

Introduction

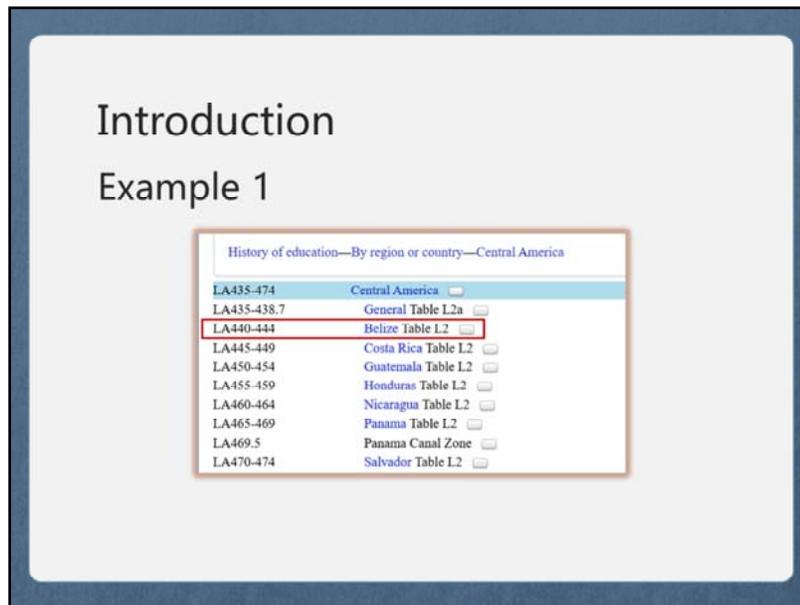
- Numbers in the table refer to a relative location in a span of numbers
 - Not always to the actual number
- Identification
 - Classification schedule provides a span of whole or decimal numbers
 - The table begins with a 0 (zero) or 1 (one)

In this module, we will show you the straightforward process of using tables to build whole and decimal numbers.

These tables refer to a position within a span of numbers, and not always to the actual number that is assigned. These tables can be identified through two characteristics.

First, the instructions to use them appear with classification number ranges that consist of whole or decimal numbers.

Second, the table begins with a zero or a one.



Here we can see the hierarchy for the history of education in the countries of Central America. Each country has a span of five numbers.

Belize, for example, has LA440, LA441, LA442, LA443, and LA444, but the schedule does not tell us what each of those numbers means.

For that information, we have to turn to Table L2.

Introduction

Example 1

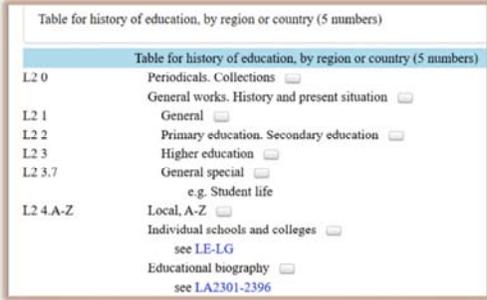
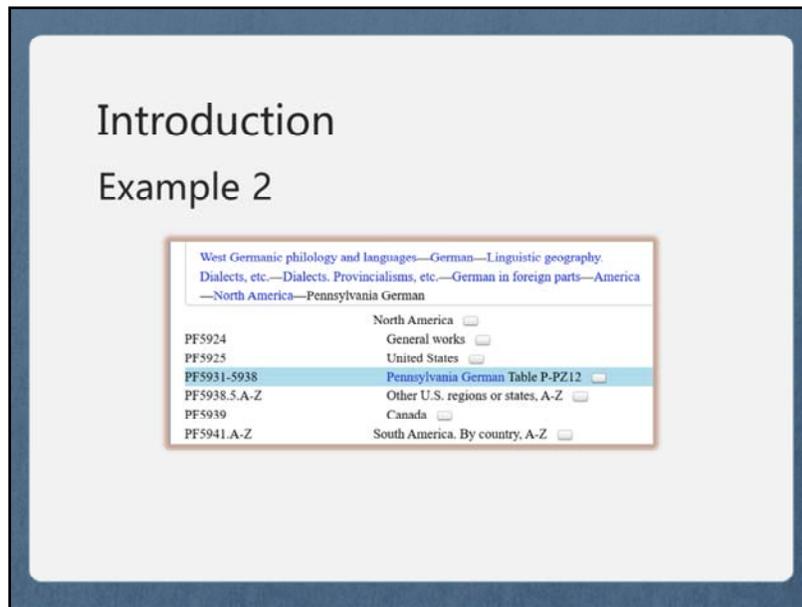


Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)	
L2 0	Periodicals. Collections <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works. History and present situation <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 1	General <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 2	Primary education. Secondary education <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 3	Higher education <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 3.7	General special <input type="checkbox"/>
	e.g. Student life
L2 4.A-Z	Local, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Individual schools and colleges <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LE-LG
	Educational biography <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LA2301-2396

The title of the table is given in the hierarchy pane: Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers).

This table begins with a zero, and ends with a 4. It therefore has five numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

We will show you how to use this table in a moment. First, though, let's look at another example.



Here we have the span for Pennsylvania German, also known as Pennsylvania Dutch, which is a specific dialect of German spoken by some residents of the United States.

As you can see, it is given the span PF5931-5938, which is eight numbers.

We are told to use Table P-PZ12 to subarrange the span.

