

# MARC 21概述

臺北醫學大學圖書館

邱子恒

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# Why do we need to organize?

- We need to organize because we need to retrieve.
- Retrieval of information is dependent upon its having been organized.
- Organization of information also allow us to keep a usable record of human endeavors for posterity.

# What is organization of recorded information?

- Identifying the existence of all types of information-bearing entities as they are made available
- Identifying the works contained within those information-bearing entities or as parts of them
- Systematically pulling together these information-bearing entities into collections in libraries, archives, museums, Internet communication files, and other such depositories.

# What is organization of recorded information? –續

- Producing lists of these information-bearing entities prepared according to standard rules for citation.
- Providing name, title, subject, and other useful access to these information-bearing entities
- Providing the means of locating each information-bearing entity or a copy of it.

# 資訊組織的工具

- Descriptive cataloging
  - ISBD 8 areas (CCR, AACR2)
- Subject cataloging
  - Classification scheme (CCL, LCC, DDC, NLM)
  - Subject heading (LCSH, MeSH)
  - Thesaurus (AAT)
  - Authority file

# MARC的故事

# MARC的故事

- 1960年代初期，美加的一些學術圖書館對將書目資料轉成機讀格式這個議題很有興趣，其中 University of Illinois Chicago Library、Florida Atlantic University、Ontario New Universities Library Project 等研究，對1965年開始由LC主導的“機讀編目格式先導計畫”（MARC Pilot Project）有深遠的影響。
- MARC I為該計畫的成果，但從來沒有真正的被使用。

# MARC的故事

- 1968年公布的MACRII也稱為LCMARC 或 USMARC，其在1970年時通過ANSI的認可成為國家標準。
- 在同一時期，英國國家書目中心（British National Bibliography，簡稱BNB）參與 MARCI與MARCII的制定之餘，在英國也開始了UK/MARC的先導計畫。



# MARC的故事

- 一個1993-1994年間進行的問卷，調查世界各國的國家圖書館所採用的MARC格式，由70多份回覆中發現UNIMARC和USMARC的使用率最高，作者認為以USMARC格式編目的書目資料普遍可及和“歐洲國家圖書館計畫”以UNIMARC格式將歐洲的書目資料燒在光碟上傳佈，是促進這兩種MARC受各國國家圖書館普遍採用的原因之一。

# MARC的種類

- Kokabi的研究與上述的調查相當吻合，他分析17種MARC格式之歷史、根源、修訂原因、及技術特性，以期了解MARC國際化的情況。
  - **USMARC**
  - **UKMARC**
  - **UNIMARC**
  - 另外也介紹德國及前蘇聯的另一體系之機讀編目格式（分別是MAB和MEKOF）

# MARC的種類

- 之所以會有這麼多種MARC格式，主要是因為各國的語言文字、文化習慣、使用的編目規則、及編目實務不同所造成。然而隨著國際間書目交換活動越來越頻繁，使用不同MARC格式的圖書館需要投注大量的經費和人力去開發及維護多個轉換程式，因此興起了遵循同一國際標準來交換書目資料的念頭，所以產生了UNIMARC。

# MARC的種類

- UNIMARC具有由多國代表一起討論、以ISBD為依據、獨立於特定的編目規則、可處理多種語言、通用於各種資料類型、穩定性高且變動不大、可與索摘的交換格式連結、可做為圖書館內部使用的書目格式等優點，因此成為國際間普遍接受用來做書目資料交換的MARC格式。

# MARC的種類

- IFLA的UBCIM在1998年做了調查，發現世界上有51個國家圖書館（或具國圖地位的大型學術圖書館），以及17個書目中心有使用UNIMARC，另外有10個國家圖書館雖然目前尚未使用UNIMARC，但宣稱計畫在三年之內採用。

# MARC的使用

- 值得注意的是，雖然MARC在各國的國家圖書館及學術圖書館中已被普遍使用，但即使是在MARC有三十多年歷史的美國，仍有許多學校圖書館到1990年代才開始自動化，才以MARC格式來編目。關於這點，從Durand特別為學校圖書館員／媒體專家所寫的MARC概說及Know-how性質的文章即可得知。

# MARC的缺點

- 一般對MARC的批評是，雖然其是促進圖書館自動化的功臣，也是國際間圖書館交換書目資料的格式，但它是建立在卡片目錄電腦化的基礎之上，其結構老舊、欄位重複，無法和現今的資料庫技術做很好的結合，且不能完善地表現出書目記錄之間的關係。因此認為其與今日的線上環境有衝突及不相容的地方，已不適用。Gorman甚至主張放棄現有的MARC和編目規則，而將資料的著錄及編碼整合成一個全新的標準。

