**Process Notes – R1, 06/09/2017**

**0) Name and Title Processing**

**0.1) Name and name/title field components**

Name part: all subfields before $t except $e, $4, $h, $j(X11)

Role part: $e, $4, $j(X11)

Title part: all subfields after $t except $h,v,x,y,z,w,0-8

Series part: $v (8XX), $x (7XX, 8XX)

Subject components: $x (6XX), $y, $z, $v (6XX)

Genre part: $h

Relationship part: $e/$4 (6XX), $i (7XX)

Other?

**0.2) Figuring out Relationship**

If 1XX, then name/title is the resource being described

If 6XX, then relationship is bf:subject

If also $e or $4, then carry over content using bflc:relation property (see 0.3 below)

If 700-730, then

If I2=2, relationship is bf:hasPart

Else relationship is bf:relatedTo

If also have $i, then carry over $i content using bflc:relation property

If 8XX, then relationship is bf:hasSeries

If 760-788, then

Relationship determined by tag and I1 (see spec)

If also have $i, then carry over $i content using bflc:relation property

**0.3) Basic RDF Patterns for Names, Titles, and Relationships**

**0.3.1) RDF for names**

<resource> bf:contribution [ a bf:Contribution ;

bf:agent [ a bf: Person, Organization, etc.

rdfs:label “label from **Process 1.3**”;

identifiedBy [ a Identifier ….. ]; see **Subfield $0 spec**

bflc:nameXXMatchKey “string from **Process 1.1**”;

bflc:nameXXMarcKey “string from **Process 1.2**” ] ;

bf:role [ a bf:Role

[rdfs:label “…” ]; see **Process 1.4**

bf:code “…” ] ]. see **Process 1.4**

If URI from ID for role, then instead:

bf:role URI for role

If name is from 1XX:

Use bflc:PrimaryContribution instead of bf:Contribution

Also add (needed?)

<resource> bflc:primaryContributorNameXXMatchKey “string from **Process 1.1**”

**0.3.2) RDF for titles**

Construct Title class from title subfield; keep Title subproperties in same order as in field.

bf:Work bf:title [

a bf:Title

rdfs:label “label from Process 2.3” ;

bf:mainTitle “content of $a (X30, 240) or $t (X00, X10, X11)” ;

bf:partnumber “content of $n” ;

bf:partName “content of $p” ;

bflc:titleXXMatchKey “see **Process 2.1**” ;

bflc:titleXXMarcKey “see **Process 2.2**” ;

bflc:titleSortKey “see **Process 2.4**” ] .

bf:identifiedBy [ a Identifier ….. ] **see Subfield $0 spec**

Convert content of other MARC title subfields listed in rdfs:label as specified in title spec; order not necessary to preserve.

**0.3.3) RDF for relationships**

<resource> bf:relatedTo\*\* URI

\*\*bf:relatedTo may instead be bf:subject, or bf:hasPart, or bf:hasSeries, or one of the other specific relationship properties

Or if need to express also a specific relationship:

If only have relation label (from 7XX $i or 6XX $e):

<resource> bflc:relationship [a bflc:Relationship;

bf:relatedTo\*\* URI;

bflc:relation [rdfs:label “name of relationship” ] ] .

If have relation label and/or relation URI:

<resource> bflc:relationship [a bflc:Relationship;

bf:relatedTo\*\* URI;

bflc:relation [ URI for relation;

[rdfs:label “name of relationship” ] ] ].

URI a bf:Work or bf:Instance;

rdfs:label “label from **Process 2.3**”;

identifiedBy [ a Identifier ….. ]; **see Subfield $0 spec** bflc:titleXXMatchKey “See **Process 1.1**”;

bflc:titleXXMarcKey “See **Process 1.2**”.

**1) Name Processing**

**Conversion of X00, X10, X11 names**

Note on name keys: If the fields is a name/title field, include only the subfields before the $t subfield as part of the name. A few subfields can occur in titles and names and if they are after the $t they are part of the title.

**1.1) Making a name match key**

For all: Drop all indicators and subfield codes – keep order in field

X00 - abcdjq - bflc:name00MatchKey

X10 - abcdng - bflc:name10MatchKey

X11 - acdengq - bflc:name11MatchKey

**1.2) Making name marc key**

For all: Keep all indicators and subfield codes – tack tag on to beginning – keep whole field as is even if it has a title in it also -- keep order in field : tagii$atext$btext$gtext

X00 - bflc:name00MarcKey

X10 - bflc:name10MarcKey

X11 - bflc:name11MarcKey

**1.3) Making name rdfs: label**

For all: Substitute blank for each subfield code – keep order in field

X00 - abcdjq - rdfs:label

X10 - abcdng - rdfs:label

X11 - acdengq - rdfs:label

**1.4) Figuring out name role**

- If no $e (X00, X10), $j (X11) or $4, role is “contributor” but use URI from ID: <<https://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/ctb>>

- If $e or $j (X11)

bf:role bf:Role rdfs:label “content of $e (X00, X10) or $j (X11)”

Note: If subfield content has “and”, &, or”,” there are multiple roles in subfield. Separate and process each into a separate bf:role.

