

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered in the middle of the slide.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
CLASSIFICATION SCHEME (LCC)**

# Classification System

A LIST OF CLASSES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO A SET OF PRE-ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING ITEMS IN A COLLECTION OR ENTRIES IN AN INDEX, BIBLIOGRAPHY OR CATALOG INTO GROUPS BASED ON THEIR SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES TO FACILITATE ACCESS AND RETRIEVAL

# Library Classification

- IS A SYSTEM OF CODING AND ORGANIZING LIBRARY MATERIALS (BOOKS, SERIALS, AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS, COMPUTER FILES, MAPS, MANUSCRIPTS, REALIA) ACCORDING TO THEIR SUBJECT.
- A CLASSIFICATION CONSISTS OF TABLES OF SUBJECT HEADINGS AND CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES USED TO ASSIGN A CLASS NUMBER TO EACH ITEM BEING CLASSIFIED, BASED ON THAT ITEM'S SUBJECT

# Classification System: DDC, LCC

## Library Classification

“System of arrangement adopted by a library to enable patron to find its material quickly and easily.

While cataloguing provides information on the physical and topical nature of the book (or other item), classification, through assignments of a call number (consisting of class designation and author representation), locates the item in its library setting and ideally, in the realm of knowledge.

Arranging similar things in some order according to some principle unites and controls information from various sources”.

# Classification System: DDC, UDC, LCC

## Features of a classification system.

### Features of a classification system.



#### Notation

The system of symbols used to represent classes, subclasses, divisions and subdivisions of classes.

Each concept in a classification system is assigned a notational symbol (a number or letter) that allows that Use: To indicate a subject, Show its relationship to a class, provide a sequential order for physical arrangements of

#### Schedules

The printed (now online) enumerative classes, divisions of the scheme arranged in numeric/ alphabetical order.

# Classification System: DDC, UDC, LCC

## Hierarchical Classification

- Based on the division of the subjects from the most general to the most specific.

## Enumerative Classification

- Attempts to spell out all the single and composite subject concepts required.

## Faceted Classification

- Lists numbers for single concepts and allow the classifier to construct number for composite subjects.
- “Analytico-synthetic”: a technical term refers to 2 main activities involved in faceted classification; analysis of subjects into facets and synthesis of facets to create a notation.

# Classification System: DDC, UDC, LCC

## DDC

- Used in around 135 countries world wide.



## UDC

- Mainly used in a special libraries
- Used in over 100 countries- mainly Europe, Asia & Africa.

## LCC

- Created for national library of America but used in many academic libraries.



# Classification System: DDC, UDC, LCC

## Features of a classification system.



## Index

- All classification systems have an alphabetical subject index.
- Enumerative classification system often have very detailed alphabetical subject indexes, displaying compound subjects and their notations.



## Revisions

- Classification schemes are revised frequently to keep up with new knowledge and interpretations in the presentation of knowledge.
- With web- based resources replacing printed schedules, this now a continuous process.

# Classification System: DDC, UDC, LCC

## Features of a classification system.

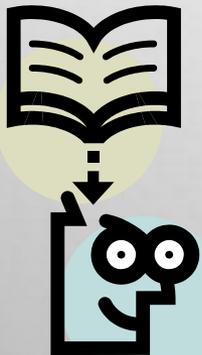
### Number building

The ability of the scheme to allow the construction of notation to include items not specifically mentioned in the schedules.

### Tables

A flexible tool allowing the classifier to expand the notation.

