

## FRAD: the bright new future? Part 2

- Helsinki 29.11.2007
- Eeva Murtomaa
- National Library of Finland

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## Functional Requirements for Authority Data, FRAD

- FRBR ... "the need to extend the model ... to cover authority data"
- IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records, FRANAR was established in 1998
- world-wide review in 2005 and 2007

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## FRAD, Functional Requirements for Authority Records

Number to identify entities (ISADNs – International Standard Authority Data Numbers) / prepared for the IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records by Barbara B. Tillett ; edited by Glenn E. Patton

ISO TC 46/SC 9  
ISNI, International Standard Name Identifier

## Members of the IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records

Francoise Bourdon, France  
Christina Hengel-Dittrich, Germany  
Olga Lavrenova, Russia  
Andrew MacEwan, UK  
Eeva Murtomaa, Finland  
Glenn Patton, chair, USA  
Henry Snyder, USA  
Barbara Tillett, USA  
Hartmut Walravens, Germany  
Mirna Willer, Croatia

Consultant  
Tom Delsey, Canada

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## conceptual model is designed

- to analyse functional requirements of authority data that is required to support authority control
- to provide a frame of reference for relating the data that are recorded in authority records to the needs of the users of those records
- to assist international sharing and use of authority data both within the library sector and beyond

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## who are the users?

- the users of the authority data include both
- the authority data creators
- the end users
- who use the authority information either through direct access to authority files
- or
- indirectly through the controlled access points and reference structures in library catalogues, national bibliographies, etc.

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## user tasks

FRBR	FRAD
to find	to find
to identify	to identify
to select an entity	to contextualize
to obtain access	to justify
to the entity described	

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## USER TASKS

**to find** an entity or set of entities corresponding to the user's stated search criteria

**to identify** an entity i.e. to conform that the entity represented corresponds to the entity sought, and to distinguish between two or more entities with similar characters

**to contextualize:** to place a person, corporate body, work etc. in context and to clarify different kind of relationships between those entities

**justify:** document the reason for choosing the name or form of name

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### e.g. TO FIND an entity PERSON

<b>attributes</b>	"Known by" relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name
<b>and</b>	"Assigned" relationship $\bar{\circ}$ identifier
<b>relationships</b>	Dates of person
	Title of person
	Other designation associated with the person
	Real name relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name*
	Pseudonym relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name*
	Secular name relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name
	Name in religion relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name*
	Earlier name relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name*
	Later name relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name*
	Alternative linguistic form relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name*
	Other variant name relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name*

### e.g. TO CONTEXTUALIZE an entity FAMILY

<b>attributes</b>
<b>relationships</b>
Places associated with family
History of family
Genealogical relationship $\bar{\circ}$ family
Alternative linguistic form relationship $\bar{\circ}$ name

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## entity-relationship methodology

- the first step is to identify **the entities**, that are of interest to the users
- to identify **the relationships** between those entities
- to identify **the attributes** of each entity
  - at a more detailed level also
- to depict the relationships that may exist between instances of entities

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## entities

- work, expression, manifestation, item
- concept, object, event, place
- **person, family, corporate body**
- **name**
- **identifier**
- **controlled access point (constructed name)**
- **rules**
- **agency**

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## entity

- key object of interest to the user e.g.
- Astrid Lindgren

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## search: Astrid Lindgren

- **Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award**
- **Hej Astrid!**
- 21.08.2007 Lese- und Ausstellungsprojekt zum 100. Geburtstag von **Astrid Lindgren**
- Event at **Astrid Lindgren Elementary School** September 8, 2005
- **Astrid Lindgren Association** which is an organization in operation to have **The Astrid Lindgren Club**.

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## search: Astrid Lindgren



Astrid Lindgren



Astrid Lindgren

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entity

relationship



entity

name entity  
Astrid Lindgren

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**bibliographic entities** *known by*

**names and/ or identifiers**

Ericsson, Anna  
Lin'gedeng, Aosirui  
Lin'gelun, Asitelide  
Limdgren, Astrid  
...  
ID-number 999 999 999 999-7


**controlled access points**  
Lindgren, Astrid, 1907-2002

*basis for*

ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM  
fundamental basis for the conceptual model

