Study of Adhesion between Dublin Core and Marc: Reviewing the Interoperability between UNESP and the National Library

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Abstract

This poster presents a study of interoperability between the National Library and the libraries of the UNESP, in order to identify the adhesion's degree between the MARC 21 standards and the Dublin Core fields present in import bibliographic records from these libraries.Quotations of 50 or more words should be set off as a separate text block using the {Quotation} template element.

1. Introduction

In the description of libraries bibliographic records of, the use of metadata is configured as a key element for parameterization, providing interoperability between databases and systems, enabling better documentary representation and therefore recovery of bibliographic records.

Metadata constitute also a fundamental element in the descriptive treatment process information because they reflect the conjunction of technological and representation needed for new types of resources and information environments, contributing to efficiency of recovery processes in digital environments (Alves, 2010).

The term metadata has different settings according to the area and the application context and or analysis. "Metadata understood as information on data, are intended to document and organize in a structured way, data sets [...]" standardizing them and thus, minimizing rework and facilitating the maintenance of these data (Smith, Costa Santos, 2004, p. 96). The data structure may be obtained by means of sets of pre-defined elements identified by labels (tags) and their respective attributes. A well structured and usage pattern recognized internationally information provides greater data reliability (Rosetto, 2003).

The Dublin Core metadata standard was created in 1995 and has 15 basic elements for describing a variety of features in different information environments Web and used in numerous implementations (Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, 2011).

The MARC 21 format has a structure that allows the construction of bibliographic records so that this represents a variety of types of information resources, facilitates the retrievel of specific information systems resources and promotes the exchange and sharing of bibliographic records between libraries (Alves, 2011).

The standard Dublin Core metadata, as this is responsible for the description of information resources on the Web was chosen, with basic elements of description of the features, and the standard of Machine-Readable Cataloguing metadata (MARC 21), responsible for the description of information resources in bibliographic domain, which consists of a highly structured metadata standard, with complex elements, which uses specific standards and codes for description of resources.

Interoperability obtained in the correlation between different standards is a pressing need, but always occur losses and the possibility of noise in the composition between fields can impair this

process. Libraries configure itself as one of the places where this need for interoperability is present, however, there are situations where the exchange of information takes place between systems that operate with different standards such as MARC 21. The MARC 21 format is specific to area librarianship and the most used in the bibliographic domain (Alves, 2011).

In this context, it is relevant to reflect on the following question: Is there a grip on the match of the fields when the importation of bibliographic records between MARC 21 and Dublin Core standards performed? In this research is being prepared a study that uses the systems and interoperability between the National Library and the libraries of the UNESP.

The network of libraries of the Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP besides being part of the consortium with the Fundação Getúlio Vargas is to import the records of the National Library (BN) of Brazil. These records are described in the Dublin Core metadata standard and MARC 21. When working with the cooperative cataloging importing and providing their bibliographic records, promotes interoperability between systems.

The proposition of this study is to assess the degree of adherence in correspondence of the fields present on the importation of bibliographic records between these libraries.

The focus of this study will be linked to the area of information science in the context of information resources described using metadata standards Dublin Core and Marc.

As methodology, the work is feature exploratory and is based on comparison that uses as an analytical tool the bibliographic records imported from the National Library for the UNESP Libraries, identifying which data is used, corrected or discarded and thereby verifying the correlation between standard fields MARC 21 and Dublin Core standard in this particular context.

2. Partial considerations

It is hoped that this study identify, in communication between libraries and even for similar situations, the degree of adhesion between the MARC 21 and Dublin Core standards in a real situation application, thereby providing elements for integration layers can be improved and or parameterized so that one can increase interoperability.

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