Some tables apply to a specific topic (found within the schedule) and others are used throughout the schedules (arranged at the end of the schedule)



# Classification of Systems: DDC,UDC,LC

	DDC	UDC	LC
Enumerative	/	/- to a lesser degree than DDC	/- to a greater degree than DDC
Faceted	As directed within the schedule	Yes	No
Schedules	4 Volumes- print & online (WebDewey)	Has 3 different editions: pocket, standard and extended & online.	Over 40 printed schedules & available online (Classification Web)
Notation	Numbers	Numbers & symbols.	Letters & Numbers
Index	One comprehensive index	Alphabetical index in Vol. 2	Each volume has it's own index
Number building	Mainly by use of tables but also as directed within schedules.	Linking of notations as well as use of auxiliary tables.	Use of tables.
Call number*	720.92 SPE	72.036.6(41.1):92S//BAS	NA 997.S73 B37 2011

\*Basil Spence. Buildings & projects/ edited by Louise Campbell, Miles Glendinning and Jane Thomas London: RIBA publishing ,2011.

# Classification of Systems: DDC,UDC,LC

## ADVANTAGES

## DISADVANTAGES

DDC

- Decimal notation allows for revision and expansion.
- Widely used in public and academic libraries and familiar to users.
- Provides a well structured & helpful arrangement on library shelves.

- Impossible to list every conceivable subject in an enumerative system.

UDC

- Can accommodate virtually every aspect of a subject- ideal for specialized collections.
- New subjects can be catered for.

- Notation can become long and complex and may become unsuitable for arrangement of documents on shelves.

LCC

- LC numbers allow for a unique number to be assigned to a work.
- Use a Cutter numbers give flexibility
- Not all letters for classes have been used.

- A large number of schedule with no overall index.
- American emphasis in geographical arrangements.
- The classification depends on the acquisitions of the Library Congress.

# Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

- IS A SYSTEM DEVELOPED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
- WAS ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED BY HERBERT PUTNAM WITH THE ADVICE OF AMMI CUTTER IN 1897
- A SYSTEM OF CLASSIFYING BOOKS AND OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS DEVELOPED AND MAINTAINED OVER THE LAST 200 YEARS BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON, D.C.

# Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

- FROM THE BEGINNING, THE LC CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND PUBLISHED SEPARATELY
- CLASS Z - THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO BE DEVELOPED
- BY 1948, ALL SCHEDULES HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND PUBLISHED; THE EXCEPTION WAS CLASS K (LAW).

# Library of Congress Classification

## **OVERALL CHARACTERISTICS**

- LIKE OTHER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, LC IS BASICALLY A CLASSIFICATION BY DISCIPLINE.
- MAIN CLASSES, ESTABLISHED TO ACCOMMODATE ALL SUBJECT AREAS REPRESENTED IN THE LC COLLECTION, CORRESPOND TO MAJOR ACADEMIC AREAS OR DISCIPLINES.

# Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

## **OVERALL CHARACTERISTICS**

- MAIN CLASSES ARE DIVIDED INTO SUBCLASSES WHICH REFLECT INDIVIDUAL DISCIPLINES OR THEIR BRANCHES.
- CLASSES OR SUBCLASSES ARE THEN FURTHER SUBDIVIDED BY TOPIC AND/ OR BY FORM, PLACE OR TIME
- THE STRUCTURE OF LCC THEREFORE IS HIERARCHICAL, PROGRESSING FROM THE GENERAL TO THE SPECIFIC.

# STRUCTURE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

## MAIN CLASSES

- THE SCHEME IS DIVIDED INTO 21 MAIN CLASSES OF KNOWLEDGE
- THE MAIN CLASSES ARE EXPRESSED AS ALPHABETICS.
- THE LETTER **I**, **O**, **W**, **X**, **Y** HAVE NOT BEEN ASSIGNED SUBJECT AREAS, BUT COULD BE USED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION.

