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Use of Online Library Classification Schemes For Knowledge Organization

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Abstract: ***The study highlights on the library classification schemes accessible on www in this paper. These online library classification schemes uses as a tool to classify universe of knowledge. The study deals with online library classification schemes especially WebDewey and Classification Web in the paper. WebDewey is a online product of DDC on the other hand classification Web is LCC. These are constantly updated online classification schemes.***

Keywords : ***Knowledge Organization, Dewey Decimal Classification, WebDewey, Library of Congress Classification, Classification Web***

1. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge Organization is a complete set of universe of concepts and their relations realized and conserved by the people. The knowledge is used by experts, scientists, scholars, students to achieve their different goals. Universe of knowledge not only grows but also changes and expands. Library classification schemes are such tools to organize universe of knowledge. Very few library classification schemes are updated in current view and available online.

1.1 Knowledge Organization

The term "knowledge organization" describes a field of study related to Library and Information Science (LIS). In this meaning KO is about activities such as document description, indexing and classification performed in libraries, databases, archives etc. These activities are done by librarians, archivists, subject specialists as well as by computer algorithms.

A library classification is a system of coding and organizing library materials (books, serials, audiovisual materials, computer files, maps, manuscripts, realia) according to their subject and allocating a call number to that information resource. Similar to classification systems used in biology, bibliographic classification systems group entities that are similar together typically arranged in a hierarchical tree structure (assuming none-faceted system).

1.2 Definition

- **Knowledge:** Expertise, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.
- **Organization:** The act or process of organizing.
- **Knowledge Organization:** Knowledge Organization is a process. It includes the process to sort, arrange and utilise knowledge by means classification and categorisation to the concepts.

Knowledge Organization Systems can comprise thesauri and other controlled lists of keywords, ontologies, classification systems, clustering approaches, taxonomies, gazetteers, dictionaries, lexical databases, concept maps/spaces etc.

KO as a field of study is concerned with the nature and quality of such knowledge organizing processes (KOP) as well as the knowledge organizing systems (KOS) used to organize documents, document representations and concepts.

These schemes enable knowledge structuring and management, knowledge-based data processing and systematic access to knowledge structures in individual collections and digital libraries. Used as interactive information services on the Internet they have an increased potential to support the description, discovery and retrieval of heterogeneous information resources and to contribute to an overall resource discovery infrastructure.

1.3 Categorization:

Categorization is the vital process when organize thoughts action speech, and perception. It is the heart of the classification system. It is the process to allow people to make useful assumptions about new things and then comparison with well know things. Whether it is similar or something else. Separating items into kinds of things is categorization.

Classification systems in libraries generally play two roles.

1. Firstly they facilitate subject access by allowing the user to find out what works or documents the library has on a certain subject.
2. Secondly, they provide a known location for the information source to be located (e.g where it is shelved).

Day by day, with the fastest growing technologies the traditional classification schemes turns to online. DDC, LCC, UDC are well known universal classification schemes available online. The study covers especially DDC and LCC online library classification systems in this paper,

1. Dewey Decimal Classification published electronically in 'WebDewey',
2. Library of Congress Classification published online in 'Classification Web'.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify online library classification schemes accessible on www and how they organize the universe of knowledge.
- To collect information regarding the online accessible library classification schemes.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Investigative and descriptive methodology is adopted for collecting the data.
- Surfing on the Internet with the Keyword " Online Library Classification Schemes"
- Find a list of "Online Library Classification Schemes". Select DDC and LCC for study
- After browsing all the individual sites, found Online Library Classification Schemes.
- Online access of WebDewey and Classification Web through Trial Accounts. It means the study is based on 'Trial Accounts'.