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Lindgren, Astrida, 1907-2002	
Lindgr <sup>r</sup> ene, Astrida, 1907-2002	NAME AUTHORITY FILE
Lindgrenová, Astrid, 1907-2002	<b>Lindgren, Astrid</b>
Lindgrena, Astrida, 1907-2002	
Lindgrene, Astrida, 1907-2002	
Lindjrin, Astrid, 1907-2002	
Lindgrin, Astrid, 1907-2002	
Lingran, Astrid, 1907-2002	•relationships between an entity and specific instances of the "name" by which that entity is known
<b>attributes:</b> 14.11.1907 28.1-2002 author female Vimmerby Stockholm Sweden Swedish Children's literature Right Livelihood Award 1994 H.C.Andersen Award	an <b>authority record</b> is defined as the aggregate of information about an instance of an entity whose name is used as a controlled access point for bibliographic records in a library catalogue or bibliographic file


Lindgren, Astrida, 1907-2002	NAME AUTHORITY FILE	
Lindgr <sup>ene</sup> , Astrida, 1907-2002		
Lindgrenová, Astrid, 1907-2002	Lindgren, Astrid, 1907-2002	
Lindgr <sup>ena</sup> , Astrida, 1907-2002		
Lindgr <sup>ene</sup> , Astrida, 1907-2002		
Lindjrin, Astrid, 1907-2002		
Lindgrin, Astrid, 1907-2002		
Lingran, Åstrid, 1907-2002		
Lindgrin, Astrid, 1907-2002	<b>management of the identification of the entity,</b> which is known by one or several names, name variations, name forms etc.	
Lindgran, Astrid, 1907-2002		
Lindjrin, Astrid, 1907-2002	As a result users are able to get at the same time the aggregate of names or name forms related to the entity and identify the entity	
Lindgrin, Astrid, 1907-2002		
Rindoguren, Asutoriddo, 1907-		
Lingelun, Asitelide, 1907-2002		
Rinduguren, Asut'uridu		

**Lindgren, Astrid, 1907-2002** Authority record: authorized form of name for the entity as the preferred form

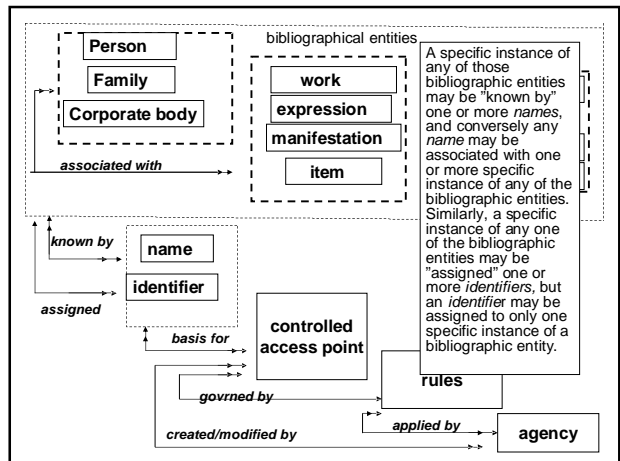
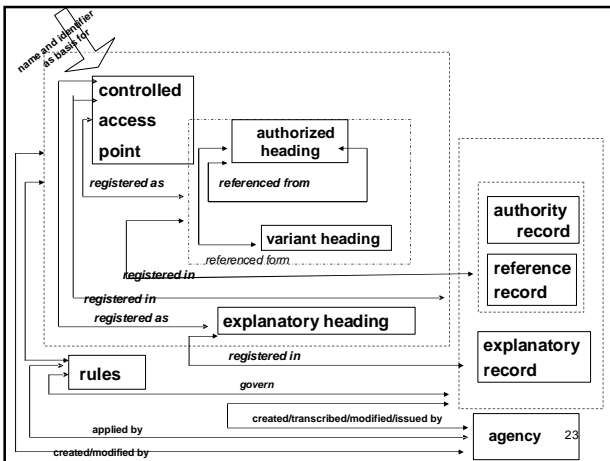
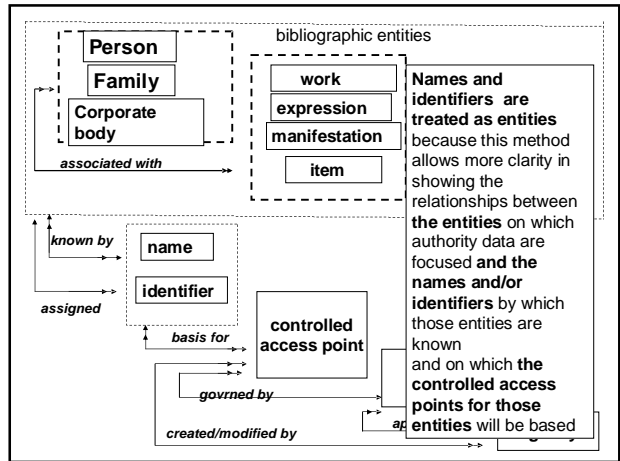
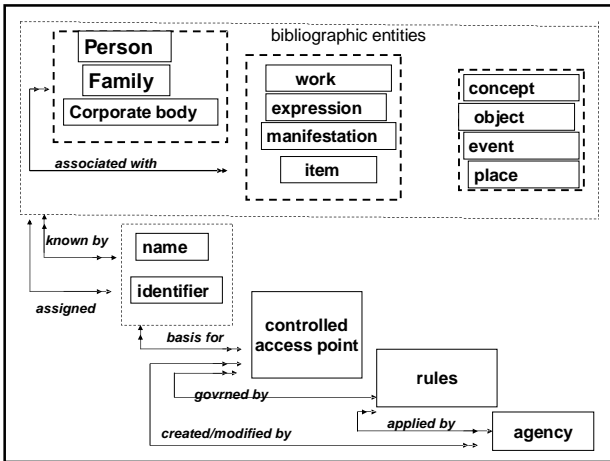
**Relationships**  
**e.g.**  
**earlier name**  
**Ericsson, Astrid**  
**variant name**  
 Ericsson, Anna

