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LIS-415-05
Information Organization System Project

Rock CD Collection

Part 1. Collection description and its information objects:

1. **Location of Collection**
   This collection is housed at the Ames Free Library, in the Adult section of the library. The Ames Free Library is a fairly small public library, serving a population of 23,000 people and has limited space. The CDs are kept in a large room that also contains magazines, newspapers and biographies. There are comfortable chairs in this room, a large table with chairs and one computer for catalog use only.

1.2 Purpose of the Collection
This collection is mostly used for recreational listening, but can occasionally be used for musical research. The users of this collection are generally adults, young adults (high school age) and college students.

1. **Physical and intellectual aspects of objects**
   Physically, this collection is made up of compact discs, booklets that come with the compact discs and plastic CD cases. The intellectual aspects include rock music, instruments and lyrics all spanning different decades by different artists. Rock is a large category of music, which can be broken into separate genres within itself.

2. **Extent of collection and plans for growth**
   Currently, the library owns around 1,000 music CDs, of which half is rock music. Rock music is one of the highest circulating parts of the CD collection and the library continues to purchase new CDs for this collection. However, the budget has recently been cut so the growth rate has slowed. The library does not accept donations of CDs.

Part 2. Users of the collection

2.1 User group(s)
This collection will mainly be used by adult and young adult patrons of the library. The Ames Free Library also serves college students from Stonehill College, located

in town.

2.2 Demographics

The demographics of the Ames Free Library adult and teen users are mostly Caucasian white males and females, with some other ethnicities mixed in. According to the U.S. Census, the median family income is $112,000. The town has a lot of young families consisting of small children and parents in their thirties and forties. There are not as many teenagers as adults who use the library, but the ones that do are avid library users. There is occasional library patronage from college students, usually for research materials.

2.3 User's problems and questions

Users are generally seeking out the rock music collection for listening enjoyment and entertainment. They may want to listen to specific artists, songs or just to try something new and experiment. Occasionally, a user may be doing a research paper or project and may be seeking out specific types of rock music from specific decades. Sometimes users may know only one source of information, like just the song title, not the artist or they only know the artist but not the song title. In some cases, they may only know a few words from the song and have no knowledge of the song title or the artist. They could also be looking for music from a particular era. In general, the rock music CD collection will be used for recreational entertainment and enjoyment by adult and young adults. These users usually know something about what they are looking for, either a song title or artist. There is the occasional need for research by high school or college students. These users are generally looking for something more specific, like a decade of music, or a particular band or artist they are focusing a paper or project on.

User Question 1:

I'm looking for the song "Don't stop believin'". I don't know the artist. How do I find out who the artist is and if you own a CD with that song on it?

Suggested Attributes:

Song title

Desired Precision/Recall:

Precision and recall would be high.

User Question 2:

I'm looking for CDs by the band Oasis. How do I find out if you have any in the catalog?

Suggested Attributes:
Artist

Desired Precision/Recall
Precision would be high and recall would be moderate (the library owns three CDs by Oasis).

Question 3:
I'm doing a project on rock music from the sixties and seventies. How do I find what CDs you own that were produced in that time period?

Suggested Attributes:
Original creation date

Desired Precision/Recall:
Precision would be low due to a more general question and recall would be high because the collection consists of many rock CDs from the sixties and seventies.

Part 3 System Design

3.1 Entity level or unit of analysis and why appropriate
The entity level for the rock CD collection would be whole object. The CD and the booklet are important components to the whole object.

3.2 Attributes chosen and their appropriateness to the collection

Based upon the user questions in Part 2, the following attributes have been selected; Name of Recording, Band Name, Musician Name, Production, Creation date, Re-issue date, Decade, Song Titles, Genre, and Booklet information. These attributes are the most related to the searches the users will attempt. All fields will be searchable except for the General Note field, which will specify whether the item includes a Booklet. While most of these categories are generic and necessary to the general description of a catalog record, I've included a few extra fields such as multiple date fields, producer and author/contributor fields that are specifically geared to musical recordings. It is necessary to have three different searchable date fields in order to provide high precision and recall and to be able to conduct specialized date searches. It is also important to provide all authors and contributors when searching musical recordings for cross-referencing particular musicians. This helps add to the understanding of a recording and an artist's musical career and promotes circulation at the library as far as recommending similar recordings.

3.3 Field names and indexing decisions

A.

General Attribute	Field Name	Searchable? (Y or N)
Name of Recording	Title	Y
Band Name	Author	Y
Musician Name	Contributor	Y
Production	Producer	Y
Original Date of Creation	Date 1	Y
Re-issue information	Date 2	Y
Decade	Date 3	Y
Song Titles	Contents	Y
Musical Style/Genre	Subject	Y
Booklet	General Note	N

3.3

B.