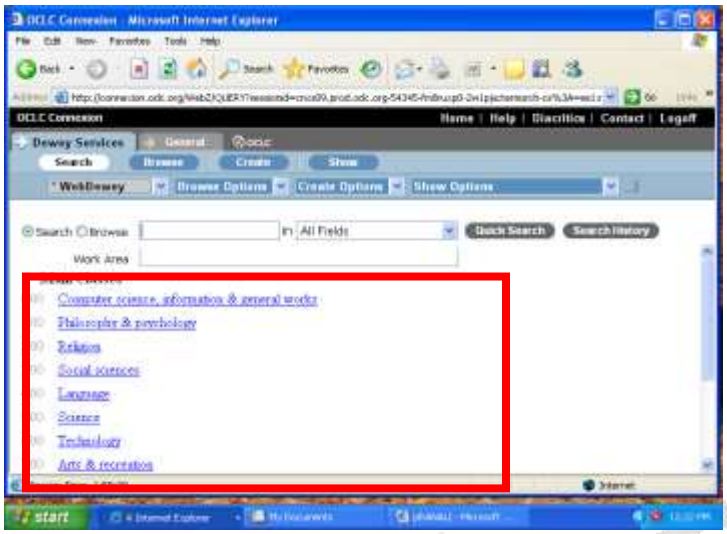
4. WEBDEWEY

WebDewey is the online exclusive product of Dewey Decimal Classification. WebDewey now based on the enhanced DDC 22 database. The initial electronic release and the print version is the same in terms of the content of the schedules and tables, but WebDewey contain many more built numbers and index entries, plus mappings to selected LCSH and MeSH. WebDewey introduces the users to searching and browsing, how to create user notes, and how to build numbers. WebDewey offers OCLC tutorial on the site- </dewey/about/tutorial.htm> for training to users.

4.1 OCLC Webdewey Features

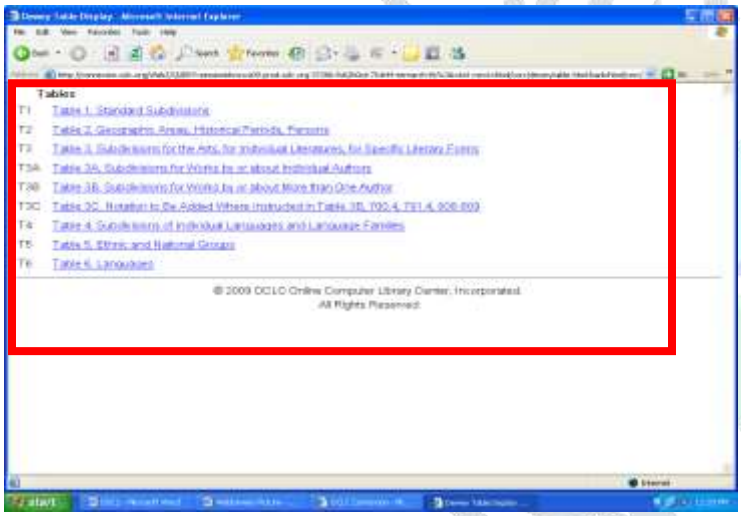
- An easy-to-use, browser based interface which allows the users to search the DDC efficiently and navigate intuitively.
- WebDewey provides flexible searching DDC class numbers and user can create personal and institutional notes in the databases. Search functionality includes limiting by index, combined-term searches in one or multiple indexes using Boolean AND/OR/NOT operators, proximity searches, right and left truncation, character masking (wildcards), and a search history feature.
- Browsable sequential indexes of DDC numbers, the Relative Index, and Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH); Abridged Web Dewey also includes Dewey numbers that have been mapped to new 18th edition of Sears Subject Headings.
- Browsable Keyword in Context (KWIC) indexes of the Relative Index and LCSH.
- DDC is a hierarchical classification scheme which explain the hierarchies in WebDewey and displays that show the position class and table numbers in relation to broader and narrower classes.
- Extensive use of hyperlinks for convenient access to related records and Manual entries cited in notes.
- It provides the links from LCSH associated with a Dewey number to the corresponding LC authority records.
- It enables to send a DDC number search to the call number index of users local OPAC.
- DDC organize knowledge into ten main classes and the DDC tables that enable top-down navigation through the DDC.
- It is important to note that WebDewey does not offer search access by book title.