variant forms of name and related names also used as controlled access points

**later name**  
**Lindgren, Astrid**  
**variant names and alternative linguistic forms**  
 Lindgren, Astrid (Anna Emilia)  
 Lin'gedeng, Aosauri  
 Lin'gelun, Asitelide  
 Lindgren, Astrid  
 Rindöguren, Asüt'üridü



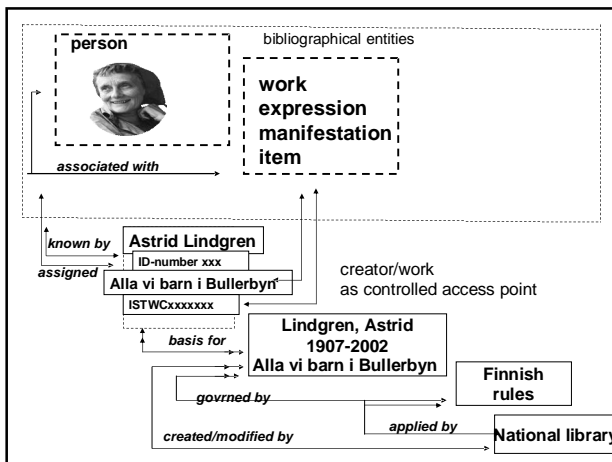
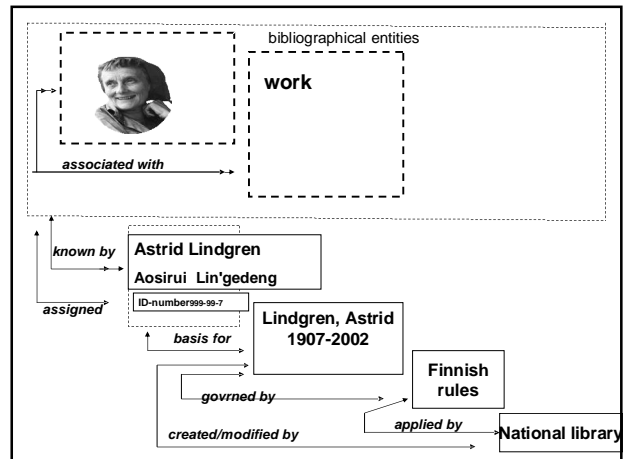
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Why persons, families, corporate bodies (bibliographic entities) and the names and identifiers are treated as entities ?

