



Let's Rock Down to Electronic Avenue

Eric McKinney, CMC Cataloging Trainer

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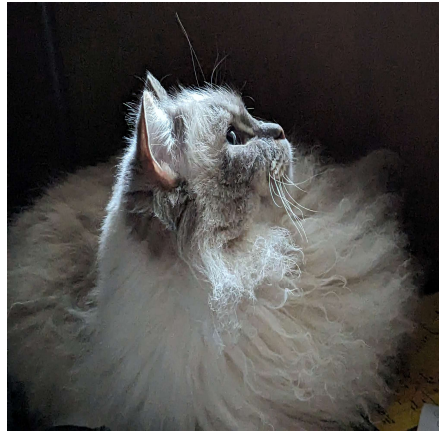


[Dr. Pamela Thomas]

All right, welcome everyone. This is our first online with the CMC for fiscal year 2026. I am Pam Thomas, and this morning, Eric McKinney is going to be presenting Let's Rock Down to Electronic Avenue.

He will take your questions at the end of the session and take it away, Eric.

About Me



[Eric McKinney]

All right, thank you Pam, can you hear me, okay? Yes. Okay, didn't hear you for a sec, I got scared.

All right, thank you everybody. As Pam said, my name is Eric McKinney, and I am here to present Let's Rock Down to Electronic Avenue, where we're gonna look at how to catalog some electronic resources. First, I would like to start with just a little bit about me.

My name again, is Eric McKinney. I've been here at the Cataloging Maintenance Center for almost four years now. I arrived here from an academic library, and that's where the bulk of my cataloging experience lies.

Go big blue. I'm married to a high school librarian, so I guess I come by the work honestly. In our spare time, we enjoy spoiling our pets.

That's Tyrion on the left there, my doggie. He just turns 11 this week, what a handsome man. Griffin there in the middle, pretending that he's a supermodel cat and looking good.

And then we have many, many squirrels running around our backyard, and this one's our favorite. This is Piebald, also known as Pie. And I'm pretty sure he considers my wife and I his pets, but that's okay.

We keep him well-fed. In our spare time, we also enjoy gardening, gaming, and reading, as most library folk do. With that out of the way, here is our agenda for today.

Agenda



- Definitions
- Guidelines
- Key MARC fields
- Examples

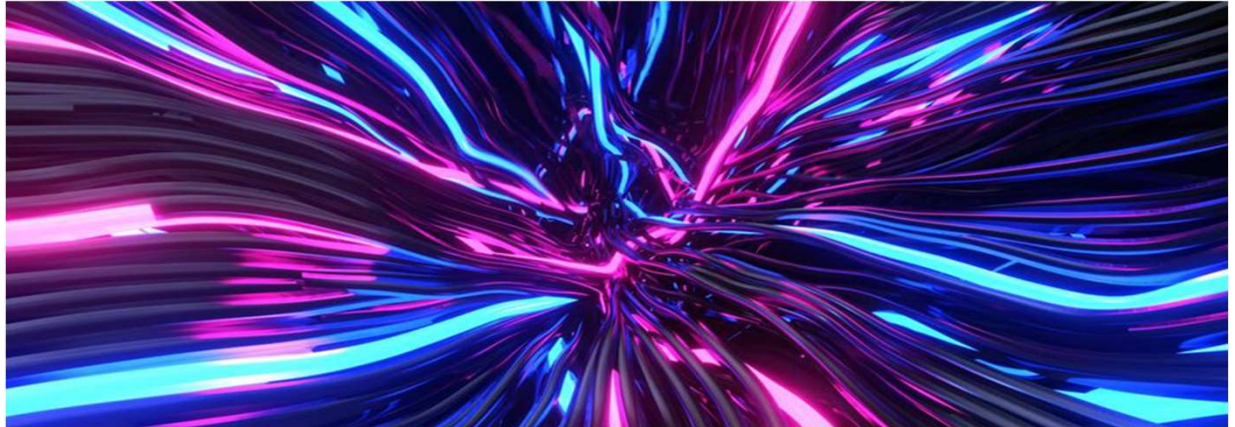


I'd like to start with some definitions. Then I'll review some guidelines from OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards, or BFAS, as I'll refer to it from here on out. And BFAS will be my primary guide for this presentation, although I do have other resources and all are listed on my resources slide at the end.

Then after that, we will examine some key mark fields that are used when, excuse me, cataloging electronic resources. I will also look at the most used subfields for each field. I will finish up with some example bibliographic records paying special attention to our key mark fields and subfields.

There will be time for questions at the end of the presentation, but feel free to drop them in the chat beforehand if you'd like. All right, let's get rocking.

Definition of an E-resource



First, we need to look at what an electronic resource is.

What is an electronic resource?



EBOOKS



JOURNALS



DATABASES



STREAMING
VIDEO AND
MEDIA



GOVERNMENT
DOCUMENTS
AND
PUBLICATIONS



DATA AND
STATISTICAL
REPORTS



NEWSPAPERS
AND
MAGAZINES



VIDEO
GAMES



So, according to BFAS, electronic resources are items intended to be accessed, processed, or executed by a computer. Excuse me.

The RDA definition is a resource consisting of data and or one or more programs encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. The resource may require the use of a peripheral device directly connected to the device, connected to a computerized device, an application program, and or a connection to a computer network. This definition excludes digital resources such as music compact

discs and video discs, although it does include CD-ROMs. The terms digital resource and electronic resource can be used interchangeably. And electronic resources fall into two categories. Tangible direct access electronic resources, which include DVD-ROMs and CD-ROMs as mentioned, online resources. And other forms may include eBooks, including poetry, novels, handbooks, and other reference materials.

Journals, including full text articles and citations.
Databases. I think one would be hard pressed to find a library that doesn't offer some sort of database to their patrons at this point.

Streaming video and media. You might be familiar with services like Kanopy and Swank that allow users to stream and watch full movies. Government documents and publications are popular to digitize for historical purposes.

Newspapers and magazines. I doubt I need to tell anyone here about the shift from print to electronic. Newspapers and magazines over the last decade or more.

Data and statistical reports. CE journals are fantastic for research, though I do miss the days of sitting at a

library table surrounded by piles of books and print journals. And video games.

These are largely shifting to downloading or cloud streaming, but physical discs are still being made and distributed. For time's sake today, we will look at cataloging the first four. eBooks, journals, databases, streaming video, and media.

We'll also take a look at CD-ROM since we know it can be considered a direct access electronic resource. I won't be covering documents and publications, data and statistical reports, or video games. Newspapers and magazines will be similar to the eJournal.

If there's interest in learning more about the other categories, let me know and I can do a part two covering those. And we're always looking for suggestions of online with the CMCs that you would like to see. So, if you have anything, just let us know.

Guidelines

- Electronic resource

Use one record for all instances of the same online resource regardless of:

- Differences in providers
- Differences in provider-specific edition statements
- Differences in provider-specific places of publication, distribution, etc.
- Differences in provider-specific dates of publication, distribution, etc.
- Differences in provider-specific series statements
- Differences in provider-specific accessibility
- Differences in provider-specific encoding formats, file sizes, technical requirements, etc.



All right, so the guidelines for electronic resources. The primary guideline with the online resource is that the same record should be used despite changes or differences with the item in hand. The current record should be updated rather than a new record created.

And you can see the differences that, excuse me, that do not require a new record. All right, next we'll look at some of the MARC fields that we're gonna need to consider when using cataloging eResources using RDA, pardon me.

Key MARC Fields



All right, next we'll look at some of the MARC fields that we're gonna need to consider when using cataloging eResources using RDA, pardon me.



All right, next we'll look at some of the MARC fields that we're gonna need to consider when using cataloging eResources using RDA, pardon me.

Key MARC Fields



006

007

008

3XX

5XX

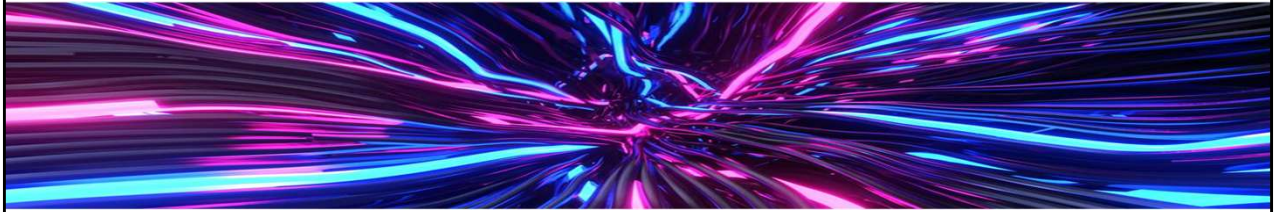
856

We will look at the 00Xs and discuss some 3XX fields and 5XX fields that will be needed when cataloging eResources.

And finally, we will take a look at the 856 field.

006

006 m o d



All right, let's start with the 006. Field 006 functions as an extension of field 008 when the resource represented by the record has multiple format characteristics.

Field 006 contains a subset of the positions defined in field 008. Elements in those fields are identified by position. The input and display of field 006 elements varies by interface and selected options.

The field 006 does not have indicators or subfield codes.

