

Essay on library science and cataloguing

[Technology](#), [Internet](#)



The areas of description that exist in ISBD are ten in number and are inclusive of the following areas: ISBD (A): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Older Monographic Publications (Antiquarian), ISBD (CF) : International Standard Bibliographic Description for Computer Files, ISBD (CM) : International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials. There is also the ISBD (CR): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials and Other Continuing Resources. Others include: ISBD (ER): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources, the ISBD (M): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications, the ISBD (G): General International Standard Bibliographic Description, the ISBD (NBM): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Non-Book Materials. There is also the ISBD (PM): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Printed Music, and the ISBD (S): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials. Sources of information in ISBD (G) utilize annotated text for description set up by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing. It has a 2004 version and revision edition all of which form an important part of bibliographic descriptions. ISBD (M) on the other hand involves description on information regarding monographic publications. Subsequently, ISBD (ER) encompasses the bibliographic description of electronic information resources.

The record should be displayed in this way: — 1998. — x, 167 pages. — ISBN 0-415186-87-0 (softbound). This fulfils the general requirement in the list of ISBN categorisation. The Lantana video movie produced in 2001 has relatively different description form the QUT record as from the BBC Library Service website. It is though described according to ISBD on the Internet

Movie Database website.

In comparing the AACR2 and RDA recording format as a user, it is much quicker to tabulate records in the AACR2 format compared to RDA format, which requires word descriptions. Further, AACR2 follows the ISBN style in its formatting. On the other hand, a user of the RDA may have a hard time completing the task of recording, and counterchecking due to the bulk of the information in word format.

As a professional using RDA is the best method as it avoids common mistakes of misrepresentation and plagiarism. It also maintains uniformity of words, which is a crucial in professional work. Hence, in regards to evolution of information, RDA is the best choice in maintaining credibility of records and ensuring that the records are easily manipulated in technological materials of information recording.

References

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