- for getting much more flexibility in the controlled naming
- for eliminating redundancies that would occur if these entities were modeled as attributes
- because the names e.g. for the entities persons and corporate bodies can be controlled in an authority record and linked to other authority records or to bibliographic records or holding records as needed

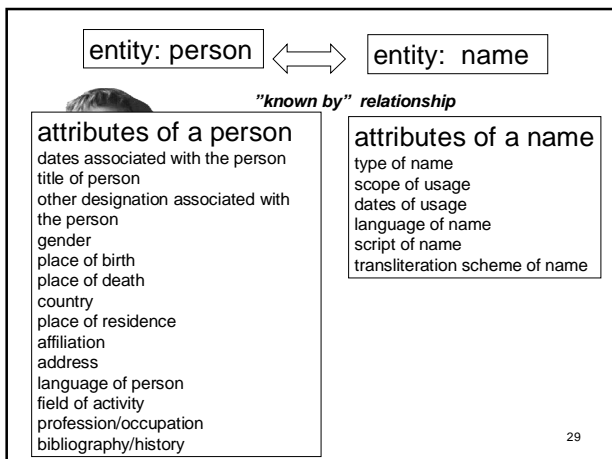
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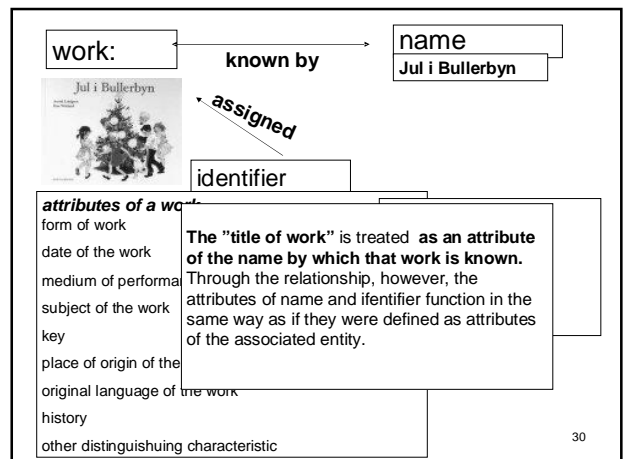
## attributes

- are defined at a "logical" level i.e. as characteristics of the entities to which they belong
- in certain cases, the characteristics of a given entity may change over time
- (e.g. the field of activity in which a person is engaged).
- but, this model does not make an explicit distinction between such attributes and those that are not subject to change

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## Relationships between **persons**, **families**, **corporate bodies** and **works**

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Entity Type	Sample Relationship Types
Person ↔ Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§pseudonymous relationship</li> <li>§attributive relationship</li> <li>§collaborative relationship</li> <li>§sibling relationship</li> <li>§parent/child relationship</li> </ul>
Person ↔ Family	§membership relationship
Person ↔ Corporate Body	§membership relationship
Family ↔ Family	§genealogical relationship
Corporate Body ↔ Corporate Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§hierarchical relationship</li> <li>§sequential relationship</li> </ul>


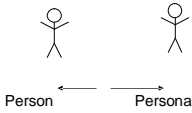
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Work ↔ Work	
	§equivalence relationship
	§descriptive relationship
	§whole/part relationship
	§accompanying relationship (part-to-part)
	§sequential relationship
	§derivative relationship
	§shared characteristic relationship

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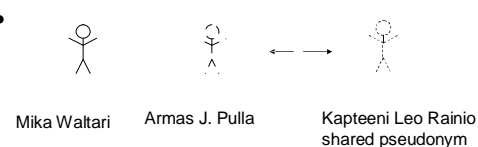
## relationships between persons

### *pseudonyms relationship*

- under some cataloguing rules
    - entity person as 1) real individual
- 
- 
- under other cataloguing rules
    - 2) a specific instance of the bibliographic entity person may correspond to a persona adopted by an individual
- 
- 
  - The relationship between a persona Kristian Korppi and that person's real name Mika Waltari
- 
- usually expressed in authority data through links between authorized names given to each entity (see also references) and/or information roles

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## relationships between persons

- Person A    Person B    Persona
- 

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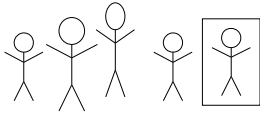
## other relationships between persons

- attributive relationships
- collaborative relationships
- sibling relationships
- parent/child relationships

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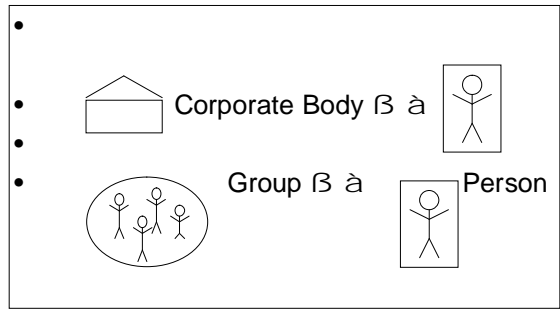
### relationships between persons and families

- **Membership relationship**
- The relationship between a person and a family of which the person is a member.
- **Example**



