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Name that identifier! Standard numbers, national bibliography numbers, & others

OCLC Metadata Quality
August 2024
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August 2024
Name that identifier!: Standard numbers, national bibliography numbers & others

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Today we will cover

• Introduction
• Record Control Numbers
• ISBN and ISSN
• Other Identifiers for Resources
Here are the MARC fields that we will cover in the presentation today listed in tag order. However, we will not be covering them in this order, but grouping them in like groups of numbers.
We'll first cover indexing for all the fields, then we will mention indexing again for some of the specific fields. The Standard number index is a general index that may be used across many fields. For command line searching, you type "sn:" followed by the number to get results. That can be very useful if you aren't sure which type of number you have. Note that many of these fields, as designated by the asterisk on this slide, are also covered by other indexes as well.
Here’s a list of the indexes other than the standard number index by which you may search within WorldCat for various types of standard numbers. In most cases the index label is the same within Connexion and Record Manager, but not always. One with a crucial difference is the LCCN or Library of Congress Control Number index, using "ln:" in Connexion and "nl:" in Record Manager. For any questions about what index to use, consult the document *Searching WorldCat Indexes* on the OCLC website.
Reminders about identifiers

- Some are for records
  - Example: 2001000234 [LCCN]
- Some are for resources
  - Example: 0376-4583 [ISSN]
  - In this context, "resource" may refer to the RDA entities work, expression, manifestation, or item
- Some are strings of characters
  - Example: M011234564 [ISMN]
- Some are URIs
  - Example: http://issn.org/resource/ISSN/1534-9322#ISSN

Here's a crucial reminder before we move on to the specific types of identifiers. Some of the identifiers are for the bibliographic records, such as the LCCN or the OCLC control number. Others of the identifiers are for the resources, such as the ISBN or the ISSN. Regarding the makeup of the identifiers, some are strings of characters that may include alphabetic or numeric characters and sometimes also punctuation. Other identifiers are URIs.
Record Control Numbers
010 LCCN (NR)

- LCCN= Library of Congress Control Number; formerly Library of Congress Card Number
- Subfields:
  - ǂa LC control number (NR)
  - ǂb NUCMC control number (R)
  - ǂz Canceled/invalid LC control number (R)
  - ǂ8 Field and sequence number (R)
- Subfields ǂa and ǂz are indexed
- Hyphens that appear in LCCNs printed on cards and in resources are not part of the LCCN
LCCN searching tips

- Both (sn:) and (ln:) can be used for searching but …
- For (ln:), delete the blank space between the alphabetic prefix and the number
  - ln:gm68000001
  - sn:gm 68000001 NOT sn:gm68000001
- For (sn:), replace hyphen with appropriate number of zeros
  - sn:67030001
  - ln:67030001
  - or ln:67-30001

The same is true for searching Record Manager with sn: and nl:
### LCCN Structure

- Two different structures (pre-2001 and post-2000)
- Examples
  - 010  ##2022053179
  - 010  ###38039808# ‡z sn 86012699# ‡z #2011409625
  - # represents a blank space in these examples
- Always 12 characters (including blank spaces)
- Letter prefixes may be part of an LCCN (e.g., ce, a, map)
- Suffix, asterisk (*), dagger (†), or double dagger (‡) printed on card are not part of LCCN
- See BFAS 010 page for information about inputting LCCNs in WorldCat Records
Inputting LCCN from card

- Do not input suffix "rev"
  - Validation error will occur if you input it
- All of these are valid to input:
  - 50-29050
  - 50029050
  - _50029050_ (underscore for blank spaces)
- Result in Connexion:

  | 010 | 50029050 |
  | 040 | DLC #b eng #c XXX |

Both Connexion and Record Manager will adjust the structure of the LCCN to replace the hyphen with the correct number of zeros and add appropriate leading and trailing blank spaces.
016 National Bibliographic Agency Control Number (R)

- Unique number assigned to a record by a national bibliographic agency other than the Library of Congress
- The agency is specified by
  - 1st indicator blank for Library and Archives Canada
  - 1st indicator 7 plus subfield ǂ2 for other agencies
- Do not confuse with field 015 (National Bibliography Number), which is an entry number in a national bibliography
Examples:

- 016 (AMICUS)000045270889
  - From Library and Archives Canada

- 016 7 ǂ2 DE-101 ǂa 1216392080
  - From the German National Library

- 016 7 FRBNF4221163800000001 ǂ2 FrPBN
  - From the French National Library
The 019 field is where the OCLC control numbers are placed by a machine process when duplicate bibliographic records are merged within WorldCat. You will never need to edit this field, but you’ll likely see quite a few of these fields in records you are using for copy cataloging. Each OCN is in its own subfield ǂa. The field is not repeatable. It can be quite lengthy if many records have been merged. All of the OCLC control numbers in the 019 fields are searchable in the same index as all of the OCNs. That is the “Number” index or no: For command line searching, you may also use a # sign or asterisk (*) in front of the number instead of typing “no:”

Note that any MARC field with a “9” in it somewhere is a local field with the exception of the 490 field. The 019 is OCLC’s local field for collecting and indexing these merged OCNs. You won’t find this field in the MARC documentation on the Library of Congress website.
ISBN Brief History

• 1967 the Standard Book Number (SBN) was implemented

• 1970 the ISBN was approved as the standard called "ISO 2108"

• 2007 ISBNs changed from 10 digits to 13 digits

GS1 prefix
registration group for Vietnam
publication
registrant for Tre Publishing
check digit

Image of ISBN from Wikimedia Commons
ISBN=International Standard Book Number
SBN=Standard Book Number

- 9-digit number
- See the Standard Book Numbers section on the BFAS 020 page for instructions about entering SBNs in field 020

This field is used for valid and invalid ISBNS and SBNs
OCLC recommends entering each valid or invalid number in a separate field
Search ISBNS for free at https://isbnsearch.org/
020 Subfields

- **ǂa** International Standard Book Number (NR)
- **ǂc** Terms of availability (NR)
  - BFAS says to use only for scores to indicate availability of rental material
- **ǂq** Qualifying information (R)
- **ǂz** Canceled/invalid ISBN (R)
- **ǂ6** Linkage (NR)
- **ǂ8** Field link and sequence number (R)
Multiple Valid ISBNs

- 10-digit and 13-digit ISBN
  - OCLC systems automatically generate a corresponding 10- or 13-digit ISBN if not already present in the record
- Paperback and hardcover bindings covered by the same record
  - See BFAS 4.2: 0xx Control Numbers and Code Fields for information about when the same record is used for these resources
- Different ISBNs for different publishers or countries
- Multipart cataloged as a set
  - See BFAS 3.2.4 Parts of a Multiaight Monograph or Serial for more information
- Use subfield ǂq to provide information about different ISBNs except when the only difference is 10 vs. 13 digits
Invalid ISBNS

- ISBNs that are not 10 or 13 digits are **structurally invalid**
- ISBNs that are valid in structure are **application invalid** for a record if they do not apply to the resource cataloged
- Ebook ISBNs appearing on the print resource should be recorded in subfield ǂz and vice versa
- Not application invalid:
  - Multiple online resource ISBNs (Kindle, PDF, etc.) on a provider-neutral record
  - Hardcover and paperback binding ISBNs when fields 245-5XX can describe both
### Example: Multipart Monograph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categorized as a set</th>
<th>Volume 1 cataloged separately</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>020 9781498721288 q0 (hardback ; q0 acid-free paper ; q0 two-volume set)</td>
<td>020 9781444166934 q0 (hardback ; q0 acid-free paper ; q0 volume 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020 9781444166934 q0 (hardback ; q0 acid-free paper ; q0 volume 1)</td>
<td>020 9781498721288 q0 (hardback ; q0 acid-free paper ; q0 two-volume set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020 9781498721110 q4 (hardback ; q4 acid-free paper ; q4 volume 2)</td>
<td>245 0 0 Greenfield's neuropathology. in Volume 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 0 0 Greenfield's neuropathology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Name that identifier!: Standard numbers, national bibliography numbers, & others
### Example: Ebook and Print