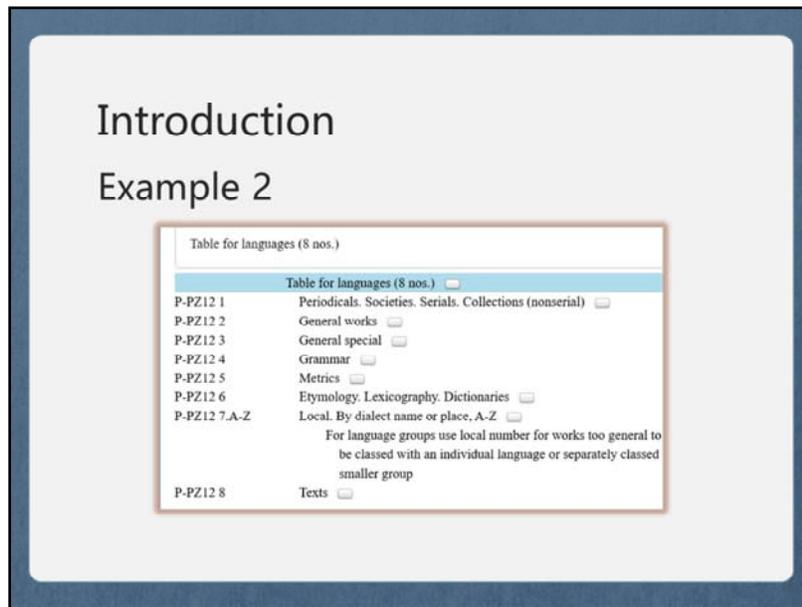
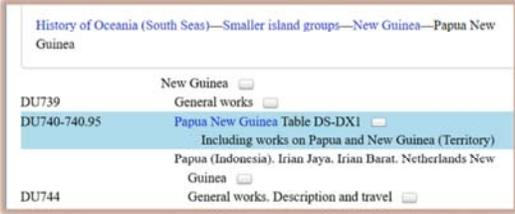


Table P-PZ12 is titled, “Table for languages (8 nos.)” which matches the intent of PF5931-5938.

This table starts with a 1, matching the beginning of the span, PF5931.

Introduction

Example 3



The screenshot shows a hierarchical classification structure. At the top is the full path: "History of Oceania (South Seas)—Smaller island groups—New Guinea—Papua New Guinea". Below this, there are several levels of classification with expandable icons (small squares):

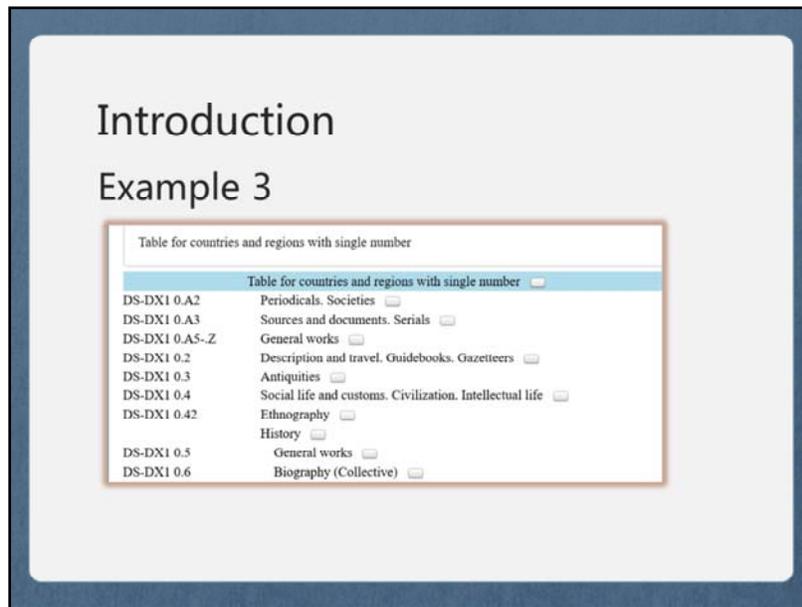
- New Guinea
- General works
- Papua New Guinea Table DS-DX1 (This level is highlighted in blue)
- Including works on Papua and New Guinea (Territory)
- Papua (Indonesia). Irian Jaya. Irian Barat. Netherlands New Guinea
- General works. Description and travel

Call numbers are listed on the left side of the hierarchy:

- DU739
- DU740-740.95
- DU744

Here is the span of numbers for the history for Papua New Guinea, DU740-740.95.

This range is slightly different from the two examples we have already seen, because it is not a series of whole numbers. Instead, it is a range of decimal numbers at DU740. Let's look at Table DS-DX1.



Its title is “Table for countries and regions with single number.”

As you can see, each line begins with a 0 and proceeds to show a series of decimal numbers. 0.2, 0.3, 0.4.

Introduction

Example 3

The screenshot shows a table titled "Table for countries and regions with single number". The table is organized into three columns: classification numbers, specific sub-classifications, and descriptive categories. The classification numbers listed are DS-DX1 0.A2, DS-DX1 0.A3, DS-DX1 0.A5-Z, DS-DX1 0.2, DS-DX1 0.3, DS-DX1 0.4, DS-DX1 0.42, DS-DX1 0.5, and DS-DX1 0.6. The sub-classifications include DS.DX1 0.62, DS-DX1 0.63.A-Z, DS-DX1 0.65, DS-DX1 0.66.A2, and DS-DX1 0.66.A3-Z. The descriptive categories include "Political history. Foreign and general relations", "General works", "By period", "see the specific period", "Relations with individual countries, A-Z", "Early", "Biography and memoirs", "Collective", and "Individual, A-Z".

Table for countries and regions with single number		
DS-DX1 0.A2		Political history. Foreign and general relations
DS-DX1 0.A3	DS.DX1 0.62	General works
DS-DX1 0.A5-Z		By period
DS-DX1 0.2		see the specific period
DS-DX1 0.3	DS-DX1 0.63.A-Z	Relations with individual countries, A-Z
DS-DX1 0.4		By period
DS-DX1 0.42		Early
DS-DX1 0.5	DS-DX1 0.65	General works
DS-DX1 0.6	DS-DX1 0.66.A2	Biography and memoirs
	DS-DX1 0.66.A3-Z	Collective
		Individual, A-Z

It continues ...