Fig. No. 4.1 Knowledge Organization in WebDewey



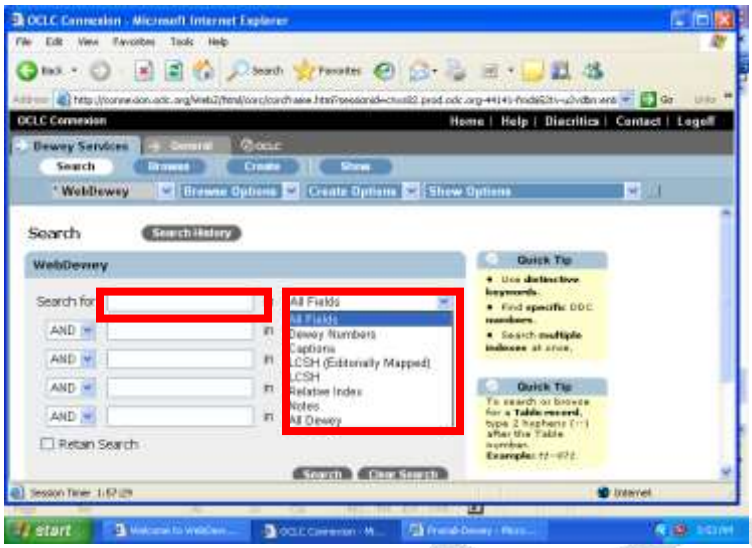
The Fig. No. 4.1 window describes that DDC organizes universe knowledge into 10 main classes and its subdivisions are online accessible through WebDewey.

Fig. No. 4.2 Tables Used in DDC



The Fig. No. 4.2 window shows that DDC tables provide a means of representing complex subjects in minute detail. They are never used alone, but are required at times to specify aspects of a subject. All captions in the table hierarchy display are linked to the corresponding WebDewey table records.

Fig. No. 4.3 Eight Indexes Search Indexes of WebDewey

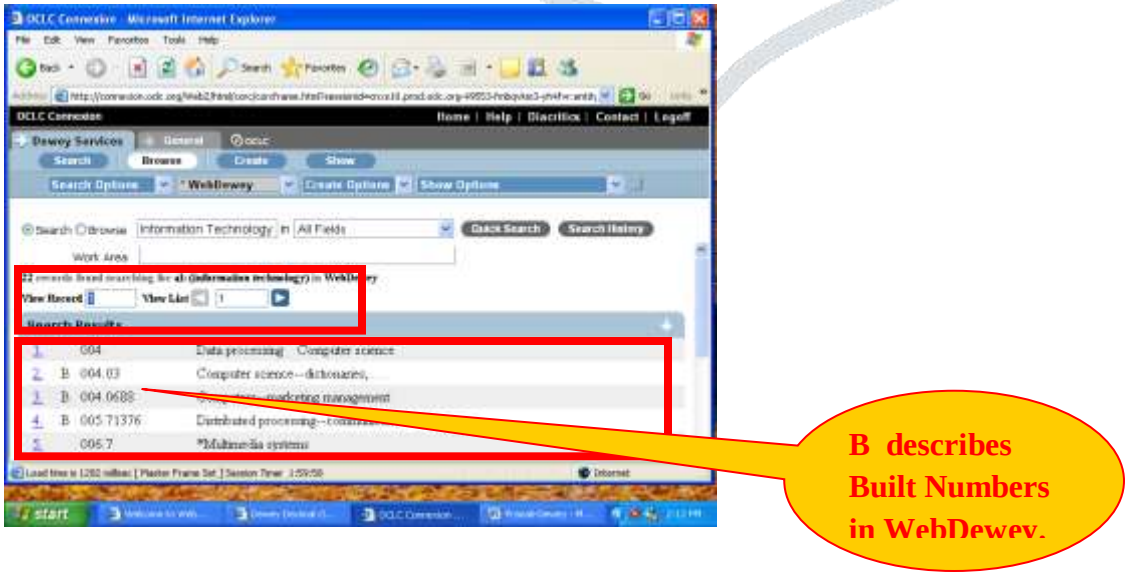


Search WebDewey

The **Fig. No. 4.3** Window shows that there are Eight Search Indexes available to find the Dewey Class Numbers. The search indexes are

