

MFHD Record Conversion Issues **Revision 5, 2/6/2002**

There will be MFHD records supplied to Endeavor staff (EISi) from the DRA MARION database. EISi plans to load these "as is" to an extent, although ILC SO does have options for some special processing, detailed below.

The standard conversion program will map the 004 field in the DRA MFHD to the 014 field in Voyager MFHDs, where it will represent the Voyager bib ID. This use of 014 field is a conversion mechanism; after conversion, this number need not be maintained. Voyager uses internal system linkages to manage the connections between MFHDs and bibs. It is expected that there will be no limit in the conversion program to the number of 014s that are created in a single MFHD. All existing 004 fields in any MFHD are to be converted to 014 fields in Voyager.

It is expected that the load program will load MFHD data as is, with the exception of the special processing specified below. In particular, it is expected that 852 \$x and \$z (representing title level public and non-public notes respectively), and 863/864/865 \$x and \$z notes (representing item level notes) will be converted as found in the DRA MFHDs. In addition, no changes will be made to data in 852 \$j (shelving control number), \$l (Shelving form of title), \$m (call number suffix).

ILCSO has many thousands of MFHDs that have holdings represented in notes fields (852 \$x or \$z) or 866 fields, but that do not have corresponding item records. It is expected that these MFHDs will load as is, and that no item records will be created by the conversion load program for these MFHDs.

(approved by VCCAT)

Special MFHD processing options:

1. Voyager does not support the concept of indexed and unindexed call number prefixes. In Voyager, all call number prefixes are unindexed. Therefore, the conversion of MFHDs will need to include moving all data from 852 \$c to 852 \$k. When there is existing data in 852 \$k, the program should concatenate the two subfields such that the \$c data precedes the \$k data.

(approved by VCCAT)

2. Due to DRA limitations, the ILC SO recommendation when cataloging electronic resources was to place the URL in both fields 866 and 856 of the MFHD. WebVoyage can display MFHD 856 fields, so the 866 fields containing URLs represents at best redundant data in Voyager. At the time of conversion, EISi can move any 866 field beginning with text we specify (e.g., "http:") to field 856 in the MFHD. EISi can also de-duplicate the 856 field(s) when the content of the fields is truly identical. (The de-duplication should ignore the existence of 866 \$8 data in this comparison, and compare 856 \$u and 866 \$a). If the text is not identical, the resulting MFHD will contain multiple 856 fields.

The list of beginning text in 866 fields to receive this special processing is:

http:
HTTP:
https:
HTTPS:
ftp:
FTP:
gopher:
GOPHER:

It is expected that other than the moving/de-duplication of 866 fields beginning with the text above, no other changes are to be made to 866 fields in MFHDs during the conversion.

(approved by VCCAT)

3. In DRA, the first indicator in field 852 representing shelving/classification scheme is not used by the system. In Voyager, however, this indicator is used by the system to determine call number indexing/searching. Because the indicator value has no value in DRA, many libraries have not bothered to code the indicator properly.

At the time of conversion, libraries can specify whether they want the load program to set the indicator value to a standard value per location code. This would be done by adding data representing the desired indicator value to the location/item type mapping table. The library would want to do this only if all call numbers in that location would use the same shelving/classification scheme.

NOTE: Because of its call number indexing, Voyager normalizes all call numbers as they are added to the database. If a library sets a value in the conversion mapping for Dewey for location 010101, for example, and a particular call number fails the Voyager normalization routine for Dewey, the system automatically sets the 852 indicator to "8" representing "other." Normalization does not try to determine if the call number is really a LC or SuDoc, etc. call number, but rather sets the indicator value in the MFHD to 8.

NOTE: Voyager only indexes call numbers that reflect the following classification schemes:

Library of Congress	852 first indicator = 0
Dewey	852 first indicator = 1
National Library of Medicine	852 first indicator = 2
Superintendent of Documents	852 first indicator = 3
Other	852 first indicator = 8

MFHDs in DRA that use 852 first indicator 4 (shelving control number), 5 (title, which is included in 852 \$1) <NOTE: EISi to confirm conversion processing of 852 \$5>, 6 (shelved separately), or 7 (source specified in subfield \$2) will not have their indicators reset by the load program, and these call numbers will not be indexed.

(approved by VCCAT; individual library discretion to use this mapping option)

4. In DRA, the first and second indicators in fields 853/854, and 863/864/865 representing compression/expansion and caption verification are not used by the system. In Voyager, however, these indicator values are meaningful to the system. Because the indicator values have no value in DRA, many libraries have not bothered to code the indicators per the MFHD standard.