Introduction

Example 3

The screenshot displays a table titled "Table for countries and regions with single number". The table lists various classification levels and sub-classes, each with a corresponding callout box. The callout boxes are stacked, showing the hierarchy of the classification system. The visible text includes:

- Table for countries and regions with single number
- Table for countries and regions with single number
- Political history. Foreign and general relations
- Colonial
- General works
- Biography and memoirs
- Collective
- Individual, A-Z
- 20th century
- General works
- Biography and memoirs
- Collective
- Individual, A-Z

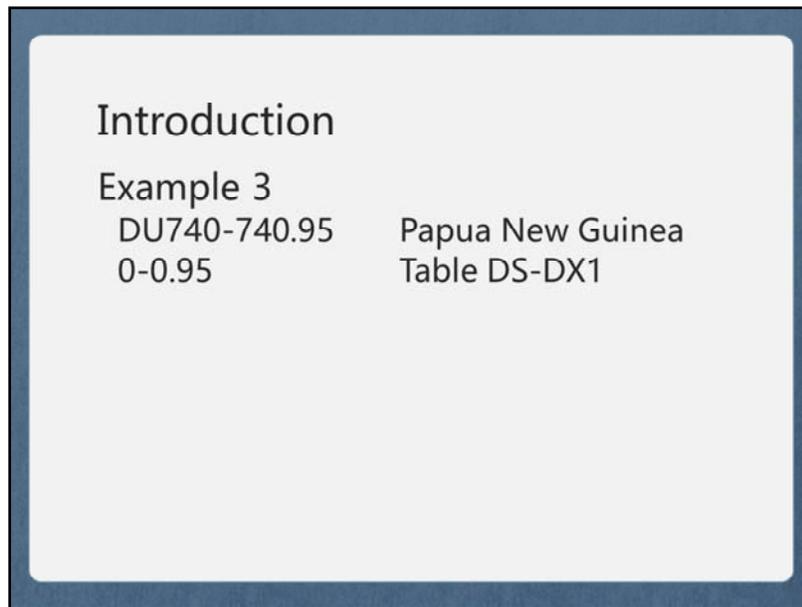
[no audio]

Introduction

Example 3

Table for countries and regions with single number	
DS-DX1 0.A2	Political history, Foreign and general relations
DS-DX1 0.A3	Colonial
DS-DX1 0.7	General works
DS-DX1 0.8	Independent
DS-DX1 0.82.A2	General works
DS-DX1 0.82.A3-Z	Biography and memoirs
DS-DX1 0.9.A-Z	Collective
DS-DX1 0.95.A-Z	Individual, A-Z
	Local, A-Z
	Do not use with countries that have their own "Local history and description" numbers
	Natural features such as mountains, rivers, etc., A-Z

And ends with 0.95.



Introduction

Example 3

DU740-740.95	Papua New Guinea
0-0.95	Table DS-DX1

As you can see, the range of numbers in the table corresponds to the range of numbers given in the schedule.

Now we will explain how to use the tables.

Building the Classification Number

LA450-454 Guatemala



History of education—By region or country—Central America	
LA435-474	Central America <input type="checkbox"/>
LA435-438.7	General Table L2a <input type="checkbox"/>
LA440-444	Belize Table L2 <input type="checkbox"/>
LA445-449	Costa Rica Table L2 <input type="checkbox"/>
LA450-454	Guatemala Table L2 <input type="checkbox"/>
LA455-459	Honduras Table L2 <input type="checkbox"/>
LA460-464	Nicaragua Table L2 <input type="checkbox"/>
LA465-469	Panama Table L2 <input type="checkbox"/>
LA469.5	Panama Canal Zone <input type="checkbox"/>
LA470-474	Salvador Table L2 <input type="checkbox"/>

The history of education in Guatemala is given the span LA450-454, and we are instructed to use Table L2 to subarrange that span.

Building the Classification Number
LA450-454 Guatemala

Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)	
L2 0	Periodicals. Collections <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works. History and present situation <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 1	General <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 2	Primary education. Secondary education <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 3	Higher education <input type="checkbox"/>
L2 3.7	General special <input type="checkbox"/>
	e.g. Student life
L2 4.A-Z	Local, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Individual schools and colleges <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LE-LG
	Educational biography <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LA2301-2396

Let's look more closely at the table.

Notice that the table number, L2, appears at the beginning of each line.

We can ignore that when we are building our numbers, so we will cover it up.

Building the Classification Number
LA450-454 Guatemala

Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)	
0	Periodicals. Collections <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works. History and present situation <input type="checkbox"/>
1	General <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Primary education. Secondary education <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Higher education <input type="checkbox"/>
3.7	General special <input type="checkbox"/>
	e.g. Student life
4.A-Z	Local, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Individual schools and colleges <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LE-LG
	Educational biography <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LA2301-2396

The first step when using a table with a span of whole or decimal numbers is to look at the final digit in the opening number of the span and compare it to the first number given in the table.

Building the Classification Number
LA450-454 **Guatemala**

Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)	
0	Periodicals. Collections <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works. History and present situation <input type="checkbox"/>
1	General <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Primary education. Secondary education <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Higher education <input type="checkbox"/>
3.7	General special <input type="checkbox"/> e.g. Student life
4.A-Z	Local. A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Individual schools and colleges <input type="checkbox"/> see LE-LG
	Educational biography <input type="checkbox"/> see LA2301-2396

The last digit in the first number of the span is boldfaced and underlined on this slide. It is a zero. The first number given in the table is also a zero. Therefore, using the table is a simple matter of substitution.

Periodicals are given the value of 0 in the table, so LA450 – which ends in 0 – is the number for periodicals about education in Guatemala.

General works on primary education are given the number 2 in the table, so LA452 is the classification number for works on primary education in Guatemala.

Building the Classification Number

LA450-454 Guatemala

Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)

	Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)
0	Periodicals. Collections <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works. History and present situation <input type="checkbox"/>
1	General <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Primary education. Secondary education <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Higher education <input type="checkbox"/>
3.7	General special <input type="checkbox"/>
	e.g. Student life
4.A-Z	Local. A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Individual schools and colleges <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LE-LG
	Educational biography <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LA2301-2396

LA453

Now let's say that we are cataloging a resource about higher education in Guatemala. Higher education is given the number 3, which means that the classification number assigned should be LA453.

Let's try one more. What should be the classification number for a resource about student life in Guatemala?

Click the screen when you are ready to continue.