007

- a **Tape cartridge.** The item is a tape cartridge, a removable module containing a secondary storage medium such as magnetic tape or magnetic disks.
- b **Chip cartridge.** The item is a chip cartridge, a removable module containing a miniaturized electronic circuit, mass-produced on a tiny chip or wafer of silicon, designed to provide additional processing, memory, or storage capacity to a computer. Includes several types of solid-state, memory/storage devices such as non-rewritable ROM-chip cartridges and rewritable flash drives (e.g., USB keys).
- c **Computer optical disc cartridge.** The item is a computer optical disc cartridge, a removable module containing one or more nonmagnetic discs used to store digital data.
- d **Computer disc, type unspecified.** A disc whose type is not specified.
- e **Computer disc cartridge, type unspecified.** A disc cartridge whose type is not specified.
- f **Tape cassette.** The item is a tape cassette, a removable module, somewhat like an audio cassette, that contains magnetic tape that can be written on and read from or by a tape drive.
- h **Tape reel.** The item is a tape reel, a removable spool containing magnetic tape that can be written to and read from or by a tape drive.
- j **Magnetic disk.** The item is a magnetic disk, a digital information storage medium usually consisting of a thin Mylar disk coated with a magnetic material that permits the recording of data. Magnetic disks come in various sizes. They are also known as computer diskettes, floppy disks or diskettes, or stiffy disks.



So next up will be 007. And here we start looking at the types.

So field 007 contains coded data related to the physical characteristics of the resources. In MARC 21, field 007 is a control field that does not have indicators or subfield codes. The input and display of field 007 elements vary by WorldCat interface and selected options.

You can see the first half of the 007 options here. I won't go through these individually as my examples don't really pertain to any of these. I just wanted to have you be aware of them.

007 (Cont.)

- k Computer card.** The item is a computer card, a card containing digitally encoded data designed for use with a computer.
- m Magneto-optical disc.** The item is a magneto-optical disc, an erasable or semi-erasable storage medium, similar to a CD-ROM disc, capable of storing data at a very high density. The disc is written to and read from using a laser beam used to heat the recording surface to a point at which regions of the surface of the disc become magnetically aligned to store bits of data.
- o Optical disc.** The item is an optical disc, a medium that uses a series of laser-burned micron-sized pits on a special recording surface to store data. Recorded data is read optically. These discs are usually read-only. Optical disc formats include CD-A, CD-I, CD-R, CD-ROM, CD-ROM-XA, DVD-ROM, and Photo CD.
- r Remote.** The item is an electronic resource that is accessed, processed, executed, etc., remotely. In this case, the electronic resource is used via input/output devices connected electronically to a computer. Frequently, this involves a computer network connection. The specific material designation of the remotely accessed physical item (e.g., a CD-ROM accessed remotely through a network) is not specified when code *r* is used.
- s Standalone device.** Standalone devices consist of storage and reader components as an integrated standalone device. The data storage medium cannot be removed from the playback device with which it is issued. The data carried on the medium can only be read using the integrated special-purpose device.
- u Unspecified.** The specific material designation for the electronic resource is not specified (e.g., it may be an electronic resource that changes its medium over time).
- z Other.** None of the other codes is appropriate.



So let's take a look at the bottom half of the list. And here are the rest of the options. I'd like to point specifically to O for optical disk and R for remote for the purposes of this presentation.

008

Rec stat c	Entered 20010606		Replaced 20250224		
Type a	ELvl	Srce c	GPub	Ctrl	Lang eng
BLvl s	Form o	Conf 0	Freq w	MRec	Ctry enk
S/L 0	Orig s	EntW	Regl r	Alph a	
Desc i	SrTp p	Cont	DtSt c	Dates 1869 ,	9999



Okay, field 008 contains coded data related to the resource. It is pulled from the fixed fields. Like the 006, there are no indicators or subfields to worry about.

These are the fixed fields for the online version of the journal Nature. Type is A for language material. B level is S denoting serial.

S slash L is the entry convention. Zero denotes a successful entry convention where a new record is created each time a title changes or a corporate body used as a main entry or uniform title qualifier changes. That's a mouthful.

The earlier or later title or name slash title is recorded in a linking field, either field 780 or 785 on each record. The description or DESC is the descriptive cataloging form. It is coded I denoting, sorry about that, too far.

It is coded I, and that's to denote that ISBD punctuation is being used. E level is left blank. Form is O for online.

Or O-R-I-G or it is coded S for electronic as the original item, i.e. this particular version of Nature is intended for access with the computer. SRTP is for the type

of continuing resource. The cataloger in this case went with P for periodical.

I think J for journal would be appropriate here, but BFAS does say if less granularity is desired, P may be used. So I left it as is. Source is set to C in this case, meaning the original record was created by a cooperative cataloging program rather than a national bibliographic agency.

Let's see, comp, C-O-N-F, records whether or not the items are conference proceedings. Zero means no, and one is yes if they are. Ours is not.

INFW, excuse me, is disappointingly not Lord of the Rings related. It is for recording the entire nature of the work. BFAS notes that the entirety of the work must consist of one of the listed categories such as abstract summaries, dictionaries, legal articles, et cetera.

Though none of the options here apply to this work, so it is left blank. Cont is similar to INFW, but it's a bit more specific, allowing for up to three codes. So we could note abstracts slash summaries, dictionaries, and legal articles here if our item contained all three.

But again, none of the options are fitting for our journal, so nothing there. GPUB is also left blank if the electronic resource is not a government publication, which nature is not. FREQ, F-R-E-Q, records the frequency of release of a resource or updates to the resource.

W denotes that it's released weekly. R is used in REGL, meaning the item is intended to be published or updated regularly. Use N or normalized irregular for publications that have a predictable pattern, but might only publish 10 issues per year rather than 12.

Use X, completely irregular, for publications that publish an issue whenever they feel like it or get around to it. DTSD, of course, is the type of date publication status. In our case here, it is C for continuing resource currently published still.

The first date, 1869, is the date it was first published. The 9999 in the second dates field denotes the item is still being published. Had it ceased publication, the ending date would be in dates two.

There we are

3XX

306	336	337	338
344	347	353	362



And here are the 3XX fields to be aware of when cataloging resources. The 306 is for recording and playing time of a streaming video or a sound recording.

You might be familiar with the 336, 337, and 338 from cataloging books. We will look at the ones necessary for e-resources as we look at our examples more in depth. We will also need to look at the 347, which is the digital file characteristics, the 353 or supplementary content characteristics, and the 362, which contains the dates of publication and or sequential designation.

And we'll take a little bit closer look at all of that.

306

Duration	Enter
1 hr.	006000
75 min.	011500
1 hr., 45 min.	014500
1 min.	000060
20 min., 16 sec.	002016

306	006000
306	011500
306	014500
306	000060
306	002016



So, let's start with the 306. It's for recording the playing time of a streaming video, a sound recording, et cetera.

We have no indicators to worry about with the 306. However, the time should be formatted in a six-character format. The first two characters represent the hours, the next two, the minutes, and the last two, the seconds.

On the left of the slide, you can see the examples from BFAS. On the right, you can see how those look in an actual record. Note here that I catalog and take my examples from OCLC's connection, which does not use the subfield A in front of there.

So that's why you do not see it, but you might need to add that depending on what platform you're using the catalog.

336, 337, 338

E-books/E-journals/Text databases

336 text #b txt #2 rdacontent
337 computer #b c #2 rdamedia
338 online resource #b cr #2 rdacarrier

Streaming movie database

336 two-dimensional moving image #b tdi #2 rdacontent
336 text #b txt #2 rdacontent
337 computer #b c #2 rdamedia
338 online resource #b cr #2 rdacarrier

CD-ROM

334 single unit #2 rdami
336 computer dataset #b cod #2 rdacontent
337 computer #b c #2 rdamedia
338 computer disc #b cd #2 rdacarrier

Streaming movie

336 two-dimensional moving image #b tdi #2 rdacontent
337 computer #b c #2 rdamedia
338 online resource #b cr #2 rdacarrier



Okay, and on to... So here are 336, 337, and 338s for each of the categories.

The 336, of course, is the content type. Media type is 337. And our carrier type is 338.

Note the CD-ROM on the top right, being a physical item, also contains a 334 or mode of issuance of single unit as that is how the item circulates. And we'll take a look at these 336, 337, and 338 fields more in our examples.

344 – Sound Characteristics

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

- #a [Type of recording](#) (R)
- #b [Recording medium](#) (R)
- #c [Playing speed](#) (R)
- #d [Groove characteristic](#) (R)
- #e [Track configuration](#) (R)
- #f [Tape configuration](#) (R)
- #g [Configuration of playback channels](#) (R)
- #h [Special playback characteristics](#) (R)
- #i [Sound content](#) (R)
- #j [Original capture and storage technique](#) (R)
- #0 [Authority record control number or standard number](#) (R)
- #1 [Real World Object URI](#) (R)
- #2 [Source](#) (NR)
- #3 [Materials specified](#) (NR)
- #6 [Linkage](#) (NR)
- #8 [Field link and sequence number](#) (R)



The sound characteristics.

So sound characteristics of e-resources containing them are recorded in the 344 field. Here are the subfield options from BFAS. Not all of them will apply specifically to e-resources, but it is worth knowing them all.

Let's run through them. A is the type of recording. It is an audio cassette, video cassette, video disc, audio disc, something else.

B is the recording medium. There are only three options here. Magnetic, magneto-optical, and optical.

Magnetic, excuse me, magnetic is used for audio cassettes, magneto-optical for CD-ROMs or anything with data inscribed onto a disc by laser, and optical for CDs and DVDs where a laser is used to read the changes in the reflectivity as a binary data stream. Subfield C records the playing speed such as 33 and a third for a record album or 1.4 milliseconds for a compact disc. You can see BFAS for all the speed options you can use here.

Subfield D is for the groove characteristic. This is more common for audio discs like albums where it has the grooves etched into it. Subfield E is the track configuration of the audio track on a soundtrack film, which is pretty specific.

So if it's not a soundtrack film, you don't necessarily need to do this. It applies only to film rolls and how the audio is configured on them, either in the middle of the track or the center track in the middle of a roll, separate from the roll of the film. And center here is spelled with R-E, the European way rather than the E-R for some reason in BFAS, and I'm not sure why that is.