The above indexing decisions are based upon user questions from Part 2. All are important attributes for Rock CD item retrieval. I've included Original Publication Date and Song Title as searchable items as these attributes may be harder to search for in a typical catalog. Author and contributor are important fields to have so that the band is searchable, but also it's members in case a patron is looking to find all the CDs related to a particular musician. While the booklet is an important part of the entity because most of the cataloging information is retrieved from this source, we are going to focus on the searchability of the CD itself and its content. The index will provide a general note that a booklet is a part of the CD as a whole. I've focused on the particular attributes for music CDs and what may be important for high precision and recall for the most precise retrieval. While having almost all attributes available for searching it benefits the user and will provide high recall and precision to be able to narrow down the search. For the cataloger, however it is a detailed and time consuming task to maintain and create many different fields.

4.1 Semantic, Syntax and Rules

Field Name	Semantics
Title	Name of Original Recording/Album
Author	Main entry, i.e. band name or solo artist name
Contributor	Names of musicians, composers, etc. that made major contributions to the recording

Producer	Producer of the recording
Date 1	Original Date of Creation
Date 2	Date of re-issue
Date 3	Original Production Decade
Contents	List of tracks on CD
Subject	Psychedelic rock, grunge, modern, etc.
General Note	Booklet Included

4.2 Record Content and input rules

Field Name: Title
Semantics: Name of Original Recording/Album
Chief Source of Information: The CD itself.
Input Rules: The first letter of each word in the title is capitalized except for articles. If the first word in the title is an article, however, the first letter of the article will be capitalized. Articles will not be indexed alphabetically. Include any punctuation as listed on the CD.
Example: The Soft Parade
(What's the Story) Morning Glory?

Field Name: Author
Semantics: Includes the primary band name or name of solo artist.
Chief Source of Information: CD and booklet.
Input Rules: Last name, first name. First letter of each name capitalized including articles. Articles not indexed alphabetically.
Example: Doors, The
Hendrix, Jimi

Filed Name: Contributor
Semantics: Names of musicians, composers, etc. that made major contributions to the recording as listed in the booklet. If none listed in the booklet, then leave the field blank.
Chief Source of Information: Booklet
Input Rules: Last name, first name. First letter of each name capitalized. For multiple contributors, list names alphabetically. If contributor has a middle initial or title such as "Jr." this part of the name will follow the first name with no punctuation and first letter is capitalized. A period will follow any abbreviated part of a name.
Example: Andino, Reinol
Mullen, Larry Jr.

Field Name: Producer

Semantics: Producer of the recording.
Chief Source of Information: Booklet
Input Rules: Last name, first name. First letter of each name capitalized. For multiple producers, list names alphabetically. Follow same rules as author for middle initials, etc.
Example: Rothchild, Paul A.

Field Name: Date 1
Semantics: Date of Creation
Chief Source of Information: CD, Booklet or Library of Congress Catalog
Input Rules: Four digit year. If recording has more than one year listed for date of creation (i.e. the Jimi Hendrix recording was originally recorded on New Years Eve 1969-1979) list first year followed by a comma and a space then the second year and so forth.
Example: 1969
1969, 1970

Field Name: Date 2
Semantics: Date of re-issue
Chief Source of Information: CD & Booklet
Input Rules: Four digit year. If CD has not been re-issued leave this field blank.
Example: 1990

Field name: Date 3
Semantics: Original Production Decade
Chief Source of Information: CD, Booklet or Library of Congress Catalog
Input Rules: Rock Music, Decade Year-Decade Year. If the recording has two decades list first followed by a comma then second.
Example: Rock Music, 1960-1970
Rock Music, 1960-1970, 1970-1980

Field Name: Subject
Semantics: Psychedelic rock, grunge, modern, etc.
Chief Source of Information: Booklet**,** Amazon.com, Library Catalog
Input Rules: Genre, all capitals. There will be a limit of two terms per entry. If no genre can be determined from chief sources of information "Rock" will be used as a general category.

Special Instructions for Subject Analysis:

Music CDs can have many different genres and subject headings and these are not definitive because they are often interpreted by people differently. A single rock CD can be categorized into multiple different genres depending on who is in charge of classification. The booklet and decade can sometimes be useful in determining the genre of music. This is not always the case, however. I find Amazon.com to have very concise musical genres listed and therefore Amazon.com will be the control site to look to first for these subject headings. The library catalog itself is always a good place to consult as a second choice or deciding factor. We can see how other libraries have catalogued the CD and this can be helpful in making subject related decisions. The catalog itself will only have a set number of subject related terms and therefore a process to create additional terms is necessary. These requests can be sent to the library consortium central site where new fields can be provided based upon the number of requests received.