# MARC尚無法功成身退

- Kokabi認為MARC有廣大的使用群、有專責的維護機構、有專門的電子論壇、在專業期刊中有專欄、在專業文獻中大量出現，在在都顯示其仍舊蓬勃發展。



# MARC尚無法功成身退

- Hopkinson更提出早在1985年就有人認為MARC太老舊、即將被取代，但之後使用MARC的圖書館反而越來越多，這是因為MARC是被需要的，所以它被普遍使用。
- Hopkinson認為MARC雖然不適用於在網際網路WWW上傳輸，但它的角色和處理對象與Dublin Core不同，因此MARC和SGML、Dublin Core等新興的metadata之間不是相互衝突、而是互補的，可以共同為組織整理書目世界的資源而服務。

MARC 21

# MARC21 背景簡介

- 名稱由來：

代表我們進入21世紀，並因應國際格式，擴展至網際網路的使用，以達全世界使用

- 目的：促進書目格式的交換，可廣泛運用在不同的環境。

- 形成：

結合加拿大機讀編目格式（CAN/MARC）與美國機讀編目格式（USMARC）兩種相似格式，再排除相異性而成。

# MARC21發展演變

- 1987：美國國會圖書館發行MARC 21的紀錄規格書、字元集及媒體交換格式第一版奠定MARC的紀錄格式。
- 1994-1997：美國國會圖書館與加拿大國家圖書館協調MARC 格式的差異，達成共識，即今日所見MARC21。而後再與大英圖書館協商英國機讀編目格式合併發展計劃，稱之為MARC Harmonization。
- 1999：加拿大分別於1月及年底，分兩階段執行MARC 21的書目格式和權威格式。該年夏天，MARC 21的第一個出版品--書目格式的资料格式也誕生了，爾後陸續有權威、館藏、分類及社區資訊格式的出版。

# MARC 21

- MARC 21 由MARBI及MARC Advisory Committee兩個團體負責檢討及修正相關條文，並於每年ALA會議討論MARC的新發展
- MARC 21這個名詞代表凡我們已經進入21世紀，是因應網路時代各種媒介所產生的一種新資料格式

# MARC 21

- MARC 21形成不久，大英圖書館也在獲得英國圖書館界的支持後，在2001年8月宣佈全面採用MARC 21

# MARC 21結構

- MARC 21的主要結構仍和US MARC一樣，其內容也承襲原US MARC已發展出來的資料類型，分為五大類機讀格式
  - 書目格式(bibliographic format)
  - 權威格式(authority format)
  - 分類格式(classification format)
  - 館藏格式(holding format)
  - 區域共同格式(community information format)

# MARC 21 FORMAT

- 書目格式：包含描述、檢索和控制各類型書目資料格式； MARC21規範定義了圖書、連續性出版品、電腦檔、地圖、音樂資源、視覺資源及混合型資源。可維持一致性的定義並充分描述各種資料類型的原貌。
- 權威格式：包含確認和控制內容及內容標示和書目記錄中的主題和權威控制。
- 分類格式：包含相關分類號及標題用來發展和維護分類綱目。
- 館藏格式：包含所有資源適當的館藏地和所在地
- 社區共用資訊格式：包含有關事件、程式、服務等相關資訊，使資訊可在公用檢索目錄上整合其他的記錄型態。



# 五大資料格式之基本欄位

Bibliographic format blocks (書目格式) :

- 0XX = Control information, numbers, codes
- 1XX = Main entry
- 2XX = Titles, edition, imprint
- 3XX = Physical description, etc.
- 4XX = Series statements
- 5XX = Notes
- 6XX = Subject access fields
- 7XX = Name, etc. added entries or series; linking
- 8XX = Series added entries; holdings and locations
- 9XX = Reserved for local implementation

# MARC 21 書目格式

- 包含描述，檢索和控制各種書目格式，是一個定義不同書目格式的整合格式
- MARC 21 定義了圖書，連續性出版品，電子資源，地圖，音樂資源，視覺資源和混合性資源
- 這樣的整合型分離式書目格式，其一致性的定義和使用可以充分描述各種不同資源格式的原貌

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/>

MARC STANDARDS - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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# MARC STANDARDS

Library of Congress - Network Development and MARC Standards Office

The MARC formats are standards for the representation and communication of bibliographic and related information in machine-readable form.

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Library of Congress >> MARC >> Understanding MARC



**Understanding MARC Bibliographic:  
Machine-Readable Cataloging**

Written by Betty Furrie in conjunction with the  
Data Base Development Department of the  
Follett Software Company

Eighth edition reviewed and edited by the  
Network Development and MARC Standards

UNDERSTANDING  
MARC  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC:  
MACHINE-READABLE  
CATALOGING

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Part IX: The Leader  
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# 各種語文的翻譯本

MARC Translations (Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress) - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.loc.gov/marc/translations.html

information regarding differences between the translations and MARC 21 is provided. The formats are listed alphabetically by language and include full bibliographic citations and contact information.