Anyway, on to subfield F, which is the tape configuration, and it applies only to audio tapes. They can be two-track, four-track, eight-track, remember those things? Subfield G, configuration of playback channels.

Think here about mono, stereo, waterphonic, or surround. Some streaming videos might note that information if they're presenting their film in one of those formats. Subfield H is where the special playback characteristics are recorded.

Here's where you note the seemingly thousands of varieties of Dolby. Dolby B encoded, Dolby Digital, Atmos Dolby, Dolby Digital 5.1, Thomas Dolby, just kidding.

It is for the original capture and storage technique, how the sound was originally captured and stored and should be recorded here, no matter what manifestation of the item being cataloged. I'm not an expert on capture and recording techniques, but electrical capture digital storage is a good description for a compact disc, and electrical capture analog storage covers audio cassettes. See BFAS for more information on those.

347 –Digital File Characteristics

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

- #a [File type \(R\)](#)
- #b [Encoding format \(R\)](#)
- #c [File size \(R\)](#)
- #d [Resolution \(R\)](#)
- #e [Regional encoding \(R\)](#)
- #f [Encoded bitrate \(R\)](#)
- #0 [Authority record control number or standard number \(R\)](#)
- #1 [Real World Object URL \(R\)](#)
- #2 [Source \(NR\)](#)
- #3 [Materials specified \(NR\)](#)
- #6 [Linkage \(NR\)](#)
- #8 [Field link and sequence number \(R\)](#)



Okay, again, like the 344, this is our 347, and all subfields should be put in a separate 347. You don't want everything in one field. So for 347, we have a subfield A, which is the file type, and the types we can include here are audio file, text file, program file, image file, data file, and video file.

You might've seen the 347 in records for physical DVDs, where there's typically one to account for the video file. One note in the item is a DVD video and one for the region. Subfield B is the encoding format.

It's a bit more specific than the type. Here we can record whether a text file is a PDF or a DAT file, an image file like a JPEG or a PNG, et cetera. Subfield C is for the file size, but it should be omitted in your resource records, BFAS says, even if it is known, because file sizes among different iterations of the same resource might sometimes differ.

So just leave that out, even if you do know it. Subfield D is the resolution. If the resolution of a digital image is known, it should be recorded here, and BFAS says it should be expressed in pixels.

Subfield E, much like physical DVDs, streaming video might also be coded for a specific region. It goes here in subfield D if that is the case. Subfield F is the speed of the streaming audio or video plays or the encoded bit rate.

Use subfield F to record the bit rate in kilobits per second.

353 – Supplementary Content Characteristics

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

#a	Supplementary content term (R)		
#b	Supplementary content code (R)	353	bibliography #b bibliography
#0	Authority record control number or standard number (R)		
#1	Real World Object URI (R)	353	index #b index
#2	Source of term (NR)		
#3	Materials specified (NR)		
#6	Linkage (NR)		
#8	Field link and sequence number (R)		



And that brings us to the 353 or the supplementary content characteristics. Hey, I got it out.

It's not really specific to eResources. You might've seen the 353 used to note the presence of a bibliography or an index like on the right of the screen there. Subfield A and subfield B are the most widely used subfields here.

And as you can see, the same term is in subfield B as in subfield A. So you just need to repeat the terms and you're good. But let's look at a few other terms that might be used here.

353 – Supplementary Content Characteristics

Scheme Members

- bibliography
- biography of creator
- discography
- ethnologic information
- filmography
- historical information
- history of performer or ensemble
- index
- instructional materials
- libretto or text
- music
- technical information on music
- technical/historical information on instruments
- thematic index

353	discography #b discography
353	filmography #b filmography
353	instructional materials #b instructional materials
353	historical information #b historical information



Also called scheme members that can be used with the 353. This image on the left was taken directly from the Library of Congress website, and I have included a link on the resources page to it. So, you can see them all at your leisure.

On the right, you can see that the examples are coded just like the bibliography and index examples on the previous slide with the term in both A and B. All right.

362 – Dates of Publication and/or Sequential Designation

Field (Full/Minimal)

Required if applicable/Required if applicable

1st Indicator Format of date

- 0 Formatted style
- 1 Unformatted note

2nd Indicator Undefined

- ␣ Undefined

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

- [#a](#) [Dates of publication and/or sequential designation \(NR\)](#)
- [#z](#) [Source of information \(NR\)](#)
- [#6](#) [Linkage \(NR\)](#)
- [#8](#) [Field link and sequence number \(R\)](#)



So that is gonna bring us up to the 362, which is just the dates of publication and or sequential designation.

And again, it's not exclusive to eResources, but since it is needed for eJournals and eSerials, we'll look at that a bit more.

5XX

506

516

533

538

588



So now let's take a peek at the 5XXs that we wanna look at. And the 5XXs, of course, are all of our notes fields.

The first one I'd like to look at is the 50X, which is restrictions on access note. The 516 is the type of computer file or data note. The 533, the reproduction note.

The 538, system details note. And the 588 is the source of description note.

506 – Restrictions on Access Note

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

- #a [Terms governing access \(NR\)](#)
- #b [Jurisdiction \(R\)](#)
- #c [Physical access provisions \(R\)](#)
- #d [Authorized users \(R\)](#)
- #e [Authorization \(R\)](#)
- #f [Standardized terminology for access restriction \(R\)](#)
- #g [Availability date \(R\)](#)
- #q [Supplying agency \(NR\)](#)
- #u [Uniform Resource Identifier \(R\)](#)
- #0 [Authority record control number or standard number \(R\)](#)
- #1 [Real World Object URI \(R\)](#)
- #2 [Source of term \(NR\)](#)
- #3 [Materials specified \(NR\)](#)
- #5 [Institution to which field applies \(NR\)](#)
- #6 [Linkage \(NR\)](#)
- #8 [Field link and sequence number \(R\)](#)



So, let's take a closer look at the 506 and some of the subfields we have with it.

Now, excuse me, basically the 506 boils down to who can access the resource. Many university libraries might restrict access to eJournals or streaming videos to their students only. We only need to worry about the first indicator in the 506 as the second is undetermined.

Leave the first indicator blank for no information provided. Use zero if there are no restrictions put upon the resource and use one if restrictions do apply. Subfield A are the terms governing access to the resource.

You might see a note in here like available to subscribing member institutions only, excuse me, or other terminology like that. Subfield B is the jurisdiction or the person in charge of coming up with the terms of access. Subfield C, physical access provisions dictate any special arrangements needed to access physical resources.

Subfield D, authorized users is a bit weird. BFS defines it as the class of users or specific individuals by name or title for whom the restrictions in subfield A do not

apply. You can see the example they provide above that.

Oops, I missed that one, sorry. Subfield E is authorization. It is similar to subfield D in that the entity in subfield E is the one responsible for the restrictions listed in subfield A.

Subfield F, standardized terminology for access restriction. Also known as STAR, and you can use the standard terminology for access restrictions terms, or you can use your own. And we will look at the standard terminology for F on the next slide.

Subfield G, the availability date only needs recorded if the resource will be opened up to unrestricted online access. Use the format YYYYMMDD, the same as you would in subfield two of the 08 fold if you are gonna use the subfield G in your 506. Subfield Q, we jumped to Q in our subfields because the other correlators got the X somehow.

So subfield Q is the supplying agency. Similar to what we have seen before, subfield Q is describing the institution responsible for the information in subfield A. It can be in text form or code form.

506 – Restrictions on Access Note (Cont.)



506 1 Available to subscribing member institutions only

[A note for an electronic journal that is restricted]

506 1 Restricted: Material extremely fragile; #c Access by appointment only

506 \$f
Unrestricted online access
Online access with authorization
Preview only
No online access
Restrictions unspecified

506 1 Closed until January 1, 2068. #f No online access #2 star



The example provided by BFS is below the X, oh no, I'm sorry, it'll be on our next page. I forgot to change that one. Subfield U is lastly the uniform resource identifier.

It's usually where the URL goes. And it's simply a URL that leads to more information on whatever restrictions are in place on the item. So quickly, let's take another look at the, bit more on the 506 with a couple of examples here.

In the table there on the right, you can see the preferred terminology for subfield F. Below that it is an example of its use, closed until January 1st, 2068, with no online access. Good luck getting ahold of that.

Note and note star in subfield two but remember BFS does say you are allowed to use your own terminology here. So, you can use the recommended terms or if you have something else you prefer there, you can use that as well. A lot of the information that is provided here in the 506 can be used again later in the 856. So, we'll take a look at that more later also.

516 – Type of Computer File or Data Note

Field (Full/Minimal)

Optional/Optional

1st Indicator Display constant controller

Type of file

8 No display constant generated

2nd Indicator Undefined

Undefined

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

#a [Type of computer file or data note \(NR\)](#)

#6 [Linkage \(NR\)](#)

#8 [Field link and sequence number \(R\)](#)



#a Type of computer file or data note	The entire text of the note.
File	b
516	Computer program
File	a
516	Numeric (Summary statistics)
File	d
516	Text (Law reports and digests)
File	d
516	Electronic serial in RTF format
File	c
516	Graphic file (Streaming video)
File	g
516	Game
File	m
516	8 Written in DBASE III+ format for data, and Windows bitmap format for graphic files



The 516 is the type of computer file or data note. There is only a single subfield in the 516, but we can set the display content controller in indicator one.

Indicator two is undefined. Leaving indicator one blank will display a constant of type of file before the note. Use eight in indicator one to omit the display constant.

A broader term might be used here such as computer program or game. You can see the examples on the bottom right. So for the graphic files, computer program, numeric, et cetera, or the last one written in DBase three plus.

Just let us know what sort of files we're dealing with here.

