

ShelfScan: Streamlining library shelving, expanding quality control

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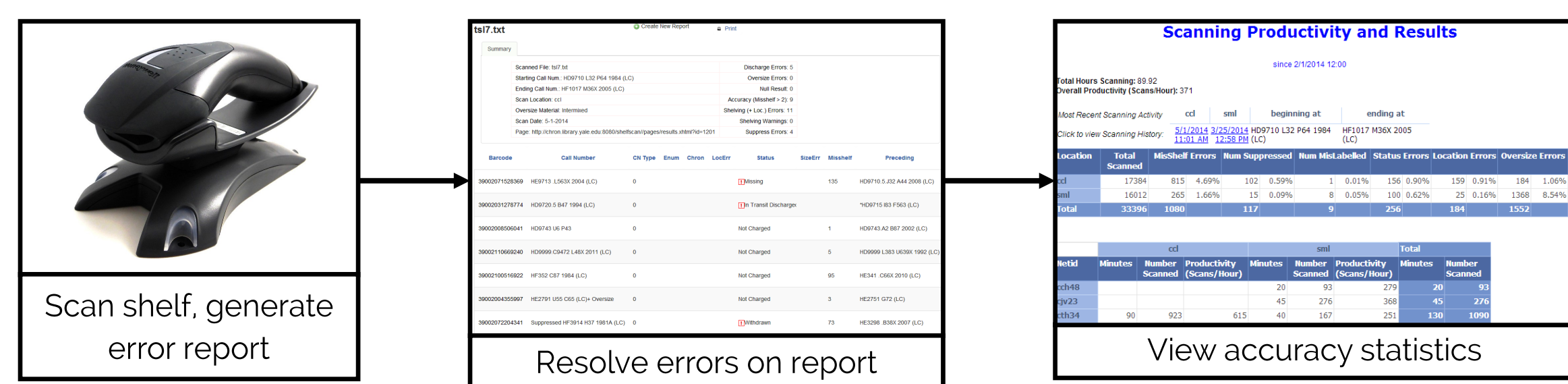
BEFORE

Prior to ShelfScan, when books were shelved in the library stacks, they were first opened in order to insert a paper "recently shelved" flag. Flagged books would be revisited to check call number order only, at which point they would be reopened to remove the flag. This manual accuracy checking did not take advantage of the library catalog database (Voyager), so it could not reveal other anomalies such as incorrect collection, incorrect availability status, or catalog discrepancies. In addition, accuracy checking was tied to the shelving process: only recently shelved books were checked for accuracy, and for maximum reliability this checking had to be performed as soon after shelving as possible.



AFTER

Barcode scanning allows the shelving and quality control processes to be performed independently, allowing greater flexibility of scheduling, and it takes advantage of the live data recorded in the catalog. Scanned barcodes are transmitted to a text file, which is uploaded to ShelfScan, which solicits parameters including the location/collection of the scanned material (corresponding to the ITEM_LOCATION in Voyager), whether it is a scan of oversize materials (which are shelved separately in some collections), and amount of time spent scanning. For each barcode, ShelfScan retrieves primarily Holdings (MFHD) and ITEM data (including current item status, etc.) from Voyager in order to find location, status, and catalog discrepancies. ShelfScan builds two virtual files: a File Order Table, which holds the records in the order they were scanned, and a Sorted Records Table, which sorts by call number. In order to identify shelving errors, ShelfScan flags items whose normalized call number is less than the preceding call number in the File Order Table. The two tables are compared to produce a misshelf value for each shelving error. The output is an exception report that staff and students use to resolve all anomalies.



ShelfScan

STREAMLINING LIBRARY SHELVING, IMPROVING QUALITY CONTROL

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ShelfScan, a web-based library collection shelving and scanning application developed at Sterling Memorial Library (SML), is now in use at multiple libraries in the Yale University Library system. It dissociates the shelving and accuracy checking operations, expands quality control through integration with the Voyager catalog database, and provides historical data to aid in operational decisions.

EXCEPTION REPORTING

Call Num	LocErr	Status	SizeErr	Mir	Preceding	Enum	Chron.
B693 Z7 A68 (LC)		In Transit Discharged			B684 M87 (LC)		
B721 M344 1987 (LC)		Not Charged			B721 L44 1960 (LC)		
B745 P45 (LC)		Not Charged	245		B745 K53 H35X 1992 (LC)		
B765 N53 I4513 1989 (LC)	0	In Transit On Hold			B765 N53 I35 1979		
B765 T54 C66 (LC)	0	Not Charged	1		B765 T52 E55 1988 (LC)		
B765 T54 C66 (LC)	0	Suppressed			*B765 T54 C29X 1993 (LC)		
B765 T54 C66 (LC)	0	Not Charged	1		B765 T54 G5413		
B775 C...		In Transit Discharged					
B775 C...		Missing	161				
B776 B K...		In Transit Discharged	5				
B780 M3 K...		Not Charged	1				
B780 M3 K...		In Transit Discharged					
B780 M3 K...		Missing	19		B792_G6513X 2004 (LC)		
B800 J2 1977		In Transit Discharged			B802 C3713 (LC)		
B800 J2 1977		Renewed			B804 J2 1977		
B818 .W665X 2007 (LC)	0	Not Charged			B818 .W665X 2007 (LC)		

BT misread as B7 when shelved 5 years ago

SML book on Bass shelves

In Transit On Hold but on the shelf

In Transit but on the shelf

Missing because book is out of order

Suppressed but on the shelf

Charged but on the shelf

LB shelved as B because spine label is torn

TIMELINE AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 2011-2012:** Prototype development
 - single-user Access application
- 2012-2013:** Multi-user web-based application development
 - application stack:** Apache Tomcat 7.x (container), Microsoft SQL Server, SQL Server Reporting Services
 - backend application:** Java (~10k lines of code)
 - frontend interface:** JavaServer Faces
- August 2013:** Live in production at SML and Bass Library
- Summer 2014:** Extension to Haas Arts Library and Medical Library
- Today:**
 - 4 barcode scanners
 - 70,000 items scanned
 - Items scanned per hour: SML: 310, Bass: 479, Arts: 303, Medical: 902

SSRS REPORTING

History of each scanned section is maintained in an SQL Server database. Patterns of errors can be evaluated to prioritize further scanning activity and develop processing workflows that will maximize error prevention.