MARC 21 Translators' Tools may be found online at: [www.loc.gov/marc/translators\\_tools.html](http://www.loc.gov/marc/translators_tools.html). These tools provide useful information for translators of MARC 21 documentation.

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# What Does MARC Mean?

- **What is a MARC record?**
  - A MARC record is a **Machine-Readable Cataloging** record.
- **Machine-readable:**
  - "Machine-readable" means that one particular type of machine, a **computer**, can read and interpret the data in the cataloging record.

# Why Is a MARC Record Necessary?

- **Why can't a computer just read a catalog card?**
  - The information from a catalog card cannot simply be typed into a computer to produce an automated catalog. The computer needs a means of interpreting the information found on a cataloging record. The MARC record contains a guide to its data, or little "signposts," before each piece of bibliographic information.



- The place provided for each of these pieces of bibliographic information (author, title, call number, etc.) is called a "field." The records in simpler computer files sometimes have a fixed number of fields, and each field contains a fixed number of characters.

- However, to allow proper cataloging of books and other library items, the best file structure allows for records with an **unlimited number of fields and unlimited field lengths**. This flexibility is necessary because not all titles are the same length (*The robe* versus *Alexander and the terrible, horrible, no good, very bad day*). Some books are part of a series, requiring a field for that information, while others have no series statement. And audiovisual items have much longer physical descriptions (5 filmstrips : sd., col. ; 35 mm. + teaching manual) than do most books (403 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.).

- The computer cannot expect a certain type of information to begin and end at the same position in every bibliographic record. The statement of responsibility will not always begin with the 145th character of the record and end at the 207th position, for example. Therefore each MARC record contains a little "table of contents" to the record, according to a predefined standard.

# Why one standard?

- You could devise your own method of organizing the bibliographic information, but you would be isolating your library, limiting its options, and creating much more work for yourself. Using the MARC standard prevents duplication of work and allows libraries to better share bibliographic resources. Choosing to use MARC enables libraries to acquire cataloging data that is predictable and reliable. If a library were to develop a "home-grown" system that did not use MARC records, it would not be taking advantage of an industry-wide standard whose primary purpose is to foster communication of information.

- Using the MARC standard also enables libraries to make use of commercially available library automation systems to manage library operations. Many systems are available for libraries of all sizes and are designed to work with the MARC format. Systems are maintained and improved by the vendor so that libraries can benefit from the latest advances in computer technology. The MARC standard also allows libraries to replace one system with another with the assurance that their data will still be compatible.

# MARC 21

- The Library of Congress serves as the official depository of United States publications and is a primary source of cataloging records for US and international publications. When the Library of Congress began to use computers in the 1960s, it devised the LC MARC format, a system of using brief numbers, letters, and symbols within the cataloging record itself to mark different types of information. The original LC MARC format evolved into MARC 21 and has become the standard used by most library computer programs. The MARC 21 bibliographic format, as well as all official MARC 21 documentation, is maintained by the Library of Congress. It is published as *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data*.

- A comparison of the same record with **textual information** and with **MARC tags** illustrates the compactness of the MARC 21 format. It's a matter of storage space. Look at the box charts below . The MARC 21 format uses "260" "\$a" "\$b" and "\$c" to mark the field that holds imprint data instead of storing the words "publication area," "place of publication," "name of publisher," and "date of publication" in each record. This convention makes more efficient use of computer storage space

of computer storage space.

### Record with textual "signposts"

"SIGNPOSTS"	DATA
Main entry, personal name with a single surname: The name:	Arnosky, Jim.
Title and Statement of responsibility area, pick up title for a title added entry, file under "Ra..." Title proper: Statement of responsibility:	Raccoons and ripe corn / Jim Arnosky.
Edition area:	1st ed.



### Same record with MARC tags

"SIGNPOSTS"	DATA
100 1# Sa	Arnosky, Jim.
245 10 Sa	Raccoons and ripe corn /
Sc	Jim Arnosky.
250 ## Sa	1st ed.
260 ## Sa	New York :
Sb	Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Books,
Sc	c1987.
300 ## Sa	25 p. :
Sb	col. ill. ;
Sc	26 cm.
520 ## Sa	Hungry raccoons feast at night in a field of ripe corn.
650 #1 Sa	Raccoons.
900 ## Sa	599.74 ARN
901 ## Sa	8009
903 ## Sa	\$15.00

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proper names of these "signposts" are *field*, *tag*, *indicator*, *subfield*, *subfield code*, and *content designator*. These MARC 21 terms are covered in this section.