533 – Reproduction note

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

- #a [Type of reproduction \(NR\)](#)
- #b [Place of reproduction \(R\)](#)
- #c [Agency responsible for reproduction \(R\)](#)
- #d [Date of reproduction \(NR\)](#)
- #e [Physical description of reproduction \(NR\)](#)
- #f [Series statement of reproduction \(R\)](#)
- #m [Dates and/or sequential designation of issues reproduced \(R\)](#)
- #n [Note about reproduction \(R\)](#)
- #y [Data provenance \(R\)](#)
- #3 [Materials specified \(NR\)](#)
- #5 [Institution to which field applies \(NR\)](#)
- #6 [Linkage \(NR\)](#)
- #8 [Field link and sequence number \(R\)](#)



So, let's take a look next at the 533. That's the reproduction note.

For brevity's sake, I won't take as much time describing all the subfields for the 533. For once they actually have straightforward descriptive names. Thanks, BFAS.

However, BFS does have specific guidelines for e-resources. Use 533 for information describing a remotely accessed electronic reproduction of a work previously published in printed form, including electronic books. And then as outlined in the Library of Congress rule, interpretation 1.11a. Apply this practice only when the reproduction manifestation is represented by its own bibliographic record, separate from any record for the original print version. And then you can also see in BFS section 3.1.1 for online resources and 3.1 for electronic resources for more information on the reproduction.

538 – System Details Note

		#a System details note	The entire text of the note.
Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)			
#a	System details note (NR)	538	System requirements: Windows Media Player, QuickTime, or RealPlayer
#i	Display text (NR)	538	Blu-ray, region A, 1080p High Definition, full screen (1.33:1)
#u	Uniform Resource Identifier (R)	538	System requirements: Mac OS X 10.7.5+ and Safari 6.0+, Windows Vista+ and Firefox 22+; DVD-ROM drive
#3	Materials specified (NR)	538	System requirements: Macintosh Network Client; Intel Core Duo 1.83GHz or faster processor; Mac OS X v10.6, v10.7, or v10.8; 512MB of RAM (1GB recommended); 64 MB or higher graphics card; 16X DVD-ROM drive; display resolution of 800x600 or greater; sound card and speakers; 100 baseT Ethernet
#5	Institution to which field applies (NR)	538	System requirements: IBM PC or compatible, Flash Drive player, standard web browser, ESRI shape files, MapInfo Tab files, MS Access, Adobe Acrobat reader, ArcGIS 10.0, MapInfo 10; GeoVIEWER.WA included on USB drive; operates on Windows XP/Vista/7
#6	Linkage (NR)	538	System requirements: PlayStation 3; 50 MB required hard drive space; HDTV 720p/1080i/1080p; HDMI cable, 1080 native display with an HDMI input supporting HDCP
#8	Field link and sequence number (R)		



538 is the system details note. It's a bit reminiscent of the 506, except for it records how the resource is accessed rather than who can access it.

You can see from the BFAS example, there are terms that can be taken from our 344s and our 347s in the gray region, system requirements, things like that. No, Thomas Dolby, here we are.

588 – Source of Description Note

Field (Full/Minimal)

Required if applicable/Required if applicable

1st Indicator Display constant controller

No information provided

0 Source of description

1 Latest issue consulted

2nd Indicator Undefined

Undefined

Subfields (R=Repeatable NR=Nonrepeatable)

#a [Source of description note \(NR\)](#)

#5 [Institution to which field applies \(NR\)](#)

#6 [Linkage \(NR\)](#)

#8 [Field link and sequence number \(R\)](#)

#a Source of description note Note containing administrative information about the record, such as source of description (e.g., description based on or identification of the resource based on notes) or latest issue consulted.

588	0	Volume 2, number 2 (February 1984); title from cover
588	0	Print version record
588	0	Online resource; title from pdf information screen (EBSCO, viewed November 19, 2013)
588	0	2012 edition; title from title screen (viewed January 13, 2014)
588	0	Part 2, published 1998
588	0	Some metadata was created with AI assistance on June 10, 2024
588	0	Contents note generated by AI on May 21, 2024
588	1	6. Jahrgang, Heft 3 (April 1920)
588	1	Volume 4, number 4 (October 1950)
588	1	2014 (viewed January 13, 2014)



Okay, the 588 or the source of description note.

Yay, this field is all for the catalogers. It is for tracking and controlling metadata and contains notes that are of interest to other catalogers. It's like we're passing notes to each other in class.

Again, the first indicator is used for the display content controller and the second is undefined. Leave it blank for no information provided. Use zero for source of description and one for the latest issue consulted if you're cataloging a serial.

And the 588 is now where information such as cover title or title from the spine should be recorded rather than in the 500 or the general note.

856 - Electronic Location and Access



- #a [Host name \(R\)](#)
- #c [Compression information \(R\)](#)
- #d [Path \(R\)](#)
- #e [Data provenance \(R\)](#)
- #f [Electronic name \(R\)](#)
- #g [Persistent identifier \(R\)](#)
- #h [Non-functioning Uniform Resource Identifier \(R\)](#)
- #i [Instruction \(R\)](#)
- #l [Standardized information governing access \(R\)](#)
- #m [Contact for access assistance \(R\)](#)
- #n [Terms governing access \(R\)](#)
- #o [Operating system \(NR\)](#)
- #p [Port \(NR\)](#)
- #q [Electronic format type \(R\)](#)
- #r [Standardized information governing use and reproduction \(R\)](#)



Okay, the 588 or the source of description note.

Yay, this field is all for the catalogers. It is for tracking and controlling metadata and contains notes that are of interest to other catalogers. It's like we're passing notes to each other in class.

Again, the first indicator is used for the display content controller and the second is undefined. Leave it blank for no information provided. Use zero for source of description and one for the latest issue consulted if you're cataloging a serial.

And the 588 is now where information such as cover title or title from the spine should be recorded rather than in the 500 or the general note.

There are several subfields that are no longer used and others that are optional for use. Let's do a brief rundown. A is the host name.

BFAS notes this is rarely used in current cataloging. Full host name can be listed in subfield U. C is the compression information.

One example is if the URL leads to a zipped folder of data, subfield Z can be used to note what is needed to unzip it. Subfields D, E, and F are not used, the path, data, provenance, and electronic name, not used in today's cataloging. Subfield G is the persistent identifier, the PID, a number assigned by a PID resolver for automatic resources, I'm sorry, for automatic access, pardon me.

856 - Electronic Location and Access (Cont.)



- [#t Terms governing use and reproduction \(R\)](#)
- [#u Uniform Resource Identifier \(R\)](#)
- [#v Hours access method available \(R\)](#)
- [#w Record control number \(R\)](#)
- [#x Nonpublic note \(R\)](#)
- [#y Link text \(R\)](#)
- [#z Public note \(R\)](#)
- [#2 Access method \(NR\)](#)
- [#3 Materials specified \(NR\)](#)
- [#6 Linkage \(NR\)](#)
- [#7 Access status \(NR\)](#)
- [#8 Field link and sequence number \(R\)](#)



Subfield H is non-functioning Uniform Resource Identifier is a URI that is no longer functional. Subfield M, contact for access assistance is not used. Subfield N, terms governing access can be taken directly from R506A.

Subfield O, the operating system, is not used these days. Subfield Q, electronic format type is taken from the IANA media types list with terms like text, haptic, font, image, et cetera. There is a link to the full IANA media types list on the resources slide.

And finally, subfield R here is standardized information governing use and reproductions. And here we can use our star terms such as unrestricted online access, et cetera. And to finish up our 856, subfield T is the terms governing use and production.

Also, we can look at the 540A for that. And subfield U, of course, is the Uniform Resource Identifier, and that's where the URL is put. Subfield V, oops, sorry, carried away.

Ah, wrong way, all right. Subfield V are the hours access method available, and

that one is not used. Subfield W, record control number, is a system control number of related record.

So, you could maybe put the print version in subfield W, the OCLC number for it. Subfield X is a non-public note, and that's a place to place any internal notes about the resource that you want library staff needs to know. Subfield Y is the link text, and you can put here the text that you would like to appear instead of the big old ugly link that most access things generate.

Typically, things like click here to access, terminology like that usually works there. And subfield Z is the public note, and that's a public-facing note for patrons and containing any necessary information they might need to access the electronic resource. All right.

856 - Electronic Location and Access

```
856 4 0 43 Google v.359 1992 Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=gGloAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.231 1971 May-Jun cop.2 su http://books.google.com/books?id=HjkoAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.313 1981 Sep-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=IF4oAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.184 no.4700-4704 1959 + suppl. no.1-13 su http://books.google.com/books?id=Z1lP1ZYBOoYC
856 4 0 43 Google v.181 no.4601-4609 1958 su http://books.google.com/books?id=AV3XoSWBJgC
856 4 0 43 Google v.182 no.4627-4636 1958 su http://books.google.com/books?id=70B3Dzw0L8c
856 4 0 43 Google v.273 1978 Sep-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=qgEoAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.183 no.4662-4670 1959 su http://books.google.com/books?id=hcOBXoTmuhgC
856 4 0 43 Google v.298 1982 Jul-Aug su http://books.google.com/books?id=mQoAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.286 1980 Jul-Aug su http://books.google.com/books?id=VMH4AAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.201 1976 no.5555-5562 su http://books.google.com/books?id=IwAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.63 1900-1901 Nov-Apr su http://books.google.com/books?id=MRQCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.35 1886-1887 Nov-Apr su http://books.google.com/books?id=PIRCAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.43 1890-1891 Nov-Apr su http://books.google.com/books?id=3HYCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.218 1908 Apr-May su http://books.google.com/books?id=MwDAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.76 1907 May-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=HogCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.87 1911 Jul-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=DnUCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.70 1904 May-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=EnpCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.44 1891 May-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=CHUCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.226 1970 Apr su http://books.google.com/books?id=FYDAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.209 1966 Mar su http://books.google.com/books?id=NUCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.105 1920 Mar-Aug su http://books.google.com/books?id=enNCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.41 1880-1890 Nov-Apr su http://books.google.com/books?id=JmUCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.46 1891-1894 Nov-Apr su http://books.google.com/books?id=PIRCAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.183 1959 Apr-Jun su http://books.google.com/books?id=HICAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.79 1908-1909 Nov-Feb su http://books.google.com/books?id=NIICAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.218 1908 Jun su http://books.google.com/books?id=MrwDAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.317 1985 Sep-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=McoAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.258 1971 Nov-Dec su http://books.google.com/books?id=VsoAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.14 1876 May-Oct su http://books.google.com/books?id=YIQCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.182 no.4637-4645 1958 su http://books.google.com/books?id=Y3nQsc4LOZgC
856 4 0 43 Google v.90 1912-1913 Sep-Feb su http://books.google.com/books?id=LNYCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.203 1965 Feb su http://books.google.com/books?id=JmUCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.229 1971 Jan-Feb su http://books.google.com/books?id=CWQoAAAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.80 1909 Mar-Jun su http://books.google.com/books?id=NXCCAAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.158 1946 Jul-Dec su http://books.google.com/books?id=ReyCAAAIAAJ
856 4 0 43 Google v.344 1990 Mar-Apr su http://books.google.com/books?id=n78oAAAAAAIAAJ
```