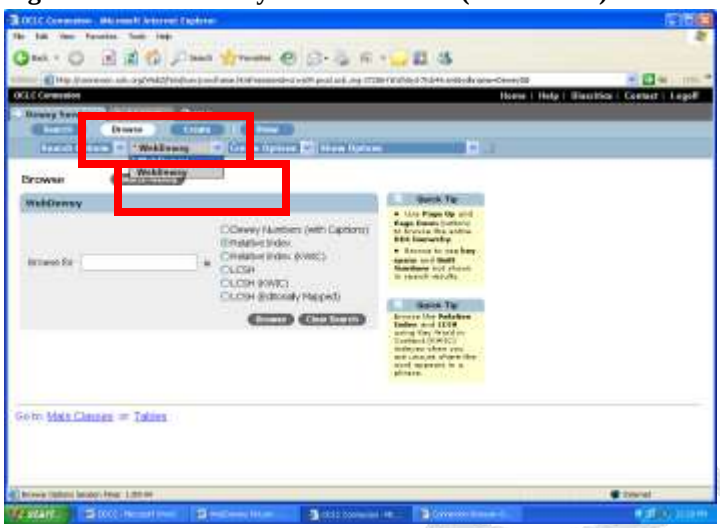
- All Fields
- Dewey Numbers
- Captions
- LCSH (Editorially Mapped)
- LCSH
- Relative Index
- Notes
- All Dewey

Fig. No. 4.4 The Search Results of WebDewey



The Fig. No. 4.4 window describes the search results of term 'Information Technology'.

Fig. No. 4.5 WebDewey Browse Indexes (Six Indexes)



Browse WebDewey

The Fig. No. 4.5 Window shows that there are Six Browse Indexes able to find the Dewey Class Number.

- Dewey Numbers (With Captions)
- Relative Index
- Relative Index (KWIC)
- LCSH
- LCSH (KWIC)
- LCSH (Editorially Mapped)

5. CLASSIFICATION WEB

Classification Web is a web-based effective and exclusive product of Classification Distribution Service. It is an online accessible product of Library of Congress Classification Scheme. It provides the users with access to the World Wide Web to browse and search the full text of the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) schedules. This product is powered by a customized classification version of Minaret®, a MARC-record-based database management program developed by the Minaret Corporation. It is also used by Library of Congress cataloging staff in their daily classification activities.

Classification Web contains

1. Library of Congress Classification Schedules.
2. Library of Congress Class and its Subdivisions
3. Library of Congress Subject Headings.
4. Accessible on World Wide Web.

Classification Web is, the web-based database of Library of Congress Classification Scheme. However, it also facilitates WebDewey numbers, Library of Congress Classification numbers, LCSH. It supports to Netscape & Internet Explorer. It requires Cookies & JavaScript. There are three types of browsers available for browsing the LCC numbers. Every browser has its own characteristics and functions. The users can see the catalogue of all libraries through bibliographic link after login to Classification Web. It is more facilitated than its print edition of LCC. The structure of LCC is quite different from other library classification schemes. As, the users look on its schedule, each schedule is separately and their Tables and Indexes their own and Geographical, Chronological found in each schedule enumerate as per the needs of the class. Many windows open every time. It is automatic logout after 1 hour inactivity.

But, the structure of Classification Web is really exclusive. There are various indexes, like LC Subject Heading keyword index- are available and enumerate different rules while searching.