### 1. FIELDS are marked by TAGS.

**A field:** Each bibliographic record is divided logically into fields. There is a field for the author, a field for title information, and so on. These fields are subdivided into one or more "subfields." As previously noted, the textual names of the fields are too lengthy to be reproduced within each MARC record. Instead they are represented by 3-digit tags. (Though online catalogs may display the names of the fields, the names are supplied by the system software, not by the MARC record.)

**A tag:** Each field is associated with a 3-digit number called a "tag." A tag identifies the field -- the kind of data -- that follows. Even though a printout or screen display may show the tag immediately followed by indicators (making it appear to be a 4- or 5-digit number), the tag is always the first 3 digits.

The tags used most frequently are:

- 010 tag** marks the **Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN)**
- 020 tag** marks the **International Standard Book Number (ISBN)**
- 100 tag** marks a **personal name main entry** (author)
- 245 tag** marks the **title information** (which includes the title, other title information, and the statement of responsibility)
- 250 tag** marks the **edition**
- 260 tag** marks the **publication information**
- 300 tag** marks the **physical description** (often referred to as the "collation" when describing books)
- 490 tag** marks the **series statement**

## 2. Some fields are further defined by INDICATORS.

**Indicators:** Two character positions follow each tag (with the exception of Fields 001 through 009). One or both of these character positions may be used for indicators. In some fields, only the first or second position is used; in some fields, both are used; and in some fields, like the 020 and 300 fields, neither is used. When an indicator position is not used, that indicator is referred to as "undefined" and the position is left blank. It is the convention to represent a blank, or undefined, indicator position by the character "#".

**Each indicator value is a number from 0 to 9.** (Although the rules say it can be a letter, letters are uncommon.) Even though two indicators together may look like a 2-digit number, they really are two single-digit numbers. The allowable indicator values and their meanings are spelled out in the MARC 21 documentation. In the example which follows, the first 3 digits are the tag (245 defines this as a title field) and the next 2 digits (a 1 and a 4) are indicator values. The 1 is the first indicator; 4 is the second indicator.

```
245 14 $a The emperor's new clothes /  
$c adapted from Hans Christian Andersen  
and illustrated by Janet Stevens.
```

A *first indicator* value of 1 in the title field indicates that there should be a separate title entry in the catalog. In the card catalog environment, this means that a title card should be printed for this item and an entry for "Title" added to the tracings. A first indicator value of 0 would mean that a title main entry is involved; the card would be printed with the traditional hanging indentation, and no additional tracing for the title would be required (since it is the main entry).

will be skipped and the title will be filed under "emperor's."

### 3. SUBFIELDS are marked by SUBFIELD CODES and DELIMITERS.

**A subfield:** Most fields contain several related pieces of data. Each type of data within the field is called a **subfield**, and each subfield is preceded by a **subfield code**. Fields 001 through 009 have no subfields.

For example, the field for a book's physical description (defined by the tag 300) includes a subfield for the extent (number of pages), a subfield for other physical details (illustration information), and a subfield for dimensions (centimeters):

```
300 ## $a 675 p. : $b ill. ; $c 24 cm.
```

**A subfield code:** Subfield codes are one lowercase letter (occasionally a number) preceded by a delimiter. A delimiter is a character used to separate subfields. Each subfield code indicates what type of data follows it. (For each field in the MARC 21 bibliographic format, the MARC 21 documentation lists and describes the valid subfield codes.)

**A delimiter:** Different software programs use different characters to represent the delimiter on the screen or on printouts. Examples are a double dagger (‡), an "at sign" (@), a dollar sign (\$), an underline ( \_ ), or the graphic symbol "‡". In this publication the dollar sign (\$) is used as the delimiter portion of the subfield code.

In the example above, the subfield codes are \$a for the extent, \$b for other physical details

# MARC 21 機讀格式

Understanding MARC Bibliographic: Parts 11 to 12 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 我的最愛(A) 工具(T) 說明(H)

http://www.loc.gov/marc/umb/uml1to12.html

The example below, a sample data entry screen, is tagged.

### Sample Local System Record

If a librarian uploaded this record into a library automation system the data entry screen might look like this. The descriptors in the left-hand column are not stored in a MARC record. They are part of the software program's screen display. Most systems are designed so that records can be edited to add additional fields containing local information.