Building the Classification Number

LA450-454 Guatemala

Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)

	Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)
0	Periodicals. Collections <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works. History and present situation <input type="checkbox"/>
1	General <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Primary education. Secondary education <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Higher education <input type="checkbox"/>
3.7	General special <input type="checkbox"/> e.g. Student life
4.A-Z	Local. A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Individual schools and colleges <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LE-LG
	Educational biography <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LA2301-2396

LA453.7

If you chose LA453.7, you are correct. In this case, the table told us to create a decimal number instead of using a whole number. That's fine, because the decimal number fits into the range.

As an aside, you hopefully recall from the module on special numbers that you are not allowed to use General special. Here, it is okay because we are expressly told to use it for resources about student life.

Building the Classification Number
LA450-454 Guatemala

Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)	
	Table for history of education, by region or country (5 numbers)
0	Periodicals. Collections <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works. History and present situation <input type="checkbox"/>
1	General <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Primary education. Secondary education <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Higher education <input type="checkbox"/>
3.7	General special <input type="checkbox"/>
	e.g. Student life
4.A-Z	Local. A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Individual schools and colleges <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LE-LG
	Educational biography <input type="checkbox"/>
	see LA2301-2396

You may have also noticed the entry for 4.A-Z. This notation allows for subarrangement by place, when a resource is about education in a specific place in Guatemala. We will discuss classification and cuttering by place in Unit 9.

For now, just be aware that if you were cataloging a resource about education in Guatemala City, the class number would be LA454 because you would substitute a 4, and the cutter for the city would be the first cutter assigned. As we learned in the previous unit, you would assign a second cutter for the main entry and a date, as appropriate.

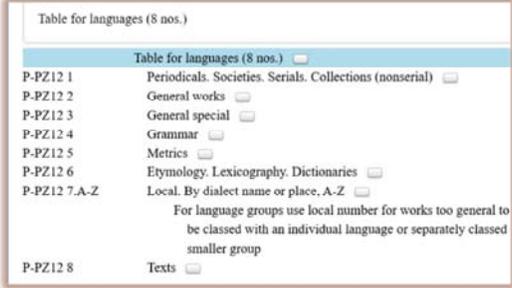
Building the Classification Number PF5931-5938 Pennsylvania German

The screenshot shows a hierarchical classification browser. The path is: West Germanic philology and languages—German—Linguistic geography, Dialects, etc.—Dialects. Provincialisms, etc.—German in foreign parts—America—North America—Pennsylvania German. The current selection is Pennsylvania German Table P-PZ12, which is highlighted in blue. The classification range PF5931-5938 is also highlighted in blue.

West Germanic philology and languages—German—Linguistic geography Dialects, etc.—Dialects. Provincialisms, etc.—German in foreign parts—America —North America—Pennsylvania German	
	North America <input type="checkbox"/>
PF5924	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
PF5925	United States <input type="checkbox"/>
PF5931-5938	Pennsylvania German Table P-PZ12 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PF5938.5.A-Z	Other U.S. regions or states, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
PF5939	Canada <input type="checkbox"/>
PF5941.A-Z	South America. By country, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>

Here is our example for Pennsylvania German, which is given the range PF5931-5938. We are told to use Table P-PZ12.

Building the Classification Number PF5931-5938 Pennsylvania German



The image shows a screenshot of a web-based classification table titled "Table for languages (8 nos.)". The table lists classification numbers and their corresponding categories. The categories include Periodicals, Societies, Serials, Collections (nonserial), General works, General special, Grammar, Metrics, Etymology, Lexicography, Dictionaries, Local (By dialect name or place, A-Z), and Texts. A note indicates that for language groups, a local number should be used for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group.

Table for languages (8 nos.)	
P-PZ12 1	Periodicals, Societies, Serials, Collections (nonserial)
P-PZ12 2	General works
P-PZ12 3	General special
P-PZ12 4	Grammar
P-PZ12 5	Metrics
P-PZ12 6	Etymology, Lexicography, Dictionaries
P-PZ12 7.A-Z	Local. By dialect name or place, A-Z
For language groups use local number for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group	
P-PZ12 8	Texts

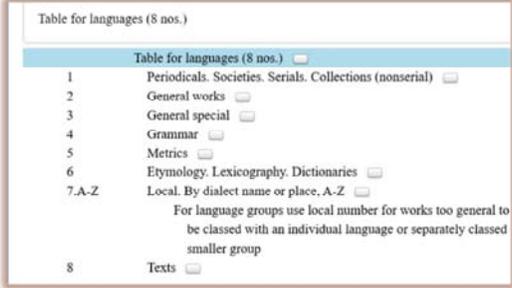
As before, we need to compare the last digit of the first number in the span to the first number given in the table.

They match, just as they did in the previous example. This time, though, the digit is a 1.

Again, using the table is a simple matter of substitution.

Building the Classification Number

PF5931-5938 Pennsylvania German



1	Periodicals. Societies. Serials. Collections (nonserial)
2	General works
3	General special
4	Grammar
5	Metrics
6	Etymology. Lexicography. Dictionaries
7.A-Z	Local. By dialect name or place, A-Z For language groups use local number for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group
8	Texts

We have covered up the table number that appears at the beginning of each line, so that it is easier to focus on the essential information.

Let's look at some examples. We will do the first one together, and then you can practice.

Building the Classification Number PF5931-5938 Pennsylvania German

Table for languages (8 nos.)

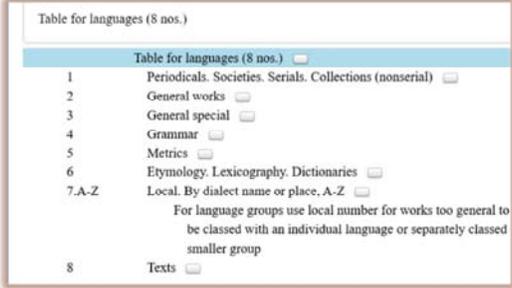
Table for languages (8 nos.)	
1	Periodicals. Societies. Serials. Collections (nonserial)
2	General works
3	General special
4	Grammar
5	Metrics
6	Etymology. Lexicography. Dictionaries
7.A-Z	Local. By dialect name or place. A-Z
For language groups use local number for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group	
8	Texts

PF5934

If we are cataloging a resource about the grammar of Pennsylvania German, we find the “**grammar**” caption, see that it is given the numeral 4, and substitute a 4 for the final digit of the opening number of the range.