Fig. No. 5.1 Homepage of Classification Web

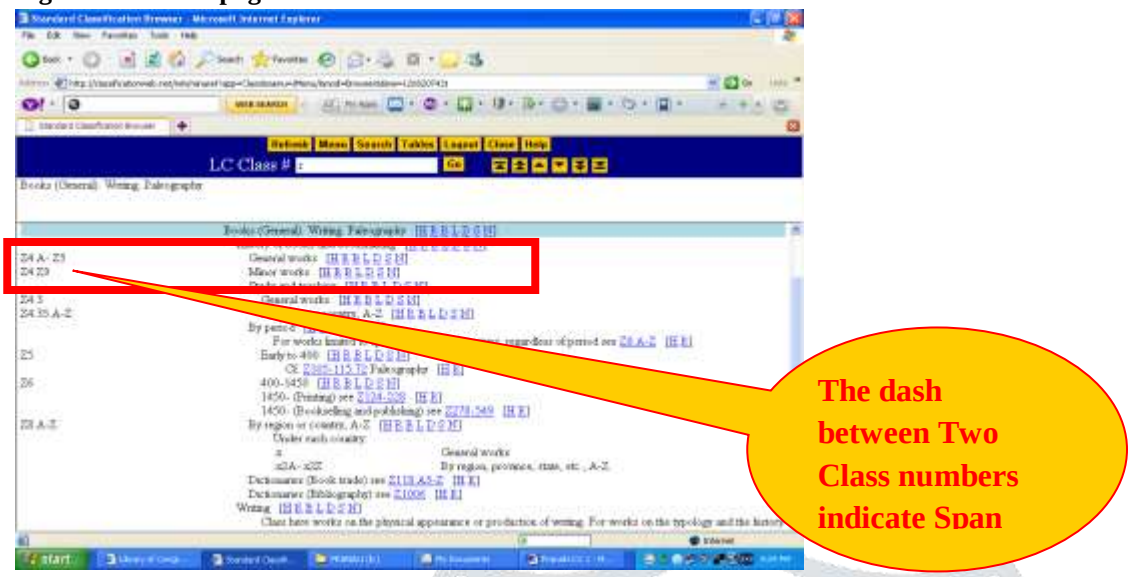


Fig. No. 5.1 shwos that the users can browse LC numbers in the above window. Ex. type the alphabet "z" in the box, it displays the result.

Fig. No. 5.2 Classification Web Main Menu

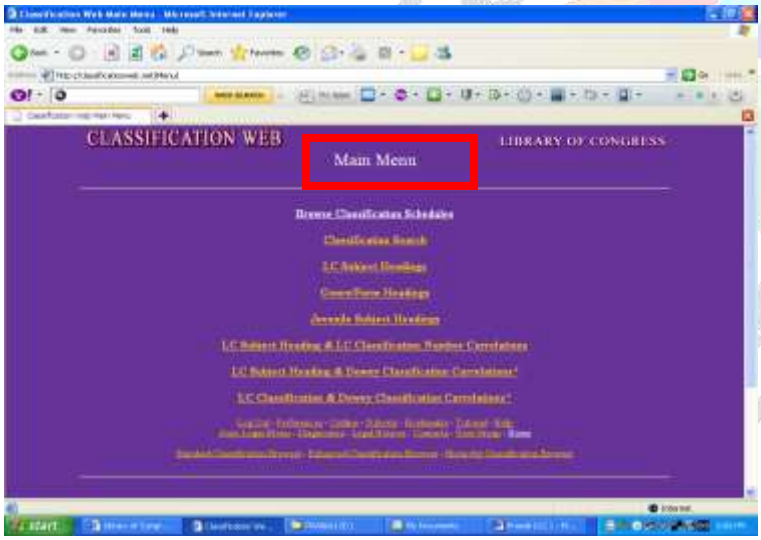


Fig. No. 5.2 shows that this is the main menu window is the beginning to open all links at any time; the users can log in the options.