Leader	01041cam 2200265 a 4500
Control No.	001 ##89048230
Control No. ID	003 DLC
DTLT	005 19911106082810.9
Fixed Data	008 891101s1990 maua j 001 0 eng
LCCN	010 ## \$a ##89048230
ISBN	020 ## \$a 0316107514 : \$c \$12.95
ISBN	020 ## \$a 0316107506 (pbk.) : \$c \$5.95 (\$6.95 Can.)
Cat. Source	040 ## \$a DLC \$c DLC \$d DLC
LC Call No.	050 00 \$a GV943.25 \$b .B74 1990
Dewey No.	082 00 \$a 796.334/2 \$2 20
ME:Pers Name	100 1# \$a Brenner, Richard J., \$d 1941-
Title	245 10 \$a Make the team. \$p Soccer : \$b a heads up guide to super soccer! / \$c Richard J. Brenner.
Variant Title	246 30 \$a Heads up guide to super soccer
Edition	250 ## \$a 1st ed.
Publication	260 ## \$a Boston : \$b Little, Brown,

Tags

# MARC 21在WebPAC上的呈現

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window with the address bar displaying <http://www.loc.gov/marc/umb/uml1to12.html>. The page content is as follows:

**Sample of a brief record display as seen by a patron:**

TITLE : Make the team. Soccer : a heads up guide to super soccer! /  
Richard J. Brenner.  
AUTHOR : Brenner, Richard J.  
PUBLISHED : Little, Brown, c1990.  
MATERIAL : 127 p.  
Copies  
Available : GV943.25 .B74 1990

**Sample of a full record display as seen by a patron:**

TITLE : Make the team. Soccer : a heads up guide to super soccer! /  
Richard J. Brenner.  
ADDED  
TITLE : Heads up guide to super soccer  
AUTHOR : Brenner, Richard J., 1941-  
PUBLISHED : 1st ed. Boston : Little, Brown, c1990.  
MATERIAL : 127 p. : ill. ; 19 cm.  
NOTE : "A Sports illustrated for kids book."  
NOTE : Instructions for improving soccer skills. Discusses dribbling,  
heading, playmaking, defense, conditioning, mental attitude, how  
to handle problems with coaches, parents, and other players, and  
the history of soccer.  
SUBJECT : Soccer--Juvenile literature.  
Soccer.  
Copies  
Available : GV943.25 .B74 1990

**Sample of a catalog card:**

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open applications including "Understanding MARC..." and "Microsoft PowerPoint...", and the system tray with the date and time "上午 10:05".

# TMUL WebPAC

Taipei Medical University - Microsoft Internet Explorer

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 我的最愛(A) 工具(T) 說明(H)

上一頁 搜尋 我的最愛

網址(D) http://elis.tmu.edu.tw:2082/search/tbreast+cancer/tbreast+cancer/1%2C23%2C31%2CB/frameset&FF=tbreast+cancer+its+impact+on+the+patient+family+and+community+proceedir

TITLE breast cancer System Sorted Search

Record: [Prev](#) [Next](#)

Conference [San Francisco Cancer Symposium, 1975.](#)

Title **Breast cancer : its impact on the patient, family, and community : proceedings of the 11th annual San Francisco Cancer Symposium, San Francisco, Calif., November 14-15, 1975 / editor, Jerome M. Vaeth.**

Publication info. Basel ; New York : S. Karger, 1976.

Location	Call No.	Barcode	Status
Main Library	<a href="#">WPS70 BS2Si 1976</a>	<a href="#">E0074929</a>	報廢審核中

Description 214 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

Series (lc) [Frontiers of radiation therapy and oncology ; v. 11](#)

Bibliography Includes bibliographies.

Subject [Breast -- Cancer](#)  
[Breast -- Cancer -- Psychological aspects](#)  
[Breast -- Cancer -- Social aspects](#)  
[Breast Neoplasms](#)  
[Socioeconomic Factors](#)  
[Mama](#)

Added author [Vaeth, Jerome M., 1925-](#)

ISBN 3805523408 : 88.00F (

Record: [Prev](#) [Next](#)

重新檢索 Start Over 預約標記 Request 儲存標記 Save Records MARC格式 MARC Display 瀏覽清單 Return to List Another Search

開始 Microsoft PowerPoint... 北醫圖書館-館藏查... Taipei Medical Univer... 網際網路 上午 10:13



# US MARC機讀格式

Taipei Medical University - Microsoft Internet Explorer

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 我的最愛(A) 工具(T) 說明(H)