Therefore, the classification number for the grammar of Pennsylvania German is PF5934.

Building the Classification Number PF5931-5938 Pennsylvania German



The screenshot shows a table titled "Table for languages (8 nos.)" with the following content:

Table for languages (8 nos.)	
1	Periodicals. Societies. Serials. Collections (nonserial)
2	General works
3	General special
4	Grammar
5	Metrics
6	Etymology. Lexicography. Dictionaries
7.A-Z	Local. By dialect name or place, A-Z
For language groups use local number for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group	
8	Texts

What if you are cataloging a dictionary of Pennsylvania German?

Click the screen when you are ready to check your answer.

Building the Classification Number PF5931-5938 Pennsylvania German

The screenshot shows a table titled "Table for languages (8 nos.)" with the following entries:

Table for languages (8 nos.)	
1	Periodicals. Societies. Serials. Collections (nonserial)
2	General works
3	General special
4	Grammar
5	Metrics
6	Etymology. Lexicography. Dictionaries
7.A-Z	Local. By dialect name or place. A-Z
For language groups use local number for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group	
8	Texts

A red box highlights the number 6 in the table. A callout box to the right of the table contains the text "PF5936".

If you said PF5936, you are correct.

Resources on the etymology and lexicography of Pennsylvania German, as well as dictionaries of Pennsylvania German, have the numeral 6.

We perform simple substitution by turning the digit at the end of the first number in the span into a 6, making the classification number PF5936.

Let's try one more with this table.

What if you have a resource about Pennsylvania German as spoken in Ohio?

Click the screen when you are ready to continue.

Building the Classification Number PF5931-5938 Pennsylvania German

The image shows a screenshot of the Library of Congress Classification table for languages (8 nos.). The table is titled "Table for languages (8 nos.)" and lists eight categories. The category "7.A-Z Local. By dialect name or place, A-Z" is highlighted with a red box. A callout box to the right of this row contains the text "PF5937.A-Z". Below the table, there is a note: "For language groups use local number for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group".

Table for languages (8 nos.)	
1	Periodicals. Societies. Serials. Collections (nonserial)
2	General works
3	General special
4	Grammar
5	Metrics
6	Etymology. Lexicography. Dictionaries
7.A-Z	Local. By dialect name or place, A-Z
8	Texts

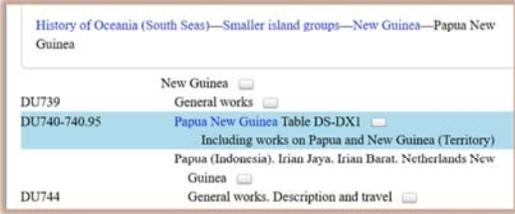
For language groups use local number for works too general to be classed with an individual language or separately classed smaller group

The classification number is PF5937, and the first cutter would be for the name of the place.

Again, we will discuss cutter numbers based on place names in Unit 9.

Building the Classification Number

DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea



The screenshot shows a hierarchical classification browser. The path is: History of Oceania (South Seas)—Smaller island groups—New Guinea—Papua New Guinea. The current selection is DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea Table DS-DX1, which includes works on Papua and New Guinea (Territory). Other visible options include DU739 General works, DU744 General works. Description and travel, and New Guinea.

Classification Number	Description
DU739	General works
DU740-740.95	Papua New Guinea Table DS-DX1 Including works on Papua and New Guinea (Territory) Papua (Indonesia). Irian Jaya. Irian Barat. Netherlands New Guinea
DU744	General works. Description and travel

Now we will show you how to use a table to subarrange decimal numbers.

Papua New Guinea has a single number with a range of decimals: DU740-740.95.

Building the Classification Number

DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea

Table for countries and regions with single number

Table for countries and regions with single number	
DS-DX1 0.A2	Periodicals. Societies <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.A3	Sources and documents. Serials <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.A5-Z	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.2	Description and travel. Guidebooks. Gazetteers <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.3	Antiquities <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.4	Social life and customs. Civilization. Intellectual life <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.42	Ethnography <input type="checkbox"/>
	History <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.5	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
DS-DX1 0.6	Biography (Collective) <input type="checkbox"/>

We begin the same way: does the last digit of the first number in the range match the first number given in the table? As before, the answer is yes.

DU740 ends in a 0, and the first number given in the table is a 0.

Here the numbers are built not by substitution, but by appending decimal digits.

Before we begin to use the table, let's simplify the display by covering up the table number.

Building the Classification Number

DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea

Table for countries and regions with single number

Table for countries and regions with single number	
0.A2	Periodicals. Societies <input type="checkbox"/>
0.A3	Sources and documents. Serials <input type="checkbox"/>
0.A5-.Z	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
0.2	Description and travel. Guidebooks. Gazetteers <input type="checkbox"/>
0.3	Antiquities <input type="checkbox"/>
0.4	Social life and customs. Civilization. Intellectual life <input type="checkbox"/>
0.42	Ethnography <input type="checkbox"/>
	History <input type="checkbox"/>
0.5	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
0.6	Biography (Collective) <input type="checkbox"/>

DU740.2

A guidebook about Papua New Guinea would be given the classification number DU740.2 because 0.2 is given as the number for guidebooks.

The zero at the end of DU740 is retained because the number in the table is 0, and then the “extra” digit, .2, is appended.