Example: Psychedelic Rock
Rock

Field Name: Content
Semantics: List of tracks on CD
Chief Source of Information: CD, Booklet and CD case.
Input Rules: List of tracks exactly as they appear on the CD, including capitalization and running time, if included. Numerical indicators are included if they are included on the CD itself. If there is no song title for a particular numbered track, enter exactly as seen on CD.
Example: 1. TELL ALL THE PEOPLE (3:24)
6.

Field Name: General Note
Semantics: Booklet Included
Chief Source of Information: CD contents or case
Input Rules: Include note that states either "Booklet Included" or "Booklet Not Included." The beginning of each word is capitalized.
Example: Booklet Included

Part 5. Records for your objects

Item #1

Title	Band of Gypsys
Author	Hendrix, Jimi
Contributor	Cox, Billy

	Miles, Buddy
Producer	Research, Heaven
Date 1	1969, 1970
Date 2	1998
Date 3	Rock Music, 1960-1970, 1970-1980
Subject	Psychedelic Rock
Content	1. WHO KNOWS (9:32) 2. MACHINE GUN (12:33) 3. CHANGES (5:10) 4. POWERS TO LOVE (6:53) 5. MESSAGE OF LOVE (5:22) 6. WE GOTTA LIVE TOGETHER (5:46)
General Note	Booklet Included

Item #2

Title	Greatest Hits Live
Author	Journey
Contributor	Cain, Jonathan Perry, Steve Schon, Neal Smith, Steve Valory, Ross
Producer	Shirley, Kevin
Date 1	1981, 1982, 1983
Date 2	1998
Date 3	Rock Music, 1980-1990
Subject	Rock
Content	1. DON'T STOP BELIEVIN' (4:10) 2. SEPARATE WAYS (5:20) 3. AFTER THE FALL (5:14) 4. LOVIN',TOUCHIN', SQUEEZIN' (7:11) 5. FAITHFULLY (4:18) 6. WHO'S CRYIN' NOW (5:36) 7. ANY WAY YOU WANT IT (3:30) 8. LIGHTS (3:14) 9. STAY AWHILE (2:27) 10. OPEN ARMS (3:14) 11. SEND HER MY LOVE (3:38) 12. STILL THEY RIDE (4:06) 13. STONE IN LOVE (4:39)

	14. ESCAPE (5:26) 15. LINE OF FIRE (3:09) 16. WHEEL IN THE SKY (5:35)
General Note	Booklet Included

Item #3

Title	How to Dismantle an Atomic Bomb
Author	U2
Contributor	Bono Clayton, Adam Edge, The Mullen, Larry Jr.
Producer	Lillywhite, Steve
Date 1	2004
Date 2	
Date 3	Rock Music, 2000-2010
Subject	Modern Rock
Content	1. VERTIGO 2. MIRACLE DRUG 3. SOMETIMES YOU CAN'T MAKE IT ON YOUR OWN 4. LOVE AND PEACE OR ELSE 5. A MAN AND A WOMAN 6. CRUMBS FROM YOUR TABLE 7. ONE STEP CLOSER 8. ORIGINAL OF THE SPECIES 9. YAHWEH
General Note	Booklet Included

Item #4

Title	The Soft Parade
Author	Doors, The
Contributor	Amy, Curtis Andino, Reinol Bohanan, George Brooks, Harvey Buchanan, Jimmy Densmore, John Krieger, Robbie Lubahn, Harvey Manzarek, Ray McReynolds, Jesse

	Morrison, Jim Mullen, Larry Jr. Webb, Champ
Producer	Rothchild, Paul A.
Date 1	1969
Date 2	1990
Date 3	Rock Music, 1960-1970
Subject	Classic Rock
Content	1. TELL ALL THE PEOPLE (3:24) 2. TOUCH ME (3:15) 3. SHAMAN'S BLUES (4:45) 4. DO IT (3:01) 5. EASY RIDE (2:35) 6. WILD CHILD (2:36) 7. RUNNIN' BLUE (2:27) 8. WISHFUL SINFUL (2:56) 9. THE SOFT PARADE (8:40)
General Note	Booklet Included

Item #5

Title	(What's the Story) Morning Glory?
Author	Oasis
Contributor	Arthurs, Paul Gallagher, Liam Gallagher, Noel McGuigan, Paul Whie, Alan
Producer	Gallagher, Noel Morris, Owen
Date 1	1995
Date 2	
Date 3	Rock Music, 1990-2000
Subject	Alternative Rock
Content	1. Hello 2. Roll With It 3. Wonderwall 4. Don't Look Back In Anger 5. Hey Now! 6. 7. Some Might Say 8. Cast No Shadow

	9. She's Electric 10. Morning Glory 11. 12. Champagne Supernova
General Note	Booklet Included

Note: This CD was the only one in the group that did not have all letters in the song titles capitalized. This CD also had no titles for some of the numbered tracks.