Fig. No. 5.3 Knowledge Organization in LC Classification

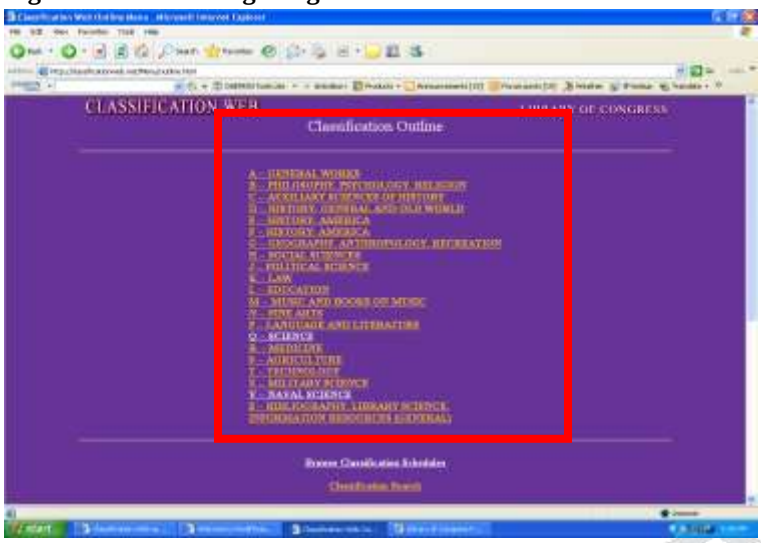


Fig. No. 5.3 shows that LCC organizes universe of knowledge into 21 main classes indicates alphabets. It has been observed that LC is greatly hospitable. The alphabets I, O, W, X, Y are left vacant (not used).

5.1 Subject Correlation in Classification Web

There are three types of correlation are designed to assist the catalogers in assigning classification numbers in Classification Web.

1. LC Subject Heading & LC Classification Number Correlations
2. LC Subject Heading & Dewey Classification Correlations
3. LC Classification & Dewey Classification Correlations

These correlations are helpful for the users while finding the LC Class Numbers and LCSH.

Fig. No. 5.4 LC Class/Subject Correlations Search

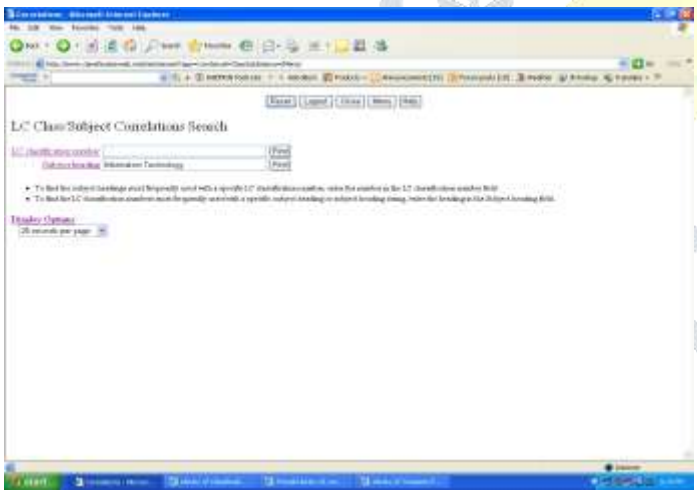


Fig. No. 5.4 shows that the users can search subject heading and LC class numbers most frequently associated in LC classification scheme. In the above window, after entering the term 'Information Technology' in field 'Subject Heading', it takes the users to the search results.

Fig. No. 5.5 LC Subject Headings/Dewey Classification Correlation Search

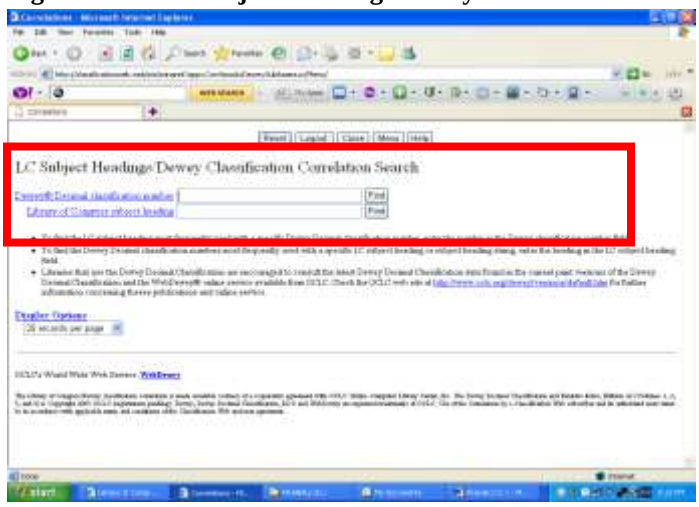


Fig. No. 5.5 shows that the users can search for DDC number correlation with LC subject headings.