Building the Classification Number

DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea

Table for countries and regions with single number

Table for countries and regions with single number	
0.A2	Periodicals. Societies <input type="checkbox"/>
0.A3	Sources and documents. Serials <input type="checkbox"/>
0.A5-Z	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
0.2	Description and travel. Guidebooks. Gazetteers <input type="checkbox"/>
0.3	Antiquities <input type="checkbox"/>
0.4	Social life and customs. Civilization. Intellectual life <input type="checkbox"/>
0.42	Ethnography <input type="checkbox"/>
	History <input type="checkbox"/>
0.5	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
0.6	Biography (Collective) <input type="checkbox"/>

DU740.A2

A publication by a society about the history of Papua New Guinea would be classified at DU640.A2.

The number given in the table is 0.A2.

The zero matches the zero at the end of D740, and then .A2 is appended.

Building the Classification Number
DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea

0.7	Colonial <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
	Biography and memoirs <input type="checkbox"/>
0.72.A2	Collective <input type="checkbox"/>
0.72.A3-Z	Individual, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
0.75	20th century <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
	Biography and memoirs <input type="checkbox"/>
0.76.A2	Collective <input type="checkbox"/>
0.76.A3-Z	Individual, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>

Now you try it, with a different portion of the same table.

Where would a resource about the colonial history of Papua New Guinea be classified?

Click the screen when you are ready to check your answer.

Building the Classification Number
DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea

The screenshot shows a hierarchical classification browser. The path selected is: Colonial (checked) > General works (checked) > 0.7. A red box highlights the '0.7' selection. To the right, a yellow box contains the text 'DU740.7'. The browser interface includes the following options:

- Colonial
- General works
- Biography and memoirs
- 0.72.A2
- 0.72.A3-Z
- 20th century
- 0.75
- General works
- Biography and memoirs
- 0.76.A2
- 0.76.A3-Z
- Collective
- Individual, A-Z

The answer is DU740.7 because 0.7 represents the General works number for colonial history.

Building the Classification Number
DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea

0.8	Independent <input type="checkbox"/>
	General works <input type="checkbox"/>
	Biography and memoirs <input type="checkbox"/>
0.82.A2	Collective <input type="checkbox"/>
0.82.A3-Z	Individual, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
0.9.A-Z	Local, A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>
	Do not use with countries that have their own "Local history and description" numbers
0.95.A-Z	Natural features such as mountains, rivers, etc., A-Z <input type="checkbox"/>

Let's try one more.

Where would a resource about the Kikori River, which is in Papua New Guinea, be classified?

Click the screen when you are ready to continue.

Building the Classification Number
DU740-740.95 Papua New Guinea

0.8 Independent

0.82.A2 General works

0.82.A3-Z Biography and memoirs

0.9.A-Z Collective

Local, A-Z

Individual, A-Z

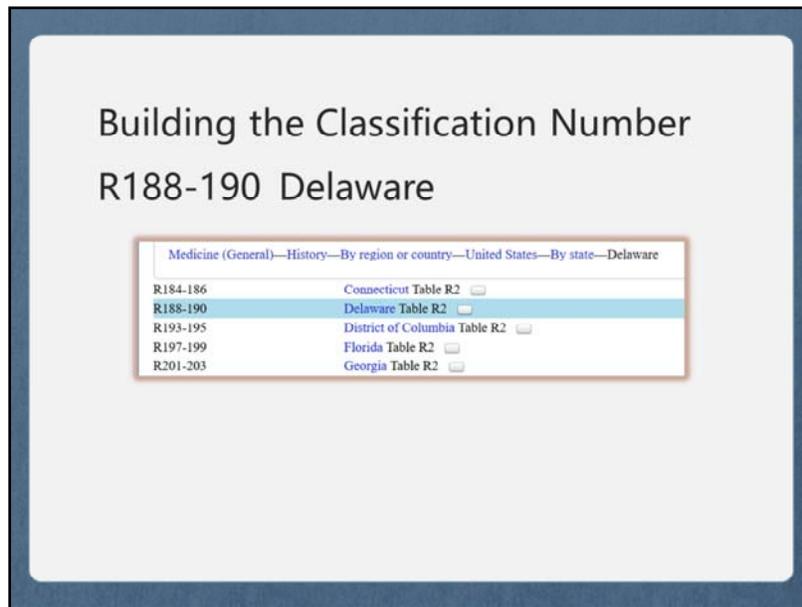
Do not use with countries that have their own "Local history and description" numbers

0.95.A-Z Natural features such as mountains, rivers, etc., A-Z

DU740.95.A-Z

The classification number would be DU740.95.A-Z.

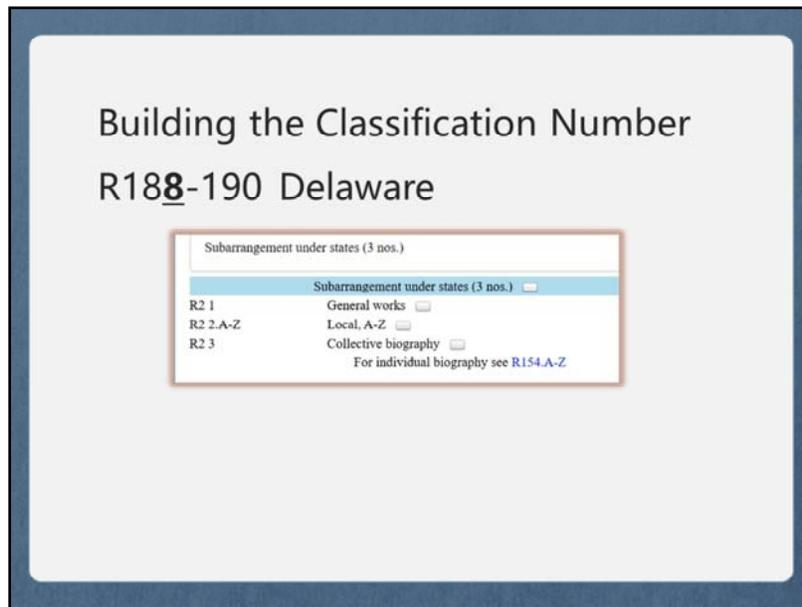
The cutter will be based on the name of the feature.



We will look at one more situation in this module.