Part 6. Project Summary

I chose to catalog a group of rock music CDs because I am an avid listener and lover of all types of rock music. When deciding the fields I would use, I thought date was an important part of a music CD collection. However, when I began the indexing section, I realized there were many important dates regarding a musical selection, such as date of creation, date of publication, date of re-issue and the decade the item was originally released. I decided to include all of these fields and made them searchable options because I thought these dates would be extremely helpful for students who are researching music from particular time periods.

I also chose to include all the major contributors on each album so that these artists could be searched in addition to the band itself. I thought this would be helpful to someone who is interested in a particular musician because the user could cross-reference the musician's name and find other records for the particular person, allowing them to retrieve other bands the musician was in and also other recordings they collaborated on.

Another important part of the content in these records is the subject or genre of the CD. I thought this would be especially useful to users doing research but also those who are interested in a particular type of rock music. This is something that I've never come across in a regular card catalog, or even in the library of congress catalog. This is why I chose Amazon.com as my reference for determining this designation. I did experiment a bit on the Library of Congress catalog, and while this site was helpful for the date aspect of this project, I didn't see any genre related information. Amazon.com's classification tool helped me choose these subject headings. As mentioned earlier, I think it is always helpful to consult the additional library catalogs to see how other libraries have classified the item. The catalog I use at my library just gives a general designation of "rock" for all of the CDs listed above. My goal was to streamline the searching process to provide more specific and detailed precision and high recall.

I decided to make most of my fields searchable because I thought it would be more user-friendly. The only field that is not searchable is the General Notes field, which indicates whether or not a booklet is included. In retrospect, it's a bit ironic since the booklet was the primary source I used to find the data I entered. Despite this fact, however, I don't think it's a necessary search option for users since I've entered all the information they need in the surrogate record. Also, I don't think users generally care about the booklet as they are more focused on specific musicians, songs or getting their hands on the CD itself. Nonetheless, I do believe it's important to note that the booklet is

included for check out purposes to make sure all the pieces are accounted for. I also think patrons find a booklet enjoyable as they listen to the CD to look for more information such as lyrics, etc., but this is usually an afterthought to checking out the actual CD.

The most difficult part of this assignment for me was Part 3, the field names and indexing decisions. General field names such as title were obvious, but I really had to think about what fields would provide the most relevant information so that all the major people involved in creating the recording were included. This was one of the most important aspects that I wanted to reflect in this project because I wanted the users to be able to cross-reference musicians in order to retrieve other bands or recording the particular musicians were involved in creating. I thought this would be especially helpful for students doing research, but also to help users find other material they would like, thereby increasing circulation at the library.

Once I finally determined the field names, the rest of the project was straightforward but also thought provoking. I contemplated ideas and made decisions I've never encountered before even though I work in a library. I found something here and there that didn't fit into my rules, like the Journey CD, for example. This CD is a compilation of live recordings from a period of three different years. These created small changes that I had to go back and fit into my rules. This made me wonder what cataloger's do when there isn't a way to fix these small problems. These issues generally don't come up until after the rules have been created. It's always good to have a plan in

place to deal with situations like these to allow for flexibility and modifications to the rules

When I completed the first two parts of this project I didn't really understand how I was going to attempt the rest. I found the examples provided extremely helpful. I thought Part 4 was the most difficult because all the decisions needed to be made regarding the specific rules. I now have a better understanding of why cataloging rules such as AACR2 have to be so specific and sometimes rigid. On the other hand, it's not until I was actually entering the data in Part 5 where problems arose that were not covered in my rules, as I stated earlier. I think that this should be taken into account when creating a cataloging system in order to leave some flexibility to adapt and properly handle each item individually. Overall, this project was actually pretty fun and made me think more about the usability of card catalog systems and the difficult decisions cataloger's must make in order to put them into place. It's extremely important to consult the user's issues as this project did in Part 2 and I tried to reflect that in my project when I made the decisions for indexing and search-ability in order to provide the highest precision and recall as possible.