← 上一頁 → 搜尋 ☆ 我的最愛

網址(D) <http://elis.tmu.edu.tw:2082/search/tbreast+cancer/tbreast+cancer/1%2C23%2C31%2CB/marc&FF=tbreast+cancer+its+impact+on+the+patient+family+and+community+proceedings+> 移至 連結

```
LEADER 00000nam0 2200349 450
001 00021641
003 OCoLC
005 20020709095655.0
008 770421s1976 sz a b 100 0 eng
010 77353544
015 Sw***
020 3805523408 :|c88.00F (
040 DLC|cDLC|dNLM|dUBA|dOCL|dOCLCQ
050 00 RC280.B8|bS26 1975
060 00 W3|bFR935 v.11 1975
060 10 WP 870|bS196 1975b
060 14 QZ 269|bF7 v.11 1975
082 00 616 .9/94/49
111 San Francisco Cancer Symposium,|d1975.
245 10 Breast cancer :|bits impact on the patient, family, and
community : proceedings of the 11th annual San Francisco
Cancer Symposium, San Francisco, Calif., November 14-15,
1975 /|ceditor, Jerome M. Vaeth.
260 Basel ;|aNew York :|bS. Karger,|c1976.
300 214 p. :|bill. ;|c25 cm.
490 1 Frontiers of radiation therapy and oncology ;|vv. 11
504 Includes bibliographies.
650 Breast|xCancer
650 Breast|xCancer|xPsychological aspects
650 Breast|xCancer|xSocial aspects
650 Breast Neoplasms
650 Socioeconomic Factors
650 7 Mama
686 WP870|bB828i
700 Vaeth, Jerome M.,|d1925-
```

Location	Call No.	Barcode	Status
Main Library	<a href="#">WP870 B828i 1976</a>	<a href="#">E0074929</a>	報廢審核中

完成 網際網路

開始 Microsoft PowerPoint... 北醫圖書館-館藏查... Taipei Medical Univer... 上午 10:13



# C MARC機讀格式

Taipei Medical University - Microsoft Internet Explorer

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 我的最愛(A) 工具(T) 說明(H)

http://elis.tmu.edu.tw:2082/search/t(21304b){214c6f}/M08{21304b}17{214c6f}/1%2C15%2C16%2CB/marc&FF=M08{21304b}17{214c6f}04{213448}16{213a60}08{214734}17

臺北醫學大學圖書館 ELIS 書目查詢系統  
Taipei Medical University Library Electronic Library Information System

回圖書館首頁 使用手冊 常見問題

重新檢索 Start Over 一般格式顯示 Regular Display 瀏覽清單 Return to List Limit/Sort Search Another Search (Search History)

```
LEADER 00000nam0 2200241 450
001 tmuc0167730
010 0 |b精裝
100 20041122d2004 k y0chiy09 e
101 0 chi
102 tw
105 ak z 000yy
200 1 乳癌化學治療相關嚴重毒性反應預測性評分表之建立 |dA Model
to Forecast Chemotherapy Related Severe Toxicities in
Breast Cancer Patients. |f吳淑英著 |g陳繼明,陳香吟教授指導
210 臺北市|c同著者|d2004[民93]
215 0 129面|c部分圖|d30公分
300 指導教授:陳繼明博士, 陳香吟
328 碩士論文 -- 臺北醫學大學藥學研究所
510 A Model to Forecast Chemotherapy Related Severe Toxicities
in Breast Cancer Patients.
681 |pT|a418|b2634
700 1 吳|b淑英
702 1 陳|b香吟
702 1 陳|b繼明
801 0 tw|bTMU|c20060522|gCCR|m4
```

Location	Call No.	Barcode	Status
3F Ref Desk	<a href="#">T 418 2634</a>	<a href="#">C0167730</a>	限館內閱覽

完成 網際網路

開始 Microsoft PowerPoint... 北醫圖書館-館藏查... Taipei Medical Univer... 上午 10:19

# 我國國家圖書館的作法

「**MARC21**書目紀錄：學者專家會議」議程  
會議時間：100年5月26日（星期四）下午2：00  
會議地點：國家圖書館188會議室

# 館藏書目與權威MARC 21轉換進度

- 本館於民國99年中業經館內三次會議（99年7月20日第七次館務會議、99年7月21日編目願景會議及99年7月23日書目骨幹核心管理策略會議99年第7次會議）決議進行本館館藏書目與權威資料MARC 21轉換，
- 同年11月初責成職組依民國99年11月5日教育部臺社（三）字第0990187279號函以閱讀植根經費執行320促進中文書目國際化計畫、並進行本館MARC 21轉換，本計畫分二期，第一期為99年12月至100年6月30日，第二期預計100年度下半年。

- 預計至民國100年6月底有關本館館藏書目與權威MARC 21轉換應完成事項包括：
  - (1) MARC 21書目與權威教材編製；
  - (2) MARC 21書目與權威環境建置及參數設定；
  - (3) 各模組共66個客製化程式MARC 21化修改；
  - (4) 200萬筆書目記錄與125萬筆權威記錄由CMARC轉為MARC 21格式；
  - (5) 批次驗證書目及權威資料正確性；
  - (6) MARC 21書目與權威資料庫索引建立與資料連結；
  - (7) 書目之MARC 21轉CMARC對照表編製。

