Hubs

Hello, and welcome to the BIBFRAME video tutorial series, presented by the Cataloging Policy Specialists in the Policy, Training, and Cooperative Programs Division at the Library of Congress. The scope and purpose of this series is to provide training on using BIBFRAME.

This video tutorial is Lesson 10, Hubs.

In this video tutorial, we will cover the following learning objectives. Participants will discover how BIBFRAME Hubs are automatically generated. They will learn how to search for Hubs in id.loc.gov and in Marva. Finally, they will learn how to create Hubs for themselves.

Today we will begin by defining BIBFRAME Hubs.

In the BIBFRAME ontology, Hubs are defined as abstract resources that function as bridges between BIBFRAME Works. In a moment we will examine how Hubs function in Marva metadata descriptions, but first let's look at where Hubs come from.

Where do Hubs come from?

Hubs come from two sources. Hubs are generated from name/title authority records and title authority records found in the Library of Congress Name Authority File. Catalogers around the world create name authority records following the guidance in RDA, the NACO participants' manual, and section Z1 of the Descriptive Cataloging Manual. Data from these authority records is used to create some BIBFRAME Hubs.

Other Hubs are automatically generated from Voyager bibliographic records from the following: Personal, corporate, and meeting names in conjunction with titles; uniform titles alone; and series statements.

Hubs can be found and searched for at id.loc.gov. First, select BIBFRAME Hubs. Then enter your search term.

My search for the "loeb classical library" has several results, including the record on the right.

If I open up the series authority record in Voyager, I can see where the information in the Hub comes from. Here are tile and form of work; the variant titles; the valid and cancelled Library of Congress control numbers; and the source citation.

Let's compare these two Hubs. On the right is the Hub derived from an authority record for the series Loeb classical library. On the left is a Hub automatically generated from a bibliographic record in Voyager for the resource titled Super Patata by Laperla. As you can see, the Hub for Super Patata is relatively sparse. It has a title, type, contributor, note, authorized access point, and administrative metadata. Because this Hub is not derived from an authority record, it does not include variant titles or a Library of Congress control number.

How are Hubs used in Marva?

In the Marva Quartz linked data editor, Hubs can be found in four places at the level of BIBFRAME Work:

- Expression of
- Work as subject
- Series Hub
- Related work

Hubs are searched in Marva through lookups. When you begin to enter data into the field, a search box will open, allowing you to look for a Hub using a keyword search or a left-anchored search.

Click on the link to view the Hub in id.loc.gov.

Remember that the presence of a Library of Congress control number tells you that this Hub has a counterpart in the Library of Congress Name Authority File.

The Series Hub > Relationship and the Related work > Relationship designator elements are entered using drop-downs. Series enumeration is a literal.

Please remember that the Library of Congress stopped tracing series in bibliographic records in 2006. This means that entering a Series Hub -- in effect, tracing the series -- is optional for Library of Congress Catalogers. Entering a transcribed series is mandatory if applicable.

How do I create a Hub?

When you are working on a metadata description in Marva, use the available lookup search to find the Hub that you need. If you can't find the correct Hub, consider searching for it in id.loc.gov or in the Library of Congress Name Authority File. Searching in those places might help you figure out the exact heading you need, which can in turn improve your lookup search in Marva.

If you cannot find the correct Hub but you still need one to complete your metadata description, you will need to create a Hub.

There are two ways for you to create a BIBFRAME Hub. The method you choose depends on whether cataloging rules require that a name/title or title authority record be established.

We'll have to look at section Z1 of the Descriptive Cataloging Manual to understand when name/title and title authority records need to be created. For example, looking at the third condition on the slide, if you need a name/title or title authority record as a related work or a subject, and the related work is not represented in LC's Voyager database, then you will need to create a name/title or title authority record.

On the other hand, an authority record is not required when the preferred title of the work and the title of the expression are the same. This often occurs when the resource being described is a translation and the title of the translation is the same as the title of the original text.

If you determine that you need to create a name/title or title authority record, then you should do the authority work in Voyager. The data is sent from the Voyager database to the BIBFRAME database in less than three minutes. The hub is then automatically generated from the authority record and is available for you in Marva.

If you do not need to create a name/title or title authority record, then you can create a Hub directly in Marva.

Open the lightning bolt menu in the field where you need a Hub and select Create Hub. Enter data into the workform and click Create Hub. It should be immediately available for use in Marva.

Thank you for watching this video tutorial. You can find more training, information, and support online at the Library of Congress.