And here, I'm not going to go through this whole thing, but I just wanted to show you, this is just one page, right? 56 is from the online version of the journal Nature, and there are six in total. So, these can be quite extensive.

Examples



All right, so we've been through all that. Now let's look at some examples, and we'll pay particular attention to the fields and subfields discussed.

E-book – Animal Farm

Rec stat c	Entered 20201021	Replaced 20250806
Type a	ELV Form o	Src d
BLV m	Conf 0	Biog
	Cont	LIF f
	G Pub	Indx 0
	Fest 0	Dates 2020 , 2020
Desc i	Ills	Dist t
006	m o d	
007	c b r d c e u f u h u i n j u k u f u	
040	TEFOD th eng te rda te po te TEFOD id TEFOD id OCLCO id OCLCF id OCLCO id OCLCQ id OCLCO id OCLCQ id OCLCO id OCLCL id OCLCQ id OCLCL id	
037	7B439714-BD93-4DF8-BE23-1C6B0DF19594 ib OverDrive, Inc. fu	
050	PR6029 R8	
082 0	4 823.912 :2 23 eng/20250623 :1 https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/ddc/E33H8KRvbgkwwQdHXQWFwcyg7V	
049	DLHA	
100 1	Orwell, George, id 1903-1950, te author. :1 https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBJkxPYM7WK7QkPqKxGxCP	
245 1 0	Animal farm / ic George Orwell.	
264	1 [Place of publication not identified] : ib Seicho ebooks, ic [2020]	
264	4 ic ©2020	
300	1 online resource	
336	text fb txt :2 rdaccontent	
337	computer fb c :2 rdamedia	
338	online resource fb cr :2 rdacarrier	

520 Animal Farm is an allegorical novella reflecting events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalinist era of the Soviet Union. Orwell, a democratic socialist, was a critic of Joseph Stalin and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism. In the book, Old Major, the old boar on the Manor Farm, summons the animals on the farm together for a meeting, during which he refers to humans as "enemies" and teaches the animals a revolutionary song called "Beasts of England". When Major dies, two young pigs, Snowball and Napoleon, assume command and consider it a duty to prepare for the Rebellion. The animals revolt, driving the drunken, irresponsible farmer Mr Jones, as well as Mrs Jones and the other human caretakers and employees, off the farm, renaming it "Animal Farm". They adopt the Seven Commandments of Animalism, the most important of which is, "All animals are equal". The original title was Animal Farm: A Fairy Story; U.S. publishers dropped the subtitle when it was published in 1946, and only one of the translations during Orwell's lifetime kept it.

588 0 Title details screen (OverDrive; viewed January 5, 2021).

650 0 Farm life iv Fiction.

650 0 Domestic animals iv Fiction.

650 0 Totalitarianism iv Fiction.

650 6 Vie a la ferme #0 (CaQQLa)201-0011652 iv Romans, nouvelles, etc. #0 (CaQQLa)201-0377299

650 6 Animaux domestiques #0 (CaQQLa)201-0066750 iv Romans, nouvelles, etc. #0 (CaQQLa)201-0377299

650 6 Totalitarisme #0 (CaQQLa)201-0036201 iv Romans, nouvelles, etc. #0 (CaQQLa)201-0377299

650 7 Domestic animals :2 fast #0 (OCOLC)fst00896543

650 7 Farm life :2 fast #0 (OCOLC)fst00921052

650 7 Totalitarianism :2 fast #0 (OCOLC)fst01153040

655 7 Fiction :2 fast #0 (OCOLC)fst01423787

856 4 0 :3 OverDrive fu https://www.overdrive.com/search?q=7B439714-BD93-4DF8-BE23-1C6B0DF19594

856 4 :3 Excerpts fu https://samples.overdrive.com/?crid=7b439714-bd93-4df8-be23-1c6b0df19594&epub-sample.overdrive.com

856 4 :3 Image fu https://img1.od-cdn.com/ImageType-100/7168-1/{7B439714-BD93-4DF8-BE23-1C6B0DF19594}img100.jpg



All right, now this is the whole bibliographic record for the e-book version of George Orwell's Animal Farm. Yep, up here, it's a big old ugly mess, but don't worry, we're not going to cover all of this. Let's look at our electronic resource-specific fields and subfields for Mr. Orwell's Animal Farm.

E-book -- Animal Farm (cont.)

Rec stat c	Entered 20201021		Replaced 20250806		
Type a	ELvl	Srcce d	Audn	Ctrl	Lang eng
BLvl m	Form o	Conf 0	Biog	MRec	Ctry xx
	Cont	GPub	LitF f	Indx 0	
Desc i	Ills	Fest 0	DtSt t	Dates 2020 ,	2020

```
006 m o d
007 c #b o #d c #e n #f u #h u #i n #j u #k u #l u
```

```
336 text #b txt #2 rdacontent
337 computer #b c #2 rdamedia
338 online resource #b cr #2 rdacarrier
```



Okay. Okay, so up here, the e-book, the type we have is A. It's still a textual monograph.

The description is still I. Let's see, what do we need? Form is O for online.

It's not a Conference Pub, G-Pub, or Feshrift. It is fictional. And let's see, DTST is coded for publication and copyright date.

The 006, of course, is derived from the 008, which is the stuff we just discussed here. The 007, all right, the A is category of material, so that's set to C for computer. Subfield B is the specific material designation.

Oop, I have that wrong. It says O for optical disk. Apologies about that.

E-book -- Animal Farm (cont.)

588 0 Title details screen (OverDrive; viewed January 5, 2021).

856 4 0 #3 OverDrive #u <https://www.overdrive.com/search?q=7B439714-BD93-4DF8-BE23-1C6B0DF19594>

856 4 #3 Excerpts #u <https://samples.overdrive.com/?crd=7b439714-bd93-4df8-be23-1c6b0df19594&.epub-sample.overdrive.com>

856 4 #3 Image #u <https://img1.od-cdn.com/ImageType-100/7168-1/{7B439714-BD93-4DF8-BE23-1C6B0DF19594}Img100.jpg>



The 588, the source of description, we talked about that earlier. That's just where they got the information for the title and everything. You can see it's from OverDrive, and it was viewed on January 5, 2021.

And our 856s are down here, and there are several. None of them lead, I don't think, to the resource itself. So, and that's what the 856, the second indicator.

An indicator of zero indicates a networked electronic e-resource, which is appropriate for a book viewed on OverDrive.

E-journal -- Nature (cont.)

Rec stat c	Entered 19961008		Replaced 20250531		
Type a	ELvl	Src	GPub	Ctrl	Lang eng
BLvl s	Form o	Conf 0	Freq b	MRec	Ctry dcu
S/L 0	Orig s	EntW	Regl x	Alph a	
Desc i	SrTp p	Cont	DtSt c	Dates 1920 ,	9999
006	m o d				
007	c #b r t d c t e n				
362 0	Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1920).				
588 1	Vol. 88, no. 8 (Aug. 2007) (ESA website, viewed Sept. 12, 2007).				



And let's go back to our journal, Nature. All right, we've already looked at the fixed fields up here when we went over our fixed fields earlier, so I'm not going to go over there as much anymore other than point out the form is O for online.

And we got our dates, and the DTST is for C for continuing. Our 006, again, it's pulled from our 08, so you don't have to worry about coding that. Our 007, in subfield A, I have C for electronic resource.

Subfield B, or the specific material designation, is R for remote. Subfield D, or color content, is C for multicolored. Subfield E, or image bit depth, is not applicable to our item, so it is coded in.

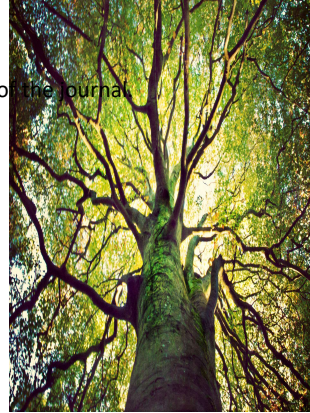
362, that field is our, the dates of publication. And with subfield, it'd be volume one, number one. And there's our source of description for the e-journal.

We can see the source was taken from volume 88, number eight, which was viewed on the ESA website, September 12th, 2007. Yep, and there's our, okay, our e-journal.

E-journal -- Nature (cont.)

