Educational Resource Management System (MPT1173)

Library Classification: DDC

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Introduction

- 3 main areas in catalog record
  - Classification
  - Description
  - Subject

Library Classification

- The basic principle of library classification is to group items on the shelves according to specific subjects within each field and broad fields of knowledge for users' ease of finding

Library Classification

Aims of Library Classification

- Bring related items together in a helpful sequence
- Order the field of knowledge in a systematic way
- Provide an exact location for an item on the shelves
- Provide orderly access to the shelves either by browsing or via the catalog

Library Classification

What It Is and What It Does

- Classification provides a system for organizing knowledge. Classification may be used to organize knowledge represented in any form, e.g., books, documents, electronic resources.

Library Classification

What It Is and What It Does

- Notation is the system of symbols used to represent the classes in a classification system
- In the Dewey Decimal Classification, the notation:
  - expressed in Arabic numerals
  - gives unique meaning of the class
  - provides a universal language to identify the class

Library Classification

Type of classification

- Enumerative classification e.g Library of Congress Classification, Dewey Decimal Classification
  - attempts to spell out (enumerate) all the single and composite subject concepts required

Library Classification

Type of classification

- Synthetic Classification = faceted classification e.g Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Colon Classification
- List numbers for single concepts, and allows the classifier to construct (synthesize) numbers for composite subjects

Library Classification

Type of classification

- Hierarchical Classification e.g DDC, LCC
  - Division of subjects from the most general to the most specific
  - Organise the whole world of knowledge into a hierarchy of subjects e.g DDC divided knowledge into ten main clasess and each of these is divided into narrower subjects

Major classification scheme

- Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
- Library of Congress Classification (LCC)
- Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)
- Colon Classification (CC)
- Bliss Classification (BC)

Dewey Decimal Classification

- The main structure of the DDC is presented in the *DDC Summaries in the beginning of* volume 2.
  - The *first summary contains the ten main classes.*
  - *The second summary* contains the hundred divisions.
  - The *third summary contains the thousand sections.*

Dewey Decimal Classification

The ten main classes are:

- 000 Computers, information & general reference
- 100 Philosophy & psychology
- 200 Religion
- 300 Social sciences
- 400 Language
- 500 Science
- 600 Technology
- 700 Arts & recreation
- 800 Literature
- 900 History & geography

Arrangement of DDC

The print version of the latest full edition of the DDC, Edition 22, is composed of the following major parts in four volumes

Arrangement of DDC

Volume 1

(A) New Features in Edition 22: A brief explanation of the special features and changes in DDC 22

(B) Introduction: A description of the DDC and how to use it

(C) Glossary: Short definitions of terms used in the DDC

(D) Index to the Introduction and Glossary

(E) Manual: A guide to the use of the DDC that is made up primarily of extended discussions of problem areas in the application of the DDC. Information in the Manual is arranged by the numbers in the tables and schedules

(F) Tables: Six numbered tables of notation that can be added to class numbers to provide greater specificity

Arrangement of DDC

Volume 2

(H) DDC Summaries: The top three levels of the DDC

(I) Schedules: The organization of knowledge from 000–599

Volume 3

(J) Schedules: The organization of knowledge from 600–999

Volume 4

(K) Relative Index: An alphabetical list of subjects with the disciplines in which they are treated sub arranged alphabetically under each entry

Dewey Decimal Classification

- Arabic numerals are used to represent each class in the DDC.
  - The first digit in each three-digit number represents the main class. For example, 500 represents science.

Dewey Decimal Classification

- Arabic numerals are used to represent each class in the DDC.
  - The second digit in each three-digit number indicates the division.
  - For example, 500 is used for general works on the sciences,
  - 510 for mathematics,
  - 520 for astronomy,
  - 530 for physics.

Dewey Decimal Classification

- Arabic numerals are used to represent each class in the DDC.
  - The third digit in each three-digit number indicates the section.
  - Thus, 530 is used for general works on physics,
  - 531 for classical mechanics,
  - 532 for fluid mechanics,
  - 533 for gas mechanics.

That's all