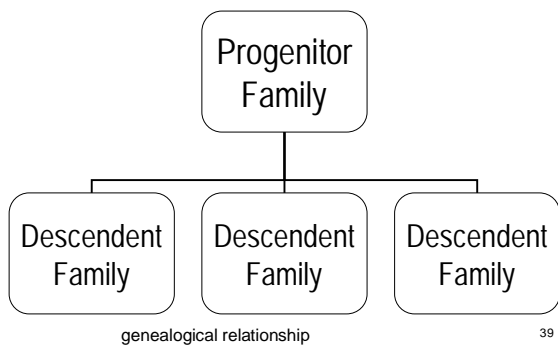
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### relationship between persons and corporate bodies



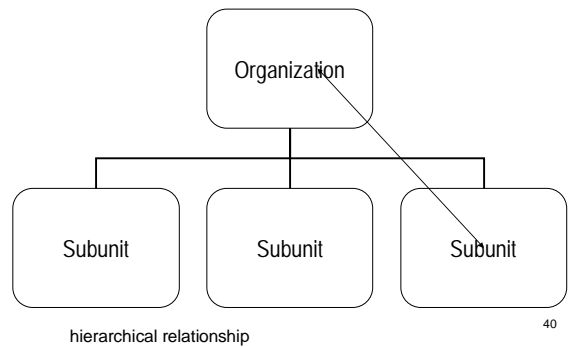
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### relationships between families



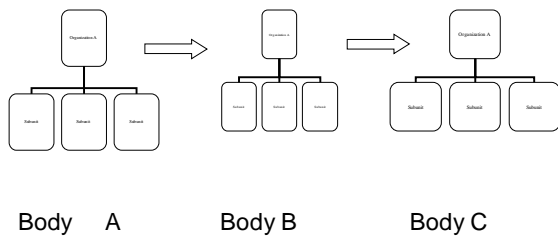
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### relationships between corporate bodies



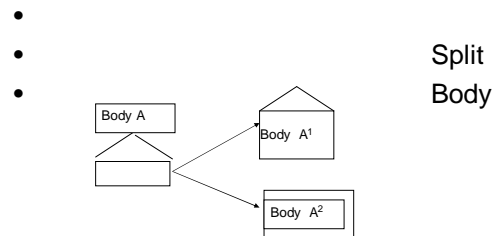
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### sequential relationship