Here we have the span of numbers for the history of medicine in Delaware, R188-190.

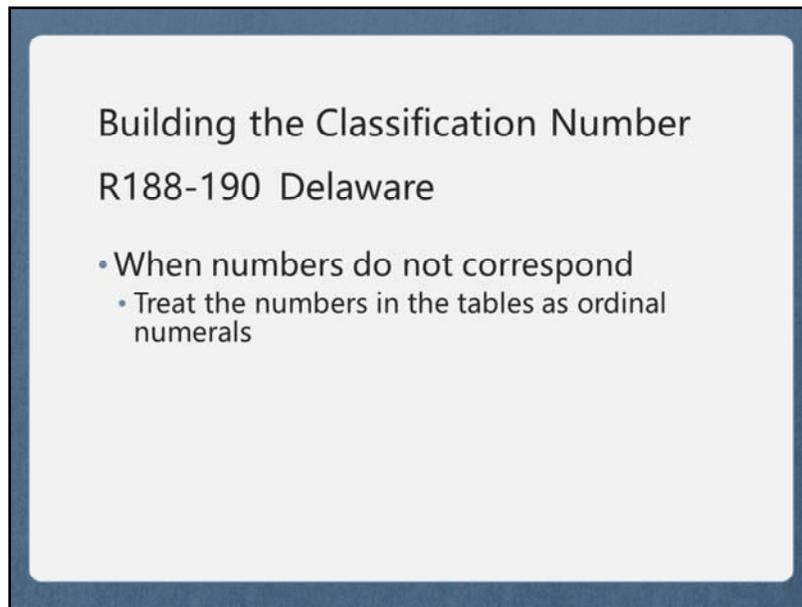
We are told to subarrange it with Table R2.



As before, we will compare the last digit in the first number in the span to the first number given in the table. They do not match.

The digit in the schedule is 8, while the table starts with a 1.

We cannot simply substitute numbers, as we have done for all of the examples so far.



Building the Classification Number
R188-190 Delaware

- When numbers do not correspond
 - Treat the numbers in the tables as ordinal numerals

Numbers given in tables do not always directly correspond to the numbers in ranges.

When that happens, treat the numbers in the tables as ordinal numerals.

Building the Classification Number

R188-190 Delaware

- When numbers do not correspond
 - Treat the numbers in the tables as ordinal numerals

From table	Ordinal numeral	Number assigned
1 General works	1 st	R188
2.A-Z Local, A-Z	2 nd	R189.A-Z
3 Collective biography	3 rd	R190

For example, in Table R2, General works are given the numeral 1. Think of it as the first number in the span and assign R188 to a general resource about the history of medicine in Delaware.

Think of Local, A-Z as being the second number of the span, and assign resources about the history of medicine in a specific local place in Delaware in R189.A-Z.

And a collective biography would be classified in R190, because it is the third number in the span.

Building the Classification Number

R627-630 Korea



The screenshot shows a web browser interface for the Library of Congress Classification. At the top, the breadcrumb path is: Medicine (General)—History—By region or country—Other regions or countries—Asia—Korea. Below this, a table lists classification ranges and their corresponding tables:

R627-630	Korea Table R3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Including South Korea
R630.2-.5	North Korea Table R3 <input type="checkbox"/>
R631-634	Iran Table R3 <input type="checkbox"/>
R635-638	Former Soviet Union in Asia Table R3 <input type="checkbox"/>

Now you try it.

Resources about South Korea are in the range R627-630, and are subarranged using Table R3.

Building the Classification Number

R627-630 Korea

Medicine (General)—History—By region or country—Other regions or countries
—Asia—Korea

R627-630 Korea Table R3
Including South Korea

R630.2-.5 North Korea Table R3
R631-634
R635-638

Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)

Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)

R3 1 General works
R3 2 General special
R3 3.A-Z Local, A-Z
Biography
R3 4.A1 Collective
R3 4.A2-Z Individual, A-Z

As before, we will cover the table number for you, for simplicity's sake.

Building the Classification Number

R627-630 Korea

Medicine (General)—History—By region or country—Other regions or countries
—Asia—Korea

R627-630 Korea Table R3
Including South Korea

R630.2-.5 North Korea Table R3
R631-634
R635-638

Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)

Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)

- 1 General works
- 2 General special
- 3.A-Z Local, A-Z
- Biography
- 4.A1 Collective
- 4.A2-Z Individual, A-Z

Where should you classify a collective biography of South Koreans who are important in the field of medicine?

Click the screen when you think you have the answer.

Building the Classification Number

R627-630 Korea

The screenshot shows a hierarchical menu for building a classification number. The path is as follows:

- Medicine (General)—History—By region or country—Other regions or countries—Asia—Korea
- R627-630 Korea Table R3 Including South Korea
- R630.2-.5 North Korea Table R3
- R631-634
- R635-638

Below this, a subarrangement menu is shown:

- Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)
- Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)
- 1 General works
- 2 General special
- 3.A-Z Local, A-Z
- Biography
- 4.A1 Collective**
- 4.A.-Z Individual, A-Z

A callout box on the right side of the screenshot contains the text **R630.A1**.

The answer is R630.A1, because collective biography is placed in the 4th number of the range. The fourth number is R630. The .A1 is a reserved cutter.

Let's try another one. Where should a general resource about the history of medicine in South Korea be classified?

Remember, click when you are ready to check your answer!

Building the Classification Number

R627-630 Korea

Medicine (General)—History—By region or country—Other regions or countries
—Asia—Korea

R627-630 Korea Table R3
Including South Korea

R630.2-.5 North Korea Table R3
R631-634
R635-638

Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)

Subarrangement under regions or countries (4 nos.)

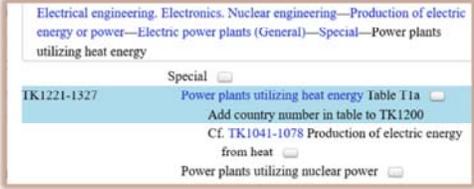
1 General works
2 General special
3.A-Z Local, A-Z
Biography
4.A1 Collective
4.A2-Z Individual, A-Z

R627

A general resource about the history of medicine in South Korea should be classified in R627, because it is the first number in the range.