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ebook</th>
<th>Print book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>9780593569597 #q (ebook)</td>
<td>9780593569573 #q (hardcover)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>#z 9780593569573 #q (hardcover)</td>
<td>9780593569580 #q (library binding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>#z 9780593569580 #q (library binding)</td>
<td>#z 9780593569597 #q (ebook)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>1 4 The blue umbrella</td>
<td>245 1 4 The blue umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>1 online resource</td>
<td>300 1 volume (unpaged)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ISBN, ISMN, UPC and EAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>ISMN</th>
<th>UPC</th>
<th>EAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of characters</td>
<td>10 or 13</td>
<td>10 or 13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13 or 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May contain letters?</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource types</td>
<td>monographs, audiobooks, microforms, educational videos and software, and maps</td>
<td>notated music (print, braille, electronic, and microform scores and parts)</td>
<td>most things you can buy in a store, including monographs, videos, packaged foods, etc.</td>
<td>most things you can buy in a store, including monographs, videos, packaged foods, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC field</td>
<td>020</td>
<td>024</td>
<td>024</td>
<td>024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
022 ISSN (R)

- Note: OCLC has not implemented new field 023 or removal of subfields ǂl and ǂm in field 022 (cf. MARC Update No. 37, December 2023)
- ISSN=International Standard Serial Number
- Used for serials and integrating resources
- Eight digits in two groups of four, separated by a hyphen
- Use field 490, subfield ǂx to record an ISSN in a series statement
- Use field 830, subfield ǂx to record an ISSN for a series access point
- 1st indicator is for International interest, probably blank unless from an ISSN Center
022 Subfields

- ǂa International Standard Serial Number (NR)
- ǂ1 ISSN-L (NR)
- ǂm Canceled ISSN-L (R)
- ǂy Incorrect ISSN (R)
- ǂz Canceled ISSN (R)

- ǂ0 Authority record control number or standard number (NR)
- ǂ1 Real World Object URI (R)
- ǂ2 Source (NR)
- ǂ6 Linkage (NR)
- ǂ8 Field link and sequence number (R)
## ISSN vs. ISSN-L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>ISSN-L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Assigned to a specific continuing resource</td>
<td>• Used to link multiple format versions of a continuing resource together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• As an ISSN, should not be assigned to multiple resources</td>
<td>• Will be the ISSN assigned to one format version of a continuing resource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ISSN Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSN Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>022 0 0027-9358</td>
<td>Field from CONSER record for print serial <em>National Geographic</em> ISSN for print serial is used as ISSN-L. Value 1 in subfield #2 is the United States ISSN Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>022 0 1931-1524</td>
<td>Field from CONSER record for online serial <em>National Geographic</em>. ISSN for print serial is used as ISSN-L. Value 1 in subfield #2 is the United States ISSN Center.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Identifiers for Resources
024 Other Standard Number (R)

- "Standard number or code published on an item which cannot be accommodated in another field …"—MARC field definition
- Repeat the field to record multiple numbers
- First indicator values defined for most common types appearing on resources
  - See BFAS 024 page for instructions about these numbers
- Sites with free searches:
  - ISMN https://www.ismn-international.org/directory
  - UPC https://www.upc-search.org/
### 024 indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Indicator</th>
<th>2nd Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 International Standard Recording Code (ISRC)</td>
<td># No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Universal Product Code (UPC)</td>
<td>0 No difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 International Standard Music Number (ISMN)</td>
<td>1 Difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 International Article Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Serial Item and Contribution Identifier (SICI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Source specified in subfield ǂ2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Unspecified type of standard number or code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Difference” means the eye-readable identifier is not identical to the scanned number (when barcode appears on the resource).
### 024 subfields

- **ǂa** Standard number or code (NR)
- **ǂc** Terms of availability (NR)
  - Only used with scores
- **ǂd** Additional codes following the standard code (NR)
- **ǂq** Qualifying information (R)
- **ǂz** Cancelled/invalid standard code (R)
- **ǂ2** Source of number or code (NR)
- **ǂ6** Linkage (NR)
- **ǂ8** Field link and sequence number (R)
### Examples: UPC and ISWC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>0451195825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>071162007992 #d 19582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>0 Leonard Maltin's movie and video guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>xvi, 1632 pages ; ℅ 18 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>9790230991513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>T7025918269 #2 iswc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>0 Dornröschen : #b (Nachlese #vb) ; pour violon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>1 score (11 pages) ; ℓc 33 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
026 Fingerprint identifier