- 理想上透過書目及權威MARC轉換程式，應可解決所有的轉換問題。然而宥於中西書目著錄環境的差異，以及CMARC與MARC 21細部結構的不同，本館CMARC書目資料欲轉換為MARC 21格式，可能面臨機讀格式及非書資料之轉換問題。
- 同一筆資料可能僅有機讀格式轉換問題、可能僅有非書資料轉換問題、但也可能同時存在著機讀格式及非書資料之轉換問題，後者情況尤為複雜。此外，在資料轉換過程之不同的處理程序當中，可能會再遭遇到不同的問題，需要人工進行程式與資料的後續微調。

- 第二期預定完成：
  - (1) 民國100年5月至12月新增及異動之CMARC書目與權威資料有必要轉換為符合MARC 21格式。
  - (2) 為落實中文書目國際化及促進中文書目國際能見度，需將本館完編之中西文書目上傳全球最大書目供應機構國際圖書館電腦中心（Online Computer Library Center，OCLC），其中中文書目必須進行拼音處理，以方便外國人士辨識與應用

- 本館若能順利爭取到經費，擬於民國101年1月起採用MARC 21環境。

- 優點：

1. 抄錄編目可更易達成，省下時間處理特定資料，因而促進書目趨向共存。

2. 書目記錄更快完成，由於資料間的轉換減少，可減低或刪除昂貴的轉換程式的維護費。

3. 館藏發展方面得以更早取得更正確的書目資料。



- 缺點：

國內目前尚無相關館藏機讀編目格式支援  
(如:MARC 21與C MARC之對照表)

- 本館向LC申請於MARC 21中增訂關於中國音樂及拓片代碼
  - 國圖已依據CMARC整理相關資料，於5月13日正式向LC申請，請其參考本館建議，於MARC 21相關欄位為中國音樂之曲式與樂器增訂各自單獨的代碼，並為拓片增訂獨特的資料類型，以供著錄拓本原始物件的獨特特性。唯尚未獲LC之回覆。

# 國圖編目園地

國家圖書館編目園地全球資訊網-規範與解釋 - Windows Internet Explorer

http://catweb.ncl.edu.tw/portal\_f2\_cnt.php?button\_num=f2&folder\_id=15&order\_field=&order\_type=&search

國家圖書館編目園地全球資訊網-規範與解釋

## 國圖編目訊息

- 公布事項
- 規範與解釋**
- 會議記錄
- 學位論文代碼
- 新修訂中文圖書分類法
- 新修訂主題詞
- 資源下載區

## 規範與解釋

尋找： 全部 為  查詢 進階查詢 (此分類查詢功能不含附檔)

- 分類法
- 主題法
- 編目規則
- 標讀格式**
- Metadata
- 權威紀錄
- 網路資源整理
- 概念模式
- 其他

更新日期	標題	更新日期	附檔
2011-03-01	《中國標讀編目格式第三版轉MARC21 Bibliographic Format對照表》		
2010-08-11	國家圖書館虛擬電子資源編目原則	99/08/11	
2010-05-13	「CMARC3轉MARC 21轉換系統」開放授權使用	99/05/13	
2009-01-22	有關US MARC欄位440, 490, 830之用法	98/01/22	
2007-10-01	MARC 21新增臺灣相關代碼一覽表	96/10	
2007-06-25	國家圖書館文獻編目有關ISBN著錄通知	96/06/25	
2007-04-26	國家圖書館有關聯合出版之著錄格式	96/04/26	
2005-03-10	國家圖書館美術作品編目原則	95/12/05	
2006-12-05	國家圖書館書目記錄編目語文認定原則	95/12/05	
2005-05-12	國家圖書館出版社、學校及社團標讀格式記錄原則	94/05/12	

http://catweb.ncl.edu.tw/portal\_f2\_cnt\_page.php?button\_num=f2&folder\_id=15&cnt\_id=35&order\_field=&order\_type=&search

Microsoft PowerPoint ... 國家圖書館全球資... 國家圖書館編目園...