856 4 0 13 Google, v.359 1992 Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=agLoAAAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.231 1971 May-Jun cop.2-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=hGkoAAAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.335 1988 Sep-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=IF4oAAAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.184 no.4700-4704 1959 + suppl no.1-13-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=Z1P1ZYBOOnC>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.181 no.4601-4609 1958-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=vAVXKsWBtC>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.182 no.4627-4635 1958-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=70B3Dw0L8c>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.275 1978 Sep-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=zqEoAAAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.183 no.4662-4670 1959-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=lcOBXwt7mhC>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.298 1982 Jul-Aug-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=imQoAAAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.286 1980 Jul-Aug-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=WM4rAAAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.261 1976 no.5555-5562-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=nlwcAAAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.63 1900-1901 Nov-Apr-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=MIQC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.35 1886-1887 Nov-Apr-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=PHK AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.43 1890-1891 Nov-Apr-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=JHIC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.218 1968 Apr-May-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=MwD AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.76 1907 May-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=HogC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.87 1911 Jul-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=DeUC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.70 1904 May-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=QnOC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.44 1891 May-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=CHUC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.226 1970 Apr-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=EPYD AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.209 1966 Mar-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=NUC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.105 1920 Mar-Aug-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=orMC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.41 1889-1890 Nov-Apr-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=JnUC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.49 1884 Nov-Apr-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=FHKC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.183 1959 Apr-Jun-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=JrIC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.79 1908-1909 Nov-Feb-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=NHcC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.218 1968 Jun-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=MwD AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.317 1985 Sep-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=Jtco AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.258 1975 Nov-Dec-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=wso AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.14 1876 May-Oct-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=YQC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.182 no.4637-4645 1958-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=Y5nQoC4LOZ8C>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.205 1965 Feb-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=I-NYC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.90 1912-1913 Sep-Feb-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=bUC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.229 1971 Jan-Feb-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=VWQo AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.80 1909 Mar-Jun-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=NXcC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.158 1946 Jul-Dec-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=RryC AAAIAAJ>
856 4 0 13 Google, v.344 1990 Mar-Apr-ru <http://books.google.com/books?id=s78o AAAIAAJ>

Back to our 856 page for the online version of the journal



Back to our 856 page for the online version of the journal.

With so many to deal with, you can see they are formatted with just the OCLC recommended indicators and subfields. Remember, a first indicator of four indicates HTTP, and a second indicator of zero means that there's a version of the original resource. Subfield three can be employed to differentiate what volume and issue the links lead to.

CD-ROM – Harvesting the River

Rec stat n	Entered 20250603	Replaced 20250603	Lang eng
Type i	ELvl	Sree d	Autn g
BLvl m	Form q	Comp ua	AccM
	Part n	TrAr n	MRec
Desc i	FMus n	LTxt s	DtSt s
			Dates 2018 .
007	s	ib d id f ie u if n ig g	th n n i j i k m il l m u in d
040	VI#	ib eng re rda ic VI#	
043	a-as-il		
050	4	F547.I3 ib 144 2018	
082 0 4	977.3 i2 23/eng/20250530		
090	ib		
049	VI#C		
245 0 0	Illinois River fishing clips from Harvesting the River.		
246 3	Illinois River fishing clips		
246 3	Harvesting the River		
264	1 [Illinois?]: ib [Illinois State Museum?]. ic [2018?]		
300	1 audio disc : ib digital, sound ; ic 4 3/4 in.		
306	002858		
334	single unit i2 rdama		
336	spoken word ib spw i2 rdacontent		
337	audio ib s i2 rdamedia		
338	audio disc ib sd i2 rdacarrer		
344	ic 1.4 m/s		
344	digital i2 rdair		
344	ib optical i2 rdama		
344	u sound i2 rdasco		
344	ij electrical capture, digital storage		
347	audio file i2 rdaft		
347	ib CD audio		
500	"Fishing clips"--Disc label.		
520	Audio clips used in the multimedia exhibit Harvesting the River: Pearl Buttons which ran at the Illinois State Museum from December 2018 - May 2019.		
588 0	Title from container.		
650	0 Sounds.		
651	0 Illinois River (Ill.)		
655	7 Sound effects recordings. i2 lcqft		
710 2	Illinois State Museum, re issuing body.		
856 4 0	u https://www.museum.state.il.us/RiverWeb/harvesting/index.html		



All right, our CD-ROM, it's called Harvesting the River. The Illinois State Museum recently sent several VHS tapes, audio cassettes, compact discs, and CD-ROMs that they have never had cataloged. One of the CD-ROMs contained audio clips for potential use in the exhibit Harvesting the River that appeared at the museum from December 2018 through May of 2019.

Remember, though, it is on a physical disc. It is still considered a direct access electronic resource. So, let's take a look at our specific fields.

CD-ROM – Harvesting the River (cont.)

Rec stat n	Entered 20250603	Replaced 20250603
Type m	ELvl	Srce d
BLvl m	Form q	GPub
Desc i	File	DtSt s
007	s #b d #d f #e u #f n #g g #h n #i n #j i #k m #l l #m u #n d	
007	c #b o	
300	1 audio disc : #b digital, sound : #c 4 3/4 in.	
306	002858	
334	single unit #2 rdami	
336	spoken word #b spw #2 rdacontent	
337	audio #b s #2 rdamedia	
338	audio disc #b sd #2 rdacarrier	



Okay, so type on our fixed fields is M for computer file. Let's see, the form, again, is Q for direct electronic since the computer is needed to access the files. A 007 for a sound recording since they are audio files.

Subfield A is S for sound recording. Subfield B is D for sound disc. Subfield D is F for 1.4 milliseconds per second, and that's the speed at which a compact disc spins or revolves. Subfield E, configuration of playback channels, is unknown, so U is appropriate for that. Subfield F is the groove width or pitch, and compact discs do not contain grooves, so N for not applicable works best here. Subfield G, the dimensions, is G for 4.75 inches or 12 centimeters by diameter of a compact disc. Subfield H, tape width, of course, is not applicable to a disc. Subfield I, tape configuration, also not applicable. Subfield J, the kind of disc, cylinder, or tape.

I went with instantaneous, which basically means it was recorded on the spot because it definitely was not a master of any sort, nor was it mass-produced. Other designations like the mother, an exact copy of the original, a stamper, a negative metal part produced from the mother, or a test pressing just didn't seem to fit it either. Let's see, subfield K in R007 is the kind of material.

What is it made from? M for plastic with metal is the option we already use for compact audio discs, so I have that in K. Subfield L, the kind of cutting, compact audio discs are not cut but pitted.

N for not applicable is used here. Subfield M is the special playback characteristics. The exact playback characteristics are not known of this CD-ROM, so U is coded here for unknown.

C, subfield N is the original capture and storage technique. I coded this D for electrical capture, digital storage. All right, now the second 007 is for the electronic resource part of it.

So, I have subfield A coded as C, and that is for electronic resource, and B is O for optical since the item is a CD-ROM. And then we can look at the rest of our fields. This is the 300, of course.

It's digital sound. It's four and three quarters. Here is our 306, and the compact disc was a total of 28 minutes and 58 seconds, so I have the 002858, and, of course, it's a single unit in RDA content and audio, I'm sorry, spoken word in 336, audio in 337, audio disc in 338.

CD-ROM – Harvesting the River (cont.)

344 #c 1.4 m/s
344 digital #2 rdatr
344 #b optical #2 rdarm
344 #i sound #2 rdasco
344 #j electrical capture, digital storage
347 audio file #2 rdaft
347 #b CD audio

588 0 Title from container.

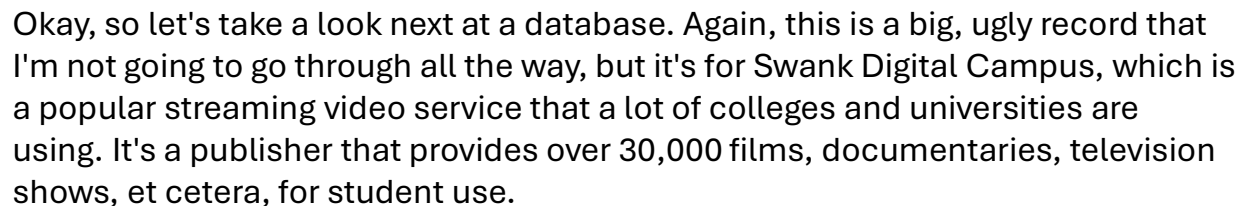
856 4 0 #u <https://www.museum.state.il.us/RiverWeb/harvesting/index.html>



And continuing with Harvest the River, we also have a bevy of 344s and 347s that we can put in there. You can see I've got subfield C, 1.4 millibytes per second. 344, subfield A is digital, subfield B is optical, and, of course, since it has sound, we have a subfield I of sound, and there's my electrical capture digital storage noted there.

The 347 notes it is an audio file, and it is a CD audio in subfield B of R347. And let's see, our 588, the title was taken from the container, and our 856 for this one just contains the URL. So I've got the four for HTTP and zero for, it's not the resource itself, but it's a related resource.