- Not indexed
- Used for rare books to determine if items are printed from the same setting of type
- Group of characters from specific locations in the publication, as determined by the fingerprint scheme (recorded in subfield ǂ2)
- May be input as parsed (subfields ǂa, ǂb, ǂc, ǂd) or unparsed (subfield ǂe)
- Example: 026 ǂe n=t= eron unas asse (3) 1700 A ǂ2 fei
  - 16-character code, source in parentheses, date and “A” for arabic

n=t= eron unas asse (3) 1700 A ǂ2 fei
16 character code, each group of 4 is 2 characters of last 2 lines on a page (final then penultimate); (3) is the source of the third group of characters, first recto numbered 13 in arabic, 1700 is printing date and “A” means it appears in arabic numerals
The 015 field contains a National Bibliography Number that corresponds to the resource, not to the bibliographic record. This is how it differs from the 016 field which Kate discussed earlier. The United States doesn’t have a national bibliography, so this is only used for publications from countries that do. It is indexed in the standard number index with the prefix “sn:” and also in the more specific national bibliography number index "nn:". Subfields are similar to other standard numbers, with ǂa for the number, ǂq for any sort of qualifier, ǂz for invalid numbers, and then ǂ2 containing a code which identifies the source. There is a National Bibliography Source Code list on the Library of Congress MARC website. The link to that site is on BFAS 015 page under ǂ2. Note that the field is repeatable if more than one number applies. That could happen for multiple volumes in a set, if each volume has its own number. It could also be that the same resource is included in more than one national bibliography so it could have different numbers from different sources. The two examples on the slide are from two different bibliographic records. The first is from a record from the National Diet Library in Japan. The jnb code is for the Japanese National Bibliography. The second example is from a record from Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek or the German National Library. The dnb code is for the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie. If this number is supplied in the resource, then feel free to add it to the record you are creating. However, it is most common for these numbers to appear in records created by national libraries.
Here’s a field you may see on older records but never use. I encountered this field many times back in my early days at OCLC when I worked as a liaison between libraries and OCLC staff who were doing retrospective conversion projects, since it appears on certain older LC printed cards. This field is still used by the Library of Congress for records from the New Delhi field office. We thought to mention it in this presentation just because you might see it and wonder what it is.

The field is not indexed. The example on the slide is a PL480 number, which stands for Public Law 480 which designated U.S. government funds for certain purposes. The title from the MARC record in which this field appears is noted in the last bullet, so I couldn’t resist adding a cricket illustration.
027 is the Standard Technical Report Number field. STRN, meaning Standard Technical Report Number, is an ANSI/NISO standard. ISRN is the International Standard Technical Report Number, and that is an ANSI standard. The links to the standards are present in the 027 page in BFAS. This field uses blank indicators and has the same subfields ǂa, ǂq, and ǂz that are used by other standard numbers with ǂa for the number, ǂq for qualifying information, and ǂz for an invalid number. The field is repeatable, as can be seen from the example on this slide, where two numbers appear in the same bibliographic record. STRN and/or ISRN will appear on the resource; you can record it if it is present. If you are not sure whether a number fits the standard, you may record the number in the 088 field. Usually those numbers entered in 088 field are shorter. 088 is also indexed in the Report Number index (rn:) so folks can search and find the number if it is in either field.
The name for the 028 field changed in 2016 from Publisher Number to Publisher and Distributor Number. Within the music cataloging community, this field is often referred to as the music number field. It is indexed in both the standard number index and the music number index, so you would search this field using either the sn: or the mn: prefix for command line searching. Note that it is used for musical, non-musical and other types of sound recordings, for notated music commonly known as scores, for other music related materials (an example of which could be a libretto or a music related textual report), and for video recordings. The field is repeatable, which is what the R in parentheses means after the field name in BFAS. Often more than one number needs to be recorded in a MARC record.
Indicators are crucial in the 028 field. These are likely most familiar to music catalogers. The first indicator tells what type of number is in the field. There are good descriptions and examples for each type of number in BFAS, so I’ll refer you to that document for more information with just a few comments here. Sound recordings may have an issue number and/or a matrix number. Musical scores may have plate numbers – this refers to numbers on the printing plates. Indicator 3, for other music publisher number, is used when a number associated with a sound recording is other than an issue or matrix number or the number on notated music is other than a plate number. 4 is used for publisher numbers on video recordings. 5 is used when none of the other definitions apply for music related materials. 6 is a number assigned by a distributor, and can be used if you are unsure what else to use.