Building the Classification Number

- Schedules may provide guidance



The screenshot shows a classification schedule interface. At the top, it lists the hierarchy: "Electrical engineering. Electronics. Nuclear engineering—Production of electric energy or power—Electric power plants (General)—Special—Power plants utilizing heat energy". Below this, there is a "Special" section with a dropdown arrow. The main entry is "TK1221-1327 Power plants utilizing heat energy Table T1a", which is highlighted in blue. Below this entry, there are two sub-entries: "Add country number in table to TK1200" and "Cf. TK1041-1078 Production of electric energy from heat". At the bottom, there is another entry: "Power plants utilizing nuclear power".

We have just one more note before we close this module: sometimes the schedules provide guidance.

For example, TK1221-1327 is for power plants that utilize heat energy. We are to use Table T1a to subarrange the span.

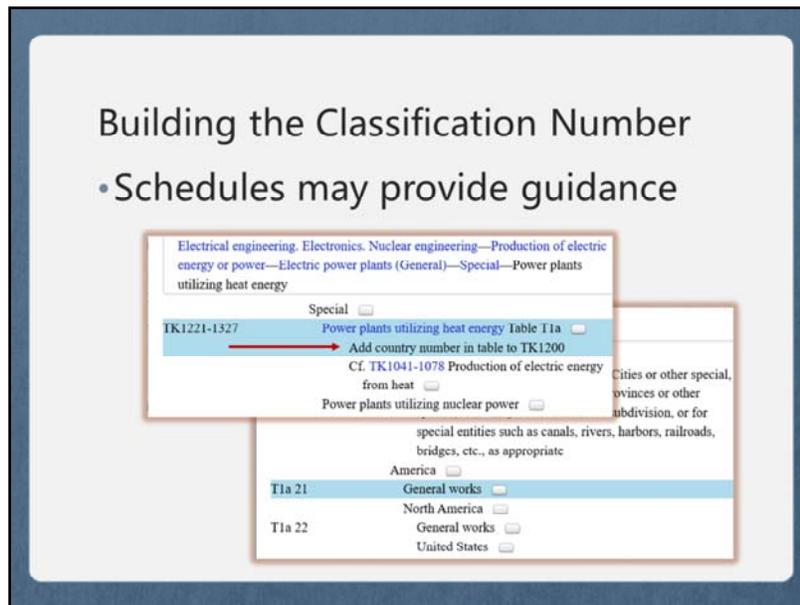
Building the Classification Number

- Schedules may provide guidance

The screenshot shows a classification schedule with the following structure:

- TK1221-1327
 - Electrical engineering. Electronics. Nuclear engineering—Production of electric energy or power—Electric power plants (General)—Special—Power plants utilizing heat energy
 - Country divisions—America—General works
 - Country divisions
 - Numbers that have been provided for "Cities or other special, A-Z," "Local or special, A-Z," or "Provinces or other special, A-Z" may be used for local subdivision, or for special entities such as canals, rivers, harbors, railroads, bridges, etc., as appropriate
 - America
 - T1a 21 General works
 - North America
 - T1a 22 General works
 - United States

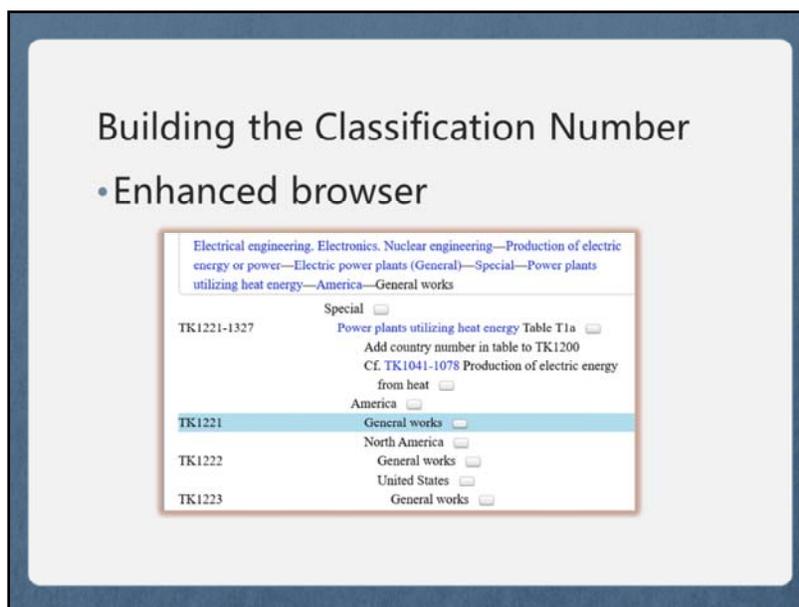
Notice that the table starts with 21.



The schedule provides guidance, though. It says, “Add country number in table to TK1200.”

Therefore, a resource about power plants that utilize heat energy in North America would be assigned TK1222; that is, TK1200 plus 22.

This is a very good example of an important way that the enhanced browser in Classification Web can help you, because it will do the calculations for you.



By clicking on the line in the schedule that includes the table instruction, the numbers are built for you, as you can see on the screen. In fact, the enhanced browser will perform all of the calculations that we have discussed in this module.

Why spend the time learning how to do it, then? Because some tables that are used to build whole or decimal numbers may be internal tables, and internal tables can never be calculated by the browser. In addition, some of you may make classification proposals, and some of those proposals will actually be proposals in tables. In order to do it correctly, you have to know how to use the tables.

In addition, catalogers whose institutions do not subscribe to Classification Web need to calculate the numbers based on the free online PDFs of the schedules, which replicate the printed editions.

The exercises at the end of this module require you to look up classification numbers and tables. We ask you to use the standard browser when you do so, because the standard browser does not calculate the tables. In short, please think through the exercises yourself instead of letting the computer do the work for you – at least this time.