- If $4 (for each $4)

bf:role a bf:Role bf:code “content of $4”

or bf:role a bf:Role URI for role from ID

Note: If $4 subfield content has more than 3 characters, discard all in $4 after the first 3 characters. Process only the first 3.

- if tag of field is 1XX, then use class bflc:PrimaryContribution for name information (see Process 0.3).

**2) Title Processing**

**Conversion of X00, X10, X11, X30, and 240 titles**

Note: for subfield strings below that start with “t” include only the subfields that occur in the heading after the $t. A few subfields may occur before and after the $t and if they occur before they are part of the name, not the title.

**2.1) Making a title match key**

For all: Drop all subfield codes – keep order in field

X00 – tfgklmnoprs - bflc:title00MatchKey

X10 - tdfgklmnoprs - bflc:title10MatchKey

X11 - tfgklnps – bflc:title11MatchKey

X30 – adfgklmnoprs - bflc:title30MatchKey

240 – adfgklmnoprs - bflc: title40MatchKey

**2.2) Making title marc key**

For all: Keep all indicators and subfield codes – tack tag on to beginning – keep whole field as is even if it has a name in it also -- keep order in field – convert delimiter to $ sign: tagii$atext$btext$gtext

X00 - bflc:title00MarcKey

X10 –bflc:title10MarcKey

X11 - bflc:title11MarcKey

X30 –bflc:title30MarcKey

240 - bflc:title40MarcKey

**2.3) Making title rdfs:label**

For all: Substitute blank for each subfield code – keep order in field

X00 – tfgklmnoprs - rdfs:label

X10 – tdfgklmnoprs - rdfs:label

X11 - tfgklnps - rdfs:label

X30 – adfgklmnoprs – rdfs:label

240 – adfgklmnoprs – rdfs:label

**2.4) Making title sort string**

Make sort string from 2.3) string by removing the characters specified in Indicator 2.

Name new string bflc:titleSortKey

**3) Field 856, Electronic Location and Access**

3.1) If no $u in field, then gac field 856

3.2) If 856 Ind2 = # or 0 or 8

If the Instance is electronic (008/23= o or s)

Instance – hasItem -

Item – electronicLocator – <uri from $u> or bnode (if there are $zy or 3 in field)

bnode bflc:locator <uri from $u>

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $z”

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $y”

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $3”

If the Instance is NOT electronic

Create new Instance with title from analog instance and pointer to the Work,

Instance a Electronic

- link to the Work

- hasItem -

Item – electronicLocator – uri or bnode (if there are $zy or 3 in field)

bnode bflc:locator <uri from $u>

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $z”

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $y”

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $3”

3.3) If 856 Ind2 = 2

Instance – supplementaryContent – <uri from $u> or bnode (if there are $zy or 3 in field)

bnode bflc:locator <uri from $u>

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $z”

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $y”

bnode – note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $3”

**6) Series Processing**

6.1) Convert 490 and 8xx together

First break a 490 with repeating $a into multiple 490 with $a($x)($v) in each. Keep 490s in same order as $a’s in the field.

Then if more than one of 490/8xx, pair them assuming they are in same order, i.e., first 490 goes with first 8xx, etc.

6.2) For each pair make the following:

Instance hasSeries a Instance

rdfs:label 490-a

seriesStatement literal 490-concatenate av

seriesEnumeration literal 8xx-v or 490-v; prefer 8xx-v identifiedBy Issn rdf:value 490-x or 8xx-x

bflc:appliesTo bflc:AppliesTo rdfs:label 490-3

instanceOf a Work

title title construct 8xx but ignore $v

contribution agent construct 8xx

identifiedBy Issn rdf:value 8xx-x or 490-x

If the 490 has a $6, make a second hasSeries and apply the same process.

6.3) Treatment of ISSNs in $x

8xx $x or 490 $x -- the 490 and/or the 8xx tag may have the ISSN ($x) so get it from either. The ISSN ends up in both the Instance and the Work but that is intentional.

6.4) Treatment of volume data in $v

8xx $v or 490 $v (prefer 8xx $v) -- Either or both (but usually both) tags will have the volume number but prefer to get it from 8xx with 490 as fallback.

6.5) Ignore $l