At the time of conversion, the conversion program can set the 853/854 and 863,864, 865 indicator values to a standard value (for all MFHDs, not by location as is done with call numbers), to offer maximum flexibility within Voyager. EISi's standard indicator reset for these fields is as follows:

853 field = indicators 2 and 3 respectively

863 field = indicators 4 and 0 respectively

854 field = indicators 2 and 3 respectively

864 field = indicators 4 and 0 respectively

855 (no indicators)

865 field = indicators 4 and 0 respectively

(approved by VCCAT to use EISi standard indicator settings)

5. In Voyager, the use of 853/863, 854/864, and 855/865 pairs for type v and y MFHDs is optional. Voyager is designed to express holdings for multi-volume sets and serials via use of summary holding statements (MFHD 866 fields) rather than via 853/863 (etc.) pairs. The detailed enumeration/ chronology information is entered into the item record(s) linked to the MFHD. The main effect of the existence of 853/863 pairs is seen in the OPAC displays, which can get cluttered with this additional information (when an 866 field already exists).

ILCSO needs to decide whether to include our 853/863 pairs into MFHDs at the time of conversion.

(This is based on the assumption that enumeration/ chronology data will be converted into the item record directly.)

We have confirmed with EISi that we do have the option to migrate 853/863 pairs along with adding the associated enum/chronology to item records. In this scenario, no 866 data is added to the MFHD during conversion.

When the conversion program has to create a MFHD where one does not already exist, the program automatically adds an 866 field for each associated item record. For ILCSO, this scenario is for DRA item records linked directly to a bib in DRA (no intervening MFHD), or for on-the-fly or uncataloged item records (no bibs or MFHD in DRA). The enum/chron from the item record is copied into the 866 by the conversion program.

For those libraries that have entered 866 fields in their MFHDs, the 853/863 data may indeed represent redundant information in OPAC displays. However, many ILCSO libraries have not done this, or have done so only for their serials but not for multi-volume works.

Proposal: ILCSO will have EIS convert our 853/863 (etc.) pairs into Voyager MFHDs. After conversion, libraries will have the option to continue this practice, or to move (on a record-by-record basis) to the practice of representing multivolume and/or serial works with a MFHD 866 field only, plus item records.

(approved by VCCAT)

6. EISi staff have told us that the conversion programs will create separate MFHDs whenever a MFHD has different copy numbers, even when the location and call number are the same.

In functional training, we saw that the cataloging client does nothing to warn or prevent a staff member from adding an item record representing copy 2 to an existing MFHD for copy 1 (location and call number are the same). Also, our DRA-based MFHDs for multivolume and serial works do not contain any data in the 852 \$t that identifies a MFHD as being for copy 1 or copy 2 etc. This means that after conversion, patrons could see multiple, seemingly duplicate location/call number listings in the OPAC if we convert copy 2 (etc.) to a separate MFHD.

EISi staff said they split MFHDs by copy number primarily because of the way serials display in the OPAC. Without the copy number split, they say the OPAC displays can be confusing. In one

functional training class, it was learned that Kansas State University does not use separate MFHDs for different copy numbers. In addition, only about 15% of ILC SO materials represent a copy other than copy 1.

EISi confirmed for ILC SO that separation by copy number is a conversion option. They also confirmed for us that for any MFHD that does not already have an 852 \$t value, that one can be created in the conversion process. This copy number can be added to WebVoyage holdings displays.

VCCAT discussed this issue, including creating test records in the training database and viewing them via WebVoyage. The consensus of VCCAT was to convert our MFHDs into separate copy numbers, per the standard EIS processing (with the expectation that an 852 \$t will be added when needed by the conversion program).

(approved by VCCAT)

7. In Voyager, all item records must be linked to a MFHD, which is linked to a bib. There is not a mechanism to have item records linked directly to a bib without an intervening MFHD. In DRA, we have a large number of items linked to bibs without MFHDs (mainly used for items added to reserve rooms). During conversion, MFHDs will need to be created for these materials.

We believe that EISi has a standard program to create these MFHDs during conversion. We expect that this program can map the DRA item record permanent location to the proper Voyager location (based on the location/item type mapping table) and place this Voyager location in the MFHD 852 \$b. We also expect that the program can copy the call number (if one exists) from the item record call number field to the MFHD 852 \$h, with no attempt to parse the item record call number.

(approved by VCCAT)

8. In DRA, we have 987 and 988 fields in our MFHDs that will not be needed in Voyager. The 987 field is a convention to prevent a record from being backloaded into OCLC. In Voyager, backloading is controlled by the use of the "OK to export" button in bibs/MFHDs. The 988 field represents the old LCS title number that was added to DRA MFHDs to help with the data conversion verification process from LCS to DRA. We want the conversion program to delete either of these fields when they are found in our converted MFHDs.

(approved by VCCAT)

9. In the extracted MFHDs from DRA, the barcode number is included in 852/863/864/865 \$p. This barcode number will be added to item records in Voyager and therefore does not need to be present in Voyager MFHDs. We want the conversion program to delete \$p data when they are found in our converted MFHDs.

(approved by VCCAT)