The second indicator dates from card printing days. If you wanted a note or access point generated without having to repeat this information in another field, your card printing program could use this indicator to make that happen. Local systems may or may not have the programming in place to use this indicator for display in Discovery systems. The descriptions for the second indicator values are self-evident as to what is intended.
For the 028 fields, subfields $a$ and $q$ are familiar from the other number fields. Subfield $a$ contains the number and subfield $q$ contains qualifying information in parentheses, like a volume number for a multivolume set or indication that the number is for the set rather than an individual volume. The subfield that is different here is the subfield $b$ for source. That usually contains the name of a publisher or potentially a distributor.

The first example here shows an issue number for a musical sound recording for a classical music recording on CD called *The Lost Birds* by composer Christopher Tin for choir and orchestra from 2022. Decca is the record label noted in source subfield $b$. The second example is for two fields from one record first for a plate number and the second field for an other music publisher number for the same musical score published in 1968. It’s an edition of the Brahms *Requiem*. Note that the second indicator is two in all of these examples. This choice, which means note but no access point, is the most common choice made for music catalog records.
These are issue numbers for a musical sound recording consisting of 4 discs noted in 2 different ways. The first way records each number in a separate 028 field. The library could have added a subfield ňq to each to indicate the disc number, but that is optional. The second way enters these as a sequential number showing four numbers in one 028 field. You can do this with sequential numbers, but cannot do this if the numbers are not sequential. The instructions are to do what is shown on the item. My guess is that the packaging showed the sequence, but each disc had its own number, and the libraries that cataloged these made different choices which are both correct. Notice the different choice for the second indicator as well; also both valid choices.
Here’s another 028 field example, this time for a video recording. Notice from the disc label and from the UPC images on this slide that you can see the 670907 number in both places. In the 028 field, this has a first indicator of 4 for video recording publisher number.
CODEN is a 6-character designation assigned by CAS for chemistry and science related periodicals. CAS used to be known as the Chemical Abstracts Service, but just like OCLC, they go by their initials now. CAS is a major employer here in the Columbus Ohio metropolitan area, and I know a handful of people that work at CAS. The first four digits are alphabetic characters that relate to the periodical title. The 5th character is an alphabetic character which is always A, B, C, or D. The last character is a check character that may be alphabetic or numeric. The example 030 field on this slide is for the periodical Nature.

And here’s a history note for you:
CODEN was first published as a standard in the 1950s and was originally devised by an individual scientist named Charles Bishop to arrange his own periodical collection. It was further refined by the ASTM, the American Society for Testing of Materials, in the 1960s. CODEN became the responsibility of the Chemical Abstracts Service in 1975. CODENs are now maintained in CASSI online, CASSI is the CAS Source Index.
Before we start taking questions, here are some resources with more information. A PDF of this presentation will be available in a few days on the OCLC website, and the links will work in the PDF.
Any questions? Please enter your questions in Chat and send to “Everyone”
Next session

September Virtual AskQC Office Hours
Cataloging audiobooks

Tuesday, 10 September, 10:00 AM Eastern
Thursday, 19 September, 4:00 PM Eastern

Registration and session links available at oc.lc/askqc
Cataloging questions?

Cataloging policy and requests to join Member Merge

Changes to bibliographic records and WorldCat Entities

Create or update name authority record (non-NACO) or record stuck in distribution

askqc@oclc.org
bibchange@oclc.org
authfile@oclc.org

August 2024

Name that identifier!: Standard numbers, national bibliography numbers, & others