Fig. No. 5.6 LC Classification/Dewey Classification Correlation Search (LC Class Number Find)

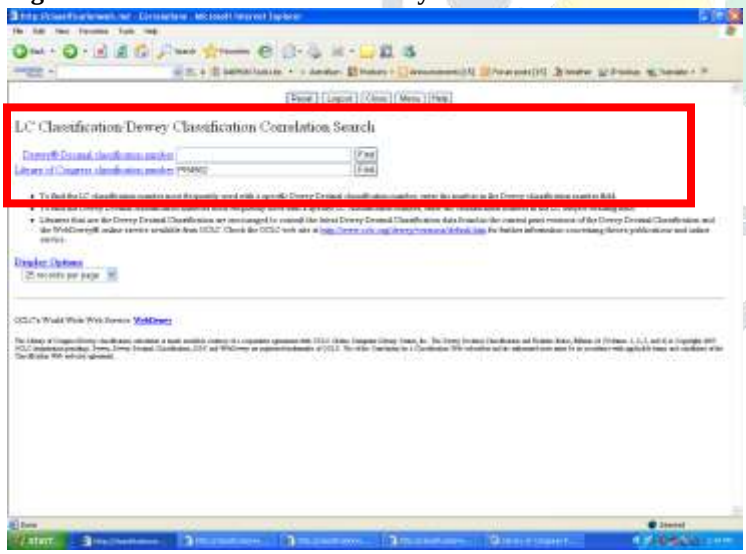


Fig. No. 5.6 shows that window deals with LC Classification/Dewey Classification Correlation Search. The number "PR4552" enter in the box of Library of Congress Classification number and click on "Find". It displays equivalent DDC number to LCC.

Fig. No. 5.7 LC Classification/Dewey Classification Correlation Search (DDC Class number search)

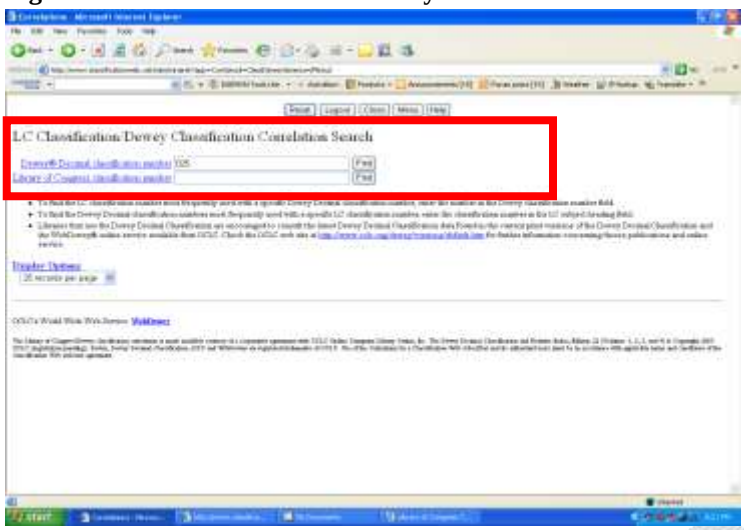


Fig. No. 5.7 shows that if the users want to find LC numbers, they enter DDC number in the box and click on find. The users have got equivalent LC number.