Record #	Type g	Entered	Replaced	Lang eng	506	This resource is available only to current faculty, staff and students of Columbia University.
BLV1 i	Form o	M Srcr d	Andu	Ctrl	546	45 NNC
Desc i	TMat v	GPub	Time ---	MRes	538	Web site in English; films in multiple languages.
			DtSt c	Dates 2012 .	9999	Current recommended system requirements are available in the FAQ area of the website. #5 NNC.
006	m	o c			588 0	Description based on contents viewed on Aug. 23, 2019; title from publisher's website.
006	sum d o	0 2			650 0	Motion pictures tv Databases .
007	c	h r			650	7 Motion pictures #2 fast #0 (OCoLC)fst01027285
007	v	h z	id m	le z	655	0 Electronic reference sources.
040	ZCU	h	eng	le rda	655	4 Online databases.
041 0	eng	la	mul		655	7 databases. #2 aat #0 (CSmoNGRI)aatg#30002543
050 4	PN1997.A1				655	7 Motion pictures #2 fast #0 (OCoLC)fst01726252
049	IHLA				655	7 Databases #2 fast #0 (OCoLC)fst01411643
245 0 0	Swank digital campus.				655	7 Motion pictures . #2 lcgt
246 3	SDC				655	7 Feature films . #2 lcgt
246 3	0 Digital Campus				655	7 Databases . #2 lcgt
246 3	Swank Motion Pictures				655	7 Databases . #2 lcgt
264 1	Saint Louis, Missouri : h Swank Motion Pictures, Inc., lc [2012?]-				655	7 Databases . #2 lcgt
300	1 online resource : h sound, color				655	7 Films . #2 rvmgf #0 (CaQQLa)RVMGF-000000222
310	Continuously updated				655	7 Bases de donnees. #2 rvmgf #0 (CaQQLa)RVMGF-000001211
336	two-dimensional moving image : h tdi #2 rdacontent				710 2	Swank Motion Pictures, Inc. , #e issuing body.
336	text : h txt #2 rdacontent				856 4 0	#u https://digitalcampus.swankmp.net/columbia301179
337	computer file : c #2 rdacontent				856 4 0	#u https://digitalcampus.swankmp.net/barnard303598
338	online resource : h cr #2 rdacontent					
340	#g polychrome #2 rdac					
344	digital #2 rdar					
344	#g stereo #2 rdacp					
347	video file #2 rdaft					
347	audio file #2 rdaft					
347	#b Silverlight					
347	#f 128 kbps					
362 1	Bezan in 2012?					



Database – Swank Digital Campus (cont.)

Rec stat c	Entered 20190823	Replaced 20250806			
Type g	ELvl M	Srcd d	Audn	Ctrl	Lang eng
BLvl i	Form o	GPub	Time ---	MRec	Ctry mou
Desc i	TMat v	Tech l	DtSt c	Dates 2012 .	9999

006	m o c				
006	suu d o 0 2				
007	c #b r				
007	v #b z #d m #e z #f a #g z #h z #i u				



Okay, so let's take a look next at a database. Again, this is a big, ugly record that I'm not going to go through all the way, but it's for Swank Digital Campus, which is a popular streaming video service that a lot of colleges and universities are using. It's a publisher that provides over 30,000 films, documentaries, television shows, et cetera, for student use.

So, let's take a closer look at that. All right, so in this case, up in our fixed fields, our type is G for projected medium. B level is I for integrating resource, and Swank is often updated with new movies.

Tech is C. I'm sorry, Tech, yeah, Tech is C, as Swank offers both live action and animated films. And DTST is also C for continuing source, resource currently published.

Yeah, I think that one, TMat is V for video. Should take care of that. Again, there's our 006.

Just pulled from our 007s. Let's see, our first 007 is subfield A, C for electronic resource, accounts for the resource itself. Subfield B is R for remote.

00, the second 007 to account for the videos the resource contains. Subfield A is V for video recording. B is Z for other, none of the other options really fit here, video cartridge, video disc, video cassette, video reel, or unspecified.

Let's see, subfield D is M for mixed, since Swank offers black and white and color films in its service. Subfield E is for the video recording format. Again, Z for other is most appropriate code.

Others include DVD, Blu-ray, 8mm, Laserdisc, not necessarily streaming things. Subfield F is the sound on the medium, or is it separate? A means the sound is included on the medium.

So, we use that there because Swank does include the sound, luckily. Subfield G, medium for sound, is Z for others. The others all deal, other options here all deal with physical media.

Subfield H, dimensions do not apply to streaming movies, so Z for other again. And subfield L, configuration of playback channels. Swank does not list this, so U for unknown is the most appropriate choice.

Database – Swank Digital Campus (cont.)

```

300      1 online resource : #b sound, color
310      Continuously updated
336      two-dimensional moving image #b tdi #2 rdacontent
336      text #b txt #2 rdacontent
337      computer #b c #2 rdamedia
338      online resource #b cr #2 rdacarrier
340      #g polychrome #2 rdacc
344      digital #2 rdatr
344      #g stereo #2 rdacpc
347      video file #2 rdaft
347      audio file #2 rdaft
347      #b Silverlight
347      #f 128 kbps
362 1    Began in 2012?
506      This resource is available only to current faculty, staff and students of Columbia University.
          #5 NNC
546      Web site in English; films in multiple languages.
538      Current recommended system requirements are available in the FAQ area of the website. #5
          NNC
588 0    Description based on contents viewed on Aug. 23, 2019: title from publisher's website.
710 2    Swank Motion Pictures, Inc., #e issuing body.
856 4 0 #u https://digitalcampus.swankmp.net/columbia301179
856 4 0 #u https://digitalcampus.swankmp.net/barnard303598
    
```



All right, and again, we have a bevy of things here for our resources. C300 is an online resource with sound and color. R310 shows it's continuously updated.

And here we have two 336s, one for the two-dimensional moving images that Swank provides, and then the text you need to find those images. 337 is computer, 338 is online resource. Looks like we could have put a monochrome in there, because I know they also have black and white content.

So I think we could add a 340 of G monochrome to go with our polychrome there. They are digital, so subfield A of our 344 notes that. They are presented in stereo, it's 344G.

There are video files and audio files. We note that in our 347. B is the silver light, is just what they use, is what they call their streaming service.

And it's streamed at 128 kilobits per second. So that can go in subfield F there. The 362 questions is 2012.

We're not quite sure when Swank officially started. Here we have 506, noting that

this resource is available only to current faculty, staff, and students of Columbia University. And they put in a 546, don't necessarily need that, but that's true, the films are in multiple languages.

The 538, current recommended system required, so available in the FAQ area of the website, because those might change from time to time. 588 is description based on the contents viewed on August 23, 2019 title from publisher's website. And we need the seven, okay.

And the 2856s again are just leading to the specific instances for Columbia's instance and Bernard's instance. I think I just want to, again, you can use just Swank.com or .net down here if you prefer not to point to the specific instance. All right.

Streaming media & video -- Sinners

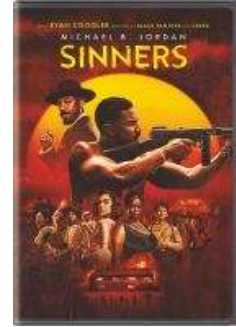
Rec stat c	Entered 20250707	Replaced 20250804				
Type g	ELvl	Src d	Andn e	Ctrl	Lang eng	
BLvl m	Form	GPub	Time 137	MRec	Ctry cau	
Desc i	TMat v	Tech l	Dist t	Dates 2025	2025	
007	c	fb	r	id	c	te
007	v	fb	z	id	c	te
040	ILO	fb	eng	te	rda	tc
043	n-usu--					
046 1	fk	2025	12	edtrf		
082 0 4	791.43/72	12	23/eng/20250804			
049	IHLA					
245 0 0	Sinners / tc written and directed by Ryan Coogler ; produced by Zinzi Coogler, Sev Ohanian, Ryan Coogler ; a Warner Bros. Pictures presentation ; in association with Domain Entertainment ; a Proximity Media production.					
257	United States	12	naf			
264 1	[Burbank, California]	12	fb	Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc.,	tc	[2025]
264 2	St. Louis, Missouri	12	fb	Swank Motion Pictures,	tc	[2025]
264 4	tc	©2025				
300	1 online resource (1 streaming video file, (137 minutes)) : fb sound, color					
306	013700					
336	two-dimensional moving image	fb	tdi	12	rdacontent	
337	computer	fb	c	12	rdamedia	
337	video	fb	v	12	rdamedia	
338	online resource	fb	cr	12	rdacarrier	
338	other	fb	cz	12	rdacarrier	
344	digital	12	rdatr			
347	sound	12	rdasco			
347	video file	12	rdaf			
347	fb	MPEG-4				
380	Motion pictures	12	lcgft			
511 1	Michael B. Jordan, Hailee Steinfeld, Miles Caton, Jack O'Connell, Wunmi Mosaku, Jayme Lawson, Omar Miller, Buddy Guy, Delroy Lindo.					
508	Director of photography, Autumn Durald Arkapaw ; edited by Michael P. Shawver ; music by Ludwig Göransson.					
500	Originally released as a motion picture in 2025.					
500	Wide screen (variable 2.76:1 & 1.78:1).					
521 8	MPAA rating: R: for strong bloody violence, sexual content and language. 14 CHV Rating: 14A.					
520	Trying to leave their troubled lives behind, twin brothers return to their hometown to start again, only to discover that an even greater evil is waiting to welcome them back.					
650 0	Twins tv Drama.					
650 0	Brothers tv Drama.					
650 0	Homecoming tv Drama.					
650 0	African Americans tv Drama.					
650 0	Vampires tv Drama.					
about:blank						8/6/2025
OCLC Connexion						Page 2 of 2
651 0	Southern States tv Drama.					
655 4	Streaming videos.					
655 7	Horror films. 12 lcgft					
655 7	Historical films. 12 lcgft					
655 7	Paranormal films. 12 lcgft					
655 7	Feature films. 12 lcgft					
655 7	Fiction films. 12 lcgft					
655 7	Video recordings for the hearing impaired. 12 lcgft					
655 7	Video recordings for people with visual disabilities. 12 lcgft					

So now that we have seen the record for Swank, we can look at one of the movies it offers. This is the full record for the Swank version of the best movie of the year so far centers. A delightful tale with fantastic performances and music and dancing vampires.

Again, we're not gonna look at all this cause it's a big, big record.

Streaming media & video – Sinners (cont.)