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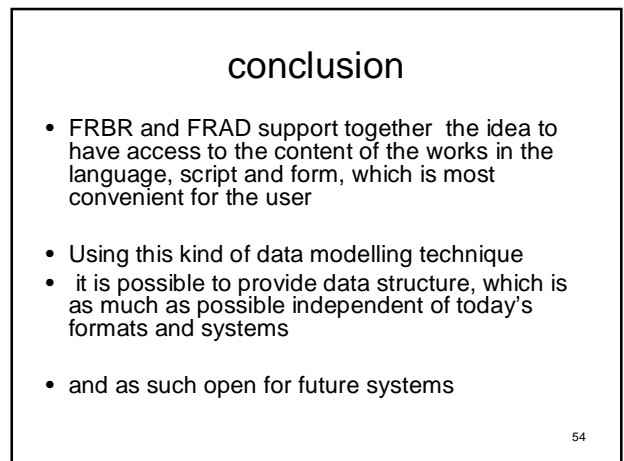
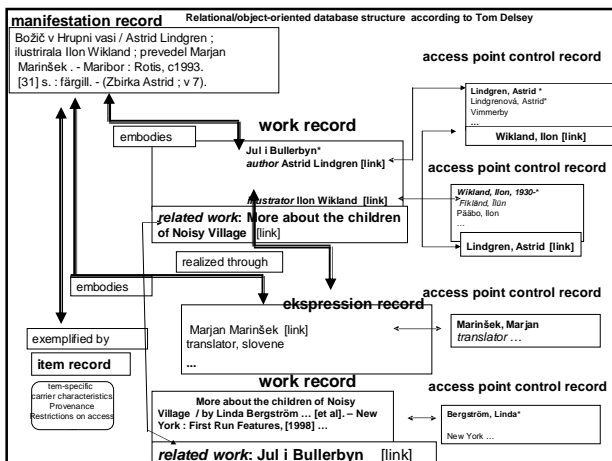
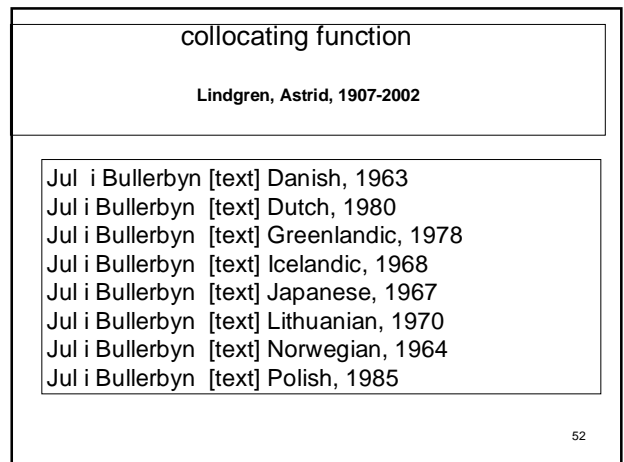
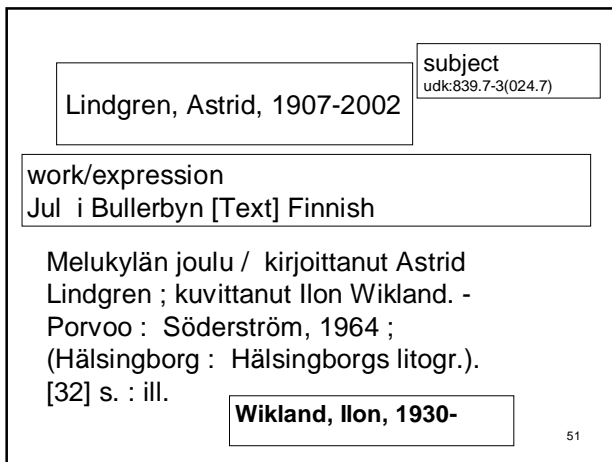
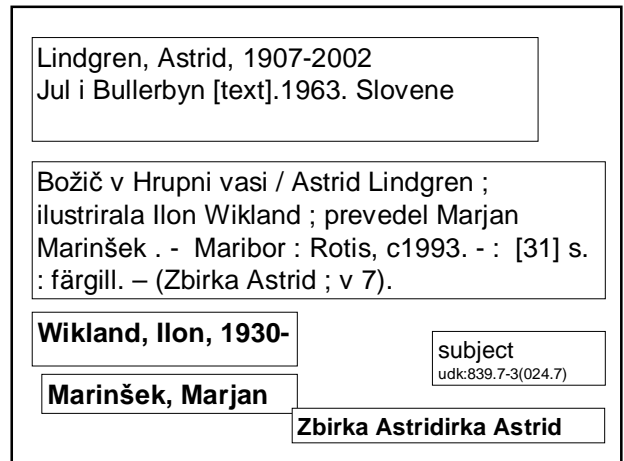
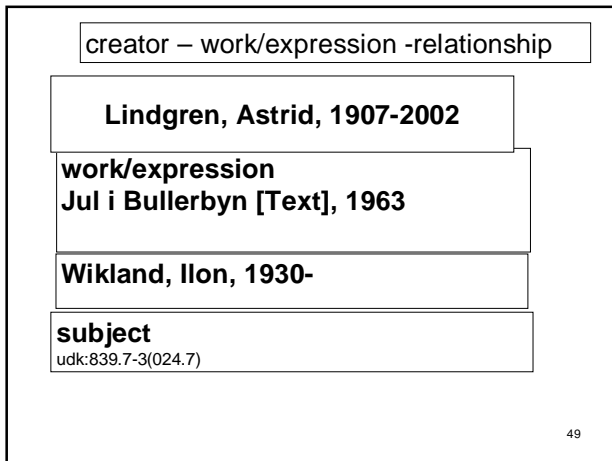
### sequential relationship



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- The WG decided to replace the structured examples and GARR formatting with textual statements that describe the situation which the example illustrates. For example, the current example for “Secular name relationship” in section 5.4.1 *Relationship between Persons and Names* will be changed to the phrase “The relationship between the pope known by the name ‘Pope John XXIII’ and that pope’s secular name ‘Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli.’”

### Relationships between persons and names

- . For example, the French working group has noted that several of the relationships in section 5.4.1 *Relationship between Persons and Names* (particularly the “Earlier name” and “Later name” relationships) are not Person-to-Name relationships but are really Name-to-Name relationships. The Working Group has not fully resolved this issue pending the recasting of examples described above.