Fig. No. 5.8 LC Classification Search

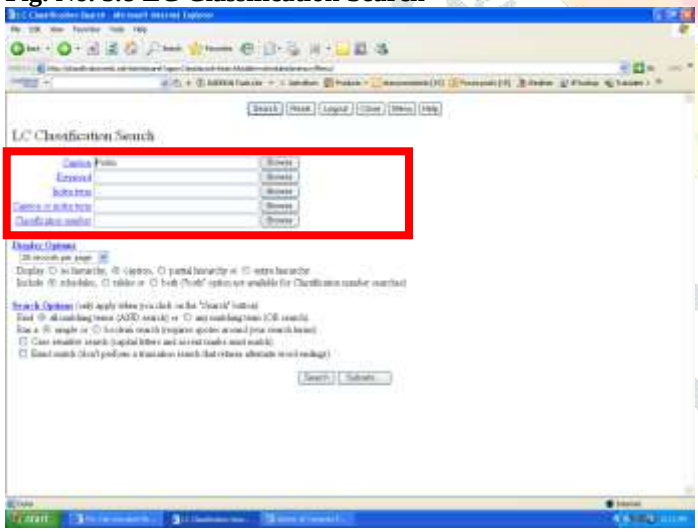


Fig. No. 5.8 describes that from the Class Web Main Menu screen, by clicking on Classification Search the Classification Search screen is displayed. The LC classification search includes Caption, Keyword, Index Term, Caption or Index Term and Classification number searches and click on browse at the right side. The users can search terms in Class Schedules. And search results are displayed in HRBLSNC. The users can include periods in any classification number search.

- Caption
- Keyword
- Index term
- Caption or index term
- Classification number

5.2 LC subject search

Classification Web allows the users to search not only classification number, but subject headings also. The subject headings are displayed in thesaurus style. Each heading includes its "Used For" references, as well as its broader terms, narrower terms, and related terms (BT, NT, RT). The users can search for headings directly, or via links from classification numbers.

Fig. No. 5.9 LC subject search

Fig. No. 5.9 describes that the users can click on the LC Subject Headings in Class Web Main Menu screen. The Subject Search screen facilitates 7 types of LC subject search. The users can search subjects and subdivisions in Classification Schedule.

- Structured subject heading
- Unstructured subject heading
- Structured free-floating subdivion
- Unstructured free-floating subdivion
- Keyword
- Classification number
- Record number

It is important to note that when inputting a structured subject heading or free-floating subdivision, it must include double dashes(--) in the appropriate places. The dashes are optional in “Unstructured” subject headings and free-floating subdivisions.

5.3 Advantages for LC-Classifying Libraries

The feature ‘LC Classification & Dewey Classification Correlations’ is indeed best place for the users to find equivalent number for LCC and DDC. There were many libraries reclassified from DDC to LCC.

When using the LC Classification & Dewey Classification Correlations the users can find equivalent Dewey Decimal numbers as they were applied to LC bibliographic records.

5.4 Useful for Librarians

These online classification schemes play a vital role in classifying the collection in the libraries. It is very usable for the librarians to classify library materials. The online product of LCC and DDC are really well developed. It enables the librarians how to get the number applying various search and browse indexes. These are constantly updated schemes. Thus, these updates schemes are helpful to classify growing and expanding universe of knowledge.

6. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that both DDC and LCC are well known library classification systems in the world. A dynamic change both library classification systems and they turns to online and update constantly. The online product of DDC and LCC are working efficiently. DDC organize universe of knowledge into 10 main classes and its subdivisions hierarchically and provides various browse and search indexes to users how to get the DDC numbers in WebDewey. On the other hand, LCC is greatly hospitable, organize universe of knowledge into 21 main classes A-Z, but some alphabets I, O, W, X, Y are left vacant. Classification Web provides various indexes how to get the LC number, search for LCSH, LC search.

7. SOURCES USED

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge (Accessed on 21/05/2024)
- http://www.thefreedictionary.com/knowledge (Accessed on 21/06/2014)
- Classification Web- www.classificationweb.net/ (Last Accessed on 25/07/2024)
- http://www.loc.gov/cds/classweb/ (Last Accessed on 12/05/2024)
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_of_Congress_Classification (Last Accessed on 25/1/24)

- http://connexion.oclc.org/ (accessed on 28/12/23)
- Deweybrowse- www.deweybrowse.org (accessed on 26/04/24)
- OCLC- www.oclc.org/dewey/ (accessed on 26/12/23)
- http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcco/ (Last Accessed on 11/04/2024)
- http://www.loc.gov/cds/classif.html#lccs (Last Accessed on 13/04/2024)
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- http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/classwebtutorial/4enhance.html (Last Accessed on 16/04/2024)
- http://www.loc.gov/cds/classweb/CWorder_files/CWOrderForm_Instructions_704.PDF (Last Accessed on12/12/2023)

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