Batchloading MARC Records

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Abstract

Presentation designed to help explain the uses of batchloading data into the Innovative integrated library system. Topics include what is batchloading, how to set up the tables, the processes of loading the data, the format of the 949 tables, mapping the fields, and loading tables.

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What is Batchloading?

- Transferring data (usually MARC or MARC-like records) from tape or data file to the Innopac system systematically
  - tape drive connected to CPU
  - FTP (Innopac's FTS)

What batch tables come with the system?

- Patron records (1)
- Authority records (3)
  - Interactive, Name, Subject
- Bibliographic data (2-5?)
  - Initial convert, gap?, interactive, batch orders?, batch items?
- Full screen editor (1)

The batchloading process

- Buy/create/given data records
- Pre-process data externally into MARC or MARC-like format
- Move it to Innopac system
- Pre-process internally
- Process/load data into Innopac database
- Find, fix errors and reload

Preprocessing data for loading

- Outside vendor
  - non-standard MARC
  - authority work
  - serial /item information
- Locally created programming or data
  - (prep.exe)

<u>Load tables</u>

- Defines how data will be stored in the Innopac database
  - How data will be tagged and stored in fields and what data is ignored
  - How to find and deal with duplicates
  - How to process attached records
  - Hints about how data will be indexed

```
BIBLIOGRAPHIC record from tape   (m2btab.bta)
      RECORD TYPE            FIELD NAME         MARC TAG     SUBFIELDS
01 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          OCLC #(o)          001          N/A
02 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            002-006      N/A
03 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            007          N/A
04 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            008-009      N/A
05 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          LC CARD #(l)       010-011      ALL
06 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            012-018      ALL
07 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          OCLC #(o)          019          ALL
08 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          ISBN/ISSN(i)       020-022      az
09 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          STANDARD #(w)      024          az
10 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            025          ALL
11 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          STANDARD #(w)      027          ALL
12 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          NOTE(n)            028          b:a
13 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          STANDARD #(w)      030          ALL
14 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            032-034      ALL
15 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          STANDARD #(w)      035-037      ALL
16 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            040-049      ALL
17 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            050-052      ALL
18 >  BIBLIOGRAPHIC          MARC(y)            060-061      ALL
```

949 tag basics for bibliographic records

- Used to create attached records
  - 949 __ for bib info and command line info
  - 949 _1 for item info
  - 949 _2 for order info
- Can have multiple 949's
- Each field has a default values
- Can control overlaying of attached records

Basic 949 subfields for item records

‡a, ‡b   item level call number

‡c   free text volume/part information

‡d, ‡e   repeatable volume/part info

‡g   copy number

‡i   barcode

‡k   call number post stamp

‡l   location

‡n   note

‡z   MARC tag for call number

949 to create item record

949 _1 ‡l cgenl ‡z 050 ‡g 1

    ‡n gde ‡l 304700690137\

    ‡a CT275.P4784

    ‡b P37 1984

949 __ ‡j c ‡j cg ‡m a

– We added two subfield tags |m (material type) and |j (bib location) to map fields into the bib record

<u>Batch loading order records</u>

- Subfields
  - 949 _2 ‡(letter)
  - only controls fields in order records
  - one letter
  - still will need command line

- Command line
  - 949__ *@@=;
  - more control over defaults, loading instructions
  - two letter easier to remember

949 Command line example
(to create order record)

949__*ins=gde;dflt=acqord; po=y;

ov= ;fm=a;ot=f;rl=j;bl=j;

st=o;c1=p;cp=1;v1=1;br=c;

bn=c; c3=d; at=p; ep=19.99;

od=02/27/98;fd=zgenq;vd=bh

‡n ge ‡r jgraham

949 Subfield example
(to create order record)

949 _2 ‡c 1 ‡g a ‡i f ‡k j ‡l j

‡m o ‡o 1 ‡t c ‡e d ‡a p

‡s 19.99 ‡q 02/27/98

‡u zgenq ‡v bh

- 949__*ins=gde;dflt=acqord;po=y;

ov= ;v1=1 ‡n ge ‡j c

‡r jgraham

Moving data to Innopac

- You never send data to Innopac (it can go and get it only)
- Use FTS (Innopac's FTP software)
  - Location with file must act as FTP server (with IP address/password)
  - Can use networked fileserver as location of data
  - Can uploading as often as wanted

Premapping

- Changes fields to what III expects/needs
  - especially for non-standard MARC
- Can convert or move data from and to different parts of the record
  - 5 letter item location codes to 1, 2, or 3 letter bib codes and put them into |j subfields

Menu Changes

- Default menu from III for loading MARC records may make it hard to tell what needs done next

- Multiple load tables can be menu options and complicate matters SO:

- Have III CHANGE wording to make it easier to understand

Example of menu changes

Load Bibliographic Records From Tape or IFTS

- F > LOAD/GET MARC records into Innopac using IFTS
- B > PREPROCESS IFTS file to then convert
- H > CONVERT BY MATCH-AND-ATTACH via OCLC# (m2btab.batch)
- M > CONVERT BY OVERLAY via OCLC# (m2btab.marcive)
- S > CONVERT BY OVERLAY via STD# (MARCIVE) (m2btab.mrcv2)
- C > CONVERT an AUTHORITIZED MARC file (m2btab.btaa)
- + > ADDITIONAL options
- Choose one (F,B,C,H,M,S,V,L,T,A,R,Y,Q,+)

How many tables do you need?

- Everytime a different "kind" of load is needed
  - data is non-standard MARC
  - if the way you overlay changes
  - if the attached record data change
  - if the key used to find duplicates

<u>When you buy a load table</u>

- What is the purpose of the table
  - Single use
    - SULOP, vendor specials, homegrown data
  - Continuing use
    - change table definition
      - doesn't change loaded data (re-index)
- Will you need Programming?
  - pre-mapping program
- Plan time and testing