Scanning History - Accuracy Summary

Call Number Category	Category Severity	Total Accuracy Errors for Category	Scan Session Severity	First Call Number	Last Call Number	Scan Date	Accuracy Errors in Scan Session	Report ID	NetID
AC5		10		ACS E83 (LC)+ Oversize	B105 I56 S43 1983 (LC)	3/19/2014	10	1106 tsf7	
B105		7		B105 387 F67X13 2002 (LC)	B188 E17 (LC)	3/19/2014	7	1107 tsf7	
B1297		16		B1297 L6X 1977 (LC)	B2430 F724 G87 1989 (LC)	3/25/2014	16	1114 kdq26	
B188		16		B188 E17 (LC)	B580 L6X 1997 (LC)	3/20/2014	16	1108 tsf7	
B2430		21		B2430 F724 L37 1998 (LC)	B3053 H72 ES (LC)	3/26/2014	21	1119 jfs46	
B3092		12		B3092 ES S34X 1998 (LC)	B3305 M74 C35X 1991 (LC)	3/26/2014	12	1120 tsf7	
B3305		18		B3305 M74 D86	B4378 DS D86 1985 (LC)	3/26/2014	18	1124 jg222	
B4378		32		B4378 R44 P64X 1999 (LC)	BF173 L2213 1977 (LC)	3/27/2014	32	1128 kdq26	
B583		9		B583 H3313X 1998 (LC)	B819 .W375 2008 (LC)	3/21/2014	9	1109 rmb32	
B823.3		10		B823.3 B55 1978 (LC)	B1297 L6X 1977 (LC)	3/24/2014	10	1112 rna2	
BF1566		8		BF1566 W738X 1996 (LC)	B371 N73 1983 (LC)	4/3/2014	8	1136 tsf7	
BF173		14		BF173 .L227 (LC)	BF426 W47X 1991 (LC)	3/27/2014	14	1129 ch34	
BF431		1		BF431 B3748X 1995 (LC)	BF449.5 N38X 1995 (LC)	3/28/2014	1	1130 jfs46	
BF455		12		BF455 A73	BF697.5 B63 A35X 1998 (LC)	3/31/2014	12	1133 er393	
BF697.5		13		BF697.5 B63 G66X 1994 (LC)	BF1566 W738X 1996 (LC)	4/1/2014	13	1134 jfs46	
B3182		16		B3182 A34 1972 (LC)	BL315 E45X 1990 (LC)	4/3/2014	16	1138 ch34	
BL1473		18		BL1473 W3 A3 (LC)	BL2747.8 A75X 2003 (LC)	4/4/2014	18	1141 jfs46	
BL2747.8		10		BL2747.8 C43 (LC)	BM535 .C39X 2007 (LC)	4/8/2014	10	1143 jfs46	

Scanning productivity is captured automatically, providing useful information to library supervisors as they schedule and train staff and student workers. Shelving productivity and shelving turn-around rates are recorded in a related application.

Scanning Productivity and Results

Location	Items Scanned	MisShelf Errors	Num Suppressed	Num Mislabelled	Status Errors	Location Errors	Oversize Errors	Scan Sessions	Latest Scan	Beginning at	Ending at
ccd	24041	833 3.46%	124 0.52%	1 0.00%	223 0.93%	34 0.14%	11 0.05%	78	8/25/2014 1:54 PM	DC404_C368 1977	DD219 H6 R53
sml	23355	407 1.74%	38 0.16%	13 0.06%	148 6.3%	41 0.18%	324 1.39%	122	6/10/2014 12:41 PM	HF5001 N554 (LC) Oversize	HF5001 V65 (LC) Oversize
Total	47396	1240	162	14	371	75	335	200			

Netid	Minutes Scanned	Number Scanned	Productivity (Scans/Hour)	Minutes Scanned	Number Scanned	Productivity (Scans/Hour)	Total Minutes Scanned	Number Scanned
acc37				255	1485	5.82	255	1485
acc88				30	172	5.73	30	172
aga5				160	726	4.54	160	726
am2396				45	140	3.11	45	140
AM30	30	260	8.67				30	260
angelica	75	749	9.99				75	749
asom9				70	324	4.63	70	324
apc2				190	678	3.57	190	678
akc9				130	1109	8.53	130	1109
ljj5				125	575	4.59	125	575
bwi26				30	74	2.47	30	74
cch48				20	93	4.65	20	93
clv23				90	473	5.26	90	473
ch34	90	923	10.26	615	40	167	130	1090

MISSHELF CONSIDERATIONS

- One group of items misshelved together counts as a single misshelf error. For example, if the first six items on a shelf were shelved in the order 4-5-1-2-3-6, only one misshelf error would be reported. The stretches 4-5 and 1-2-3 are both internally in order, so this is counted as a single error, with only item 1 appearing on the exception report.
- Misshelf values reflect both the number of items participating in the error and how many places away they are from their correct place on the shelf (within the limits of the scanned area). In the example above, the misshelf severity value would be 4.
- At this point, ShelfScan considers only items that were scanned. A future enhancement would be to develop its inventory capabilities so that it could compare what is on shelf against what should be on shelf according to the catalog's shelflist.