic records and structure of UNIMARC. **Methodology:** Research population included the bibliographic records of four literary families: Shahnameh, Masnavi, Hafez's Divan and Saadi's Gulistan. Content analysis was used to identify and analyze vocabularies representing bibliographic relationships in these families' records stored in the OPAC of the National Library of Iran. Then, Persian information organization tools were analyzed to identifying the types of bibliographic relationships that matched the relationships in FRBR model. **Findings:** The most frequent types of relationships were "abridgement", "Revision", "Based on specific expression", "Commentary", and "adaptation". Also, the pattern and frequency of relationships in all families were different. Analysis of data elements (fields) also showed that titles, notes, sub-titles and subjects were the most important and uniform title and main entry were the least important elements in terms of covering different types of bibliographic relationships. Expression-level relationships were categorized in the five facets: "Size", "Content", "Language", "accompanying" and "revision". Second part of findings showed that 37 types and subtypes of bibliographic relationships at the expression level and 6 types at the manifestation level were extracted from the Persian information organization tools. Also, 11 types of expression-level relationships and 2 types at the manifestation level were Consistent with relationships in FRBR model. 76 fields of UNIMARC could store bibliographic relationships of which 39 ones were considered as proper linking fields in order to organize bibliographic families. In order to better display information in library OPACs, clustered file of vocabularies representing bibliographic relationships and Facet-based model in OPACs can be applied. Finally, through an evidence-based approach, suggestions were offered to manage bibliographic relationships in Persian OPACs and UNIMARC.

**Keywords:** bibliographic families, related works, bibliographic relationships, FRBR model, UNIMARC, linking fields, information organization tools, vocabularies representing bibliographic relationships.

Rezvan Vafaey (2014)  
(Islamic Azad University)

## **The use of Resource Description and Access (RDA) in the Archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting**

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to describe the use of and access to source code (R.D.A), a new cataloging rules in the archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting. In this study, the feasibility of using these rules, according to the cataloguers and identify the extent consistent with R.D.A bibliographic records.

**Methodology:** Applied research and survey and analytical approaches were used. The study is in two parts: a) Preparation of archivists / librarians working in the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting to accept RDA and b) references in the archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting done. The instrument used in this study questionnaire booklets and comparative table sets

**Findings:** Meet the archivists / librarians RDA rules below average, but with this pamphlet this mean to the average level is reached. The mental preparation archivists / librarians to accept the RDA is higher than average in comparison with existing bibliographic records in the comparative table of errors in the studied cases was lower than average

**Results:** Based on the results of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules supersede the rules of the RDA for cataloguers prepared mentally for the change is appropriate and expected time for the replacement of 3 to 7 years. Records accuracy of information in the correct fields, lack of spelling errors and typing and data entry into the 9/94%, 90% and 8/78% ratings allocated first to third.

## **FRBR Library Reference Model (FRBR/LRM): Consolidation of FRBR Models in connection with the Linked Data Environment**

### **Abstract**

**Objective:** This study aims to examine the latest developments in the field of consolidation of FRBR Models in connection with the Linked Data Environment, which is being done by IFLA.

**Methodology/Approach:** The method used for this study is the desk research method and studying the related texts.

**Findings:** The necessity of uniformity and integration of concepts and removing the reported ambiguities in three FRBR Models (FRBR, FRAD and FRSAD) have led to two developmental works in recent years which have been named harmonization and consolidation. Consolidation required bringing together three main FRBR models in one coherent and consolidated model for easier use; as a result, a new model named "FRBR Library Reference Model (FRBR/LRM)" was formed. The integration process was not merely a process of combining three models and modifying them, but this model has been the result of a modeling and redesigning process that aims to overcome the limitations of FRBR Models.

**Conclusion:** The FRBR library reference model with rethinking about the definition and the type of user's task, entities, relationships and the defined attributes for FRBR Models and consolidating them in the form of an integrated model, provides the groundwork for the completion of previous functions of these models, the possibility of discovering knowledge and keeping pace with the requirements of the linked data environment.

**Keywords:** FRBR Library Reference Model, Linked Data Environment, FRBR Models