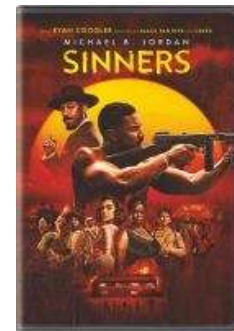
655 7 Films de fiction. #2 rvmgf #0 (CaQQLa)RVMGF-000000003
700 1 Coogler, Ryan, #d 1986- fe film director, fe screenwriter, fe film producer. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjWxPBPYPBCbPQr3bp4Qbd>
700 1 Coogler, Zinzi, fe film producer. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PCjCKRvrmf7HmrMHHpPMJj3>
700 1 Ohanian, Sev, fe film producer. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjQFTwM4TFbg7yC8jpp9Dq>
700 1 Dursel Arkapaw, Autumn, #d 1979- fe director of photography. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PCjr6XyVyHV78wm4jP3Cmb>
700 1 Shawyer, Michael P., fe film editor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PCjGJVkqnJrM39WXppJQtXd>
700 1 Göransson, Ludvig, #d 1984- fe composer. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjD8grf4mKrRcm3WY6R8C>
700 1 Jordan, Michael B. #q (Michael Bakari), #d 1987- fe actor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjht7h9PVXXk96dHwqChHC>
700 1 Steinfeld, Hailee, fe actor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBj3m39GcPx8fDfHMtbfMP>
700 1 Caton, Miles, fe actor.
700 1 O'Connell, Jack, #d 1990- fe actor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjrwWpRGG4yrfJhT4CJDq>
700 1 Mosaku, Wunmi, fe actor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjyRDq3K3V7yxbCBbMBYd>
700 1 Lawson, Jayme, #d 1997- fe actor.
700 1 Miller, Omar Benson, fe actor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjKhm4Y9T4m3HrcTt6w6Kd>
700 1 Guy, Buddy, fe actor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjYrYCVt9HQMh6mxTmwQv3>
700 1 Lindo, Delroy, #d 1952- fe actor. #1 <https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39PBjbrpxhJBM9xGQWMJwV4q>
710 2 Warner Bros. Pictures (1969-), fe presenter.
710 2 Domain Entertainment, fe production company.
710 2 Proximity Media, fe production company.
710 2 Warner Bros. Entertainment, fe publisher.
710 2 Swank Motion Pictures, Inc., fe film distributor.



Here's gonna come the second, the rest of the record. Lots of 700s in there.

Streaming media & video -- Sinners

Rec stat c	Entered 20250707	Replaced 20250804			
Type g	ELvl	Srce d	Audn e	Ctrl	Lang eng
BLvl m	Form	GPub	Time 137	MRec	Ctry cau
Desc i	TMat v	Tech l	DtSt t	Dates 2025 .	2025
007	c #b r #d c #e n #f a				
007	v #b z #d c #e z #f a #g z #h z #i u				
300	1 online resource (1 streaming video file, (137 minutes)) : #b sound, color				
306	013700				
336	two-dimensional moving image #b tdi #2 rdacontent				
337	computer #b c #2 rdamedia				
337	video #b v #2 rdamedia				
338	online resource #b cr #2 rdacarrier				
338	other #b cz #2 rdacarrier				
344	digital #2 rdatr				
344	sound #2 rdasco				
347	video file #2 rdaft				
347	#b MPEG-4				
380	Motion pictures #2 lceft				



All right. So over here, again, we have our streaming media and video with centers. And the first 007 for electronic resource portion.

Subfield A, C for electronic resource. Subfield B is R for remote. Subfield D is C for multicolored.

Subfield E is N for not applicable as their own dimensions mentioned. And subfield F, FA indicates sound is a part of the resource. Of the 007 for the video portion, subfield A is V for video recording.

Subfield B is Z for other since it is not a physical item. Subfield D is C again, since the film is in color. Subfield E or video recording format is also Z since it is not a physical item.

Subfield F, A sound is directly on the medium. No other equipment is needed to hear it. Subfield G, medium on sound.

Again, it is not a physical item. So we use Z for other. Subfield H is the dimensions, which is also Z for other in our case.

And finally, subfield L is U for unknown as the configuration of playback channels is not mentioned. And so then we have our three XX fields. One online resource, sound and color.

And it's an hour and 37 minutes. I thought it was longer than hour and 37 minutes. No, there's a three three sixes, two dimensional moving image, three three seven of computer and video and online resource and other to round out the three three eights.

There we are. And it's digital. Our three four fours are to cover digital and the fact that it has sound on it.

Three four seven to video file. And it is noted that it is an MPEG-4, I believe is what Swank uses. And they've included a three 80 of motion pictures.

And I think that, yeah, that's good. All right. All right.

Streaming media & video -- Sinners

508 Director of photography, Autumn Durald Arkapaw ; edited by Michael P. Shawver ; music by
Ludwig Göransson.
500 Originally released as a motion picture in 2025.
500 Wide screen (variable 2.76:1 & 1.78:1).
521 8 MPAA rating: R, for strong bloody violence, sexual content and language. *ia* CHV Rating:
14A.
520 Trying to leave their troubled lives behind, twin brothers return to their hometown to start
again, only to discover that an even greater evil is waiting to welcome them back.
650 0 Twins *iv* Drama.
650 0 Brothers *iv* Drama.
650 0 Homecoming *iv* Drama.
650 0 African Americans *iv* Drama.
650 0 Vampires *iv* Drama.

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651 0 Southern States *iv* Drama.
655 4 Streaming videos.
655 7 Horror films. *t2* *lcgt*
655 7 Historical films. *t2* *lcgt*
655 7 Paranormal films. *t2* *lcgt*
655 7 Feature films. *t2* *lcgt*
655 7 Fiction films. *t2* *lcgt*
655 7 Video recordings for the hearing impaired. *t2* *lcgt*
655 7 Video recordings for people with visual disabilities. *t2* *lcgt*



So, there's nothing highlighted on this slide. It is more for showing what is not there. I'm guessing that the title was taken from Swank's homepage, but I'm not certain.

So, there's no 588. I'm sorry to get to know where they took the center's title from. And let's see what else there was no 856 since it would point to a local access restricted title.

But again, BFAS does say that the base URL is fine in those happenstances. And I believe we have reached the end. Yeah, yes, we have.

Resources

[OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards](#)

[Provider-Neutral E-Resource MARC Record Guide: P-N/RDA version](#)

[LC Supplementary Content Scheme Members](#)

[506F Vocabulary](#)

[CMC Playlist](#)

[IANA Media Types](#)

[Cataloging CD-ROMs and Other Direct Access Electronic Resources: Original Cataloging](#)

[OLAC Best Practices for Cataloging Streaming Media Using RDA and MARC21](#)



And here are the resources that were used in today's presentation.

ON THE CALL TODAY

Questions? Contact the CMC: cmc@illinoisheartland.org



Barbera Scoby
CMC Cataloger



Dr. Pamela Thomas
Bibliographic Grant
Manager



Mary Cornell
CMC Cataloger



Eric McKinney
CMC Cataloging Trainer



Kat Anderberg
Metadata Cataloger



Ryan Rafferty
Special Project Cataloger



Katie Roberts
Special Project Cataloger



Andrea Giosta
Special Project Cataloger



Here are the folks on the call with me today. Barb Scobie, CMC cataloger.

Dr. Pamela Thomas, the bibliographic grant manager. I can't talk now. Mary Cornell, the CMC cataloger.

Moi, Kat Anderberg, the metadata cataloger. Ryan Rafferty, special project cataloger. Katie Roberts, special project cataloger.

And Andrea Joyce, the special project cataloger.

Questions?



So, are there any questions that we can answer? Excuse me, I need a drink.

[Dr. Pamela Thomas]

Hi, Eric. There was one, is the 506 able to be a local extension? And I replied, yes, when you have a subfield five with institution, which the field applies, but also can be used for other restrictions such as open to investigators with permission of the Clark family.

But if you wanna expand on that, please feel free.

[Eric McKinney]

Well, that's exactly what I would have said.

[Dr. Pamela Thomas]

Okay.

[Eric McKinney]

You nailed it. No, you nailed it, but you have it. Yeah, that's correct.

[Dr. Pamela Thomas]

And then we've got another question. Why would a streaming movie not include a 334 field?

[Eric McKinney]

The 334? I guess it could, since it does go out as a, I don't know. Anybody else have any thoughts on that?

I guess I didn't, since it's not a physical item, like not a tangible. Yeah, so I'm not sure, cause you're not really, with swank and services like that, you're really just really go and get on any movie you want to download.

[Dr. Pamela Thomas]

Oh, Mary, she added a motive issuance of a manifestation that is issued as a single physical unit or intangible single logical unit. There you go. So yeah, it could have been added.

I did post the link for the evaluation form. We strongly encourage everyone to please fill that out cause we always want feedback and new topic suggestions. And we will post this recording to L2.

The handouts are on L2 right now. I'm having some technical difficulties getting the notes with the slide. That may or may not be resolved.

So, we'll keep you posted and we'll send out the recording link probably early next week when it's ready. And next month we'll be presenting Just Dewey It, the basics of Dewey Decimal Classification. So if you haven't registered for that and that sounds interesting to you, please do that.

And all of our online with the CMCs for FY 2026 are on the second Thursday at 10 a.m. and they are all in L2. Gail asks, it doesn't look like the 506 is a local extension in Alma. Does anyone else know how that works?

[Eric McKinney]

I'm sorry, I don't know.

[Dr. Pamela Thomas]

Gail, you might wanna ask somebody at Carly or if there's like a Alma discussion board somewhere. Okay. Gail says she will ask.

All right, any other questions? Either about today's presentation or just any general cataloging questions we can try to answer. And you are able to unmute

yourself if you are in a quieter environment, if that helps.

Okay, no other questions. Well, I wanna thank Eric. It's an awesome presentation and hopefully we'll see all of you next month.

I'm gonna stop the recording. Thank you.