下午 04:43

標題	《中國機讀編目格式第三版轉MARC21 Bibliographic Format對照表》
內容	《中國機讀編目格式第三版轉MARC21 Bibliographic Format對照表》，為民國98年3月出版之檔案，後續仍持續討論應用的方式。 <a href="#">書名頁及版權頁</a> <a href="#">目次</a> <a href="#">序</a> <a href="#">導言</a> <a href="#">研訂原則及說明事項</a> <a href="#">對照表</a> 一、記錄標示 二、0XX--識別段 三、1XX--代碼資料段 四、2XX--著錄段 五、3XX--附註段 六、4XX--連接款目段 七、5XX--相關題名段 八、6XX--主題分析段 九、7XX--著者段 十、8XX--國際使用段 <a href="#">附錄</a> 一、國家代碼轉換表 二、資料類型判斷方式 三、資料類型轉換表

## 「CMARC3 轉 MARC 21 轉換系統」開放授權使用

990513

本館編目組自 2006 年起，即開始逐步研擬 CMARC3 轉 MARC 21 之對照表，同時進行轉換程式的開發，經反覆測試及增補功能，於 2009 年開發完成「CMARC3 轉 MARC21 轉換系統」，其間並陸續完成近 30 萬筆中文書目的轉換，且上傳至 OCLC WorldCat 供國外圖書館使用，已初步完成本館書目國際化第一階段的目標。

此系統主要功能為：

1. 將符合 ISO2709 傳輸協定的 CMARC3 格式書目，轉換為 MARC 21 格式書目資料；
2. 可接受字碼為 CCCII 或 BIG5 或 UTF-8 的書目，並可選擇以 CCCII 或 UTF-8 字碼輸出；
3. 可將中文字形轉為拼音之書目資料；
4. 轉出的 MARC 21 格式書目，符合 OCLC 上傳資料之檢核標準；
5. 可維護 CCCII 與 UTF-8 互轉對照表及破音字表；
6. 資料批次修訂功能等。

為了協助國內各圖書館轉換書目格式，並提升轉換的效率，今將「CMARC3 轉 MARC21 轉換系統」免費授權予國內各圖書館使用。需要使用本系統之圖書館，可以公函向本館提出申請，經簽訂授權書、本館設定帳號密碼後，即可使用該程式。唯因避免多館同時上傳大量書目轉換，造成伺服器過重負擔，對於各館各自在系統中的書目總筆數須設限制，亦即請各館轉換完成立即下載，並刪除伺服器上已轉完的書目，以避免上

為了協助國內各圖書館轉換書目格式，並提升轉換的效率，今將「CMARC3 轉 MARC21 轉換系統」免費授權予國內各圖書館使用。需要使用本系統之圖書館，可以公函向本館提出申請，經簽訂授權書、本館設定帳號密碼後，即可使用該程式。唯因避免多館同時上傳大量書目轉換，造成伺服器過重負擔，對於各館各自在系統中的書目總筆數須設限制，亦即請各館轉換完成立即下載，並刪除伺服器上已轉完的書目，以避免上傳下一批待轉換書目時，超過總筆數限制。初期授權的期限至民國 100 年 4 月 30 日，之後若仍須使用，可再續授權時限。



國家圖書館  
National Central Library

# CMARC3 轉 MARC21 轉換系統

Machine Readable Cataloging Format Converting System

**登入系統**

帳號:

密碼:

**系統簡介**

本系統於 2009 年由國家圖書館編目組開發完成，配合廠商威寶資訊公司。

主要功能為：

1. 將符合 ISD2709 規範協定的 CMARC3 格式書目，轉換為 MARC 21 格式書目資料；
2. 可換英字標碼 CDDI 或 BICG 或 UTF-8 的書目，並可選擇以 CDDI 或 UTF-8 字碼輸出；
3. 可將中文字形碼為拼音之書目資料；
4. 轉出的 MARC 21 格式書目，符合 OCLC 上傳資料之檢核標準；
5. 可維護 CDDI 與 UTF-8 互轉對照表及拼音字表；
6. 資料批次備註功能等。

國家圖書館著作權聲明 Copyright © 2009 All Rights Reserved.  
系統使用次數：人次 系統最佳瀏覽解析度：1024 X 768

## MARC21 新增臺灣相關代碼一覽表

代碼	英文名稱	適用欄位
nscslt	New classification scheme for Chinese libraries (Taipei: National Central Library)	MARC21 書目紀錄欄位 084\$2 ; MARC21 權威紀錄欄位 065\$2
csht	Chinese subject headings (Taipei: National Central Library)	MARC21 書目紀錄欄位 600-651 及 662 之\$2
lcstt	List of Chinese subject terms (Taipei: National Central Library)	MARC21 書目紀錄欄位 600-651 及 662 之\$2
tnb	Taiwan National Bibliography	MARC21 書目紀錄欄位 015\$2
rocgpt	R.O.C government publications catalogue(Taipei: Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan)	MARC21 書目紀錄欄位 017\$2

Q& A?

[tzchiu@tmu.edu.tw](mailto:tzchiu@tmu.edu.tw)