# Main Classes

- A GENERAL
- B PHILOSOPHY. PSYCHOLOGY. RELIGION
- C – F HISTORY
- G GEOGRAPHY. ANTHROPOLOGY. LEISURE
- H SOCIAL SCIENCES
- J POLITICAL SCIENCE
- K LAW
- L EDUCATION
- M MUSIC
- N FINE ARTS
- P LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
- Q SCIENCE
- R MEDICINE
- S AGRICULTURE. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- T TECHNOLOGY
- U MILITARY SCIENCE
- V NAVAL SCIENCE
- Z BIBLIOGRAPHY. PUBLISHING. LIBRARIANSHIP

# Subclasses

THE MAIN CLASSES OF LCC HAVE SUBCLASSES. FOR EXAMPLE THE SUBCLASSES OF THE MAIN CLASS H ARE:

- H SOCIAL SCIENCES (GENERAL)
  - HA STATISTICS
  - HB ECONOMIC THEORY. DEMOGRAPHY
  - HC ECONOMIC HISTORY AND CONDITIONS
  - HD ECONOMIC HISTORY AND CONDITIONS
  - HE TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
  - HF COMMERCE
  - HG FINANCE
  - HJ PUBLIC FINANCE
  - HM SOCIOLOGY (GENERAL)
  - HN SOCIAL HISTORY AND CONDITIONS. SOCIAL PROBLEMS. SOCIAL REFORM
  - HQ THE FAMILY. MARRIAGE. WOMAN
  - HS SOCIETIES: SECRET, BENEVOLENT, ETC.
  - HT COMMUNITIES. CLASSES. RACES
  - HV SOCIAL PATHOLOGY. SOCIAL AND PUBLIC WELFARE. CRIMINOLOGY
  - HX SOCIALISM. COMMUNISM. ANARCHISM

# Divisions of a Subject: Class Q, Science: QC, Physics

## **QC PHYSICS**

### **DESCRIPTIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS**

- QC120 PERIODICALS, SOCIETIES, CONGRESSES, SERIAL PUBLICATIONS
- QC121 COLLECTED WORKS (NONSERIAL)
  - QC121.6 DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS
  - QC121.8 NOMENCLATURE, TERMINOLOGY, NOTATION, ABBREVIATIONS
- HISTORY
  - FOR GENERAL HISTORY OF MECHANICS SEE QA802
- QC122 GENERAL WORKS
  - QC122.2.A-Z BY REGION OR COUNTRY, A-Z
- QC123 EARLY WORKS THROUGH 1800
  - GENERAL WORKS, TREATISES, AND ADVANCED TEXTBOOKS
- QC125 1801-1969
  - QC125.2 1970-
- QC127 ELEMENTARY TEXTBOOKS

# Indentation

- SHOWS THE HIERARCHY WITHIN TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS
- INDENTATION AT THE TOP OF PAGES ALSO SERVES TO PUT THE TOPICS ON THE PAGE IN CONTEXT.

IT SUMMARIZES THE HIERARCHY, FROM GENERAL TO SPECIFIC, DEVELOPED OVER PREVIOUS PAGES

# Library of Congress Classification: Notation

THE NOTATION IS ALPHANUMERIC. A CALL NUMBER:

- STARTS WITH ONE, TWO OR THREE LETTERS
- IS FOLLOWED BY NUMBER UP TO FOUR DIGITS
- IS SOMETIMES FOLLOWED BY DECIMAL NUMBER
- IS FOLLOWED BY AN ALPHANUMERIC (THE CUTTER NUMBER)
- ENDS WITH A DATE OF PUBLICATION

# Call Numbers

- A CALL NUMBER IS THE NUMBER ON THE SPINE LABEL OF A LIBRARY ITEM, WHICH SHOWS WHERE IT IS SHELVED.
- IT IS USUALLY CONSISTS OF A CLASS NUMBER, A BOOK NUMBER AND OFTEN A LOCATION SYMBOL

# Call Numbers

- THE LOCATION SYMBOL – SHOWS WHERE THE ITEM IS  
HOUSED
- THE CLASS NUMBER – INDICATES THE SUBJECT
- THE BOOK NUMBER – RELATES TO THE ITEM ITSELF

# Call Numbers

FOLIO

*LOCATION SYMBOL*

NA

*CLASS*

7105

*NUMBER*

.D58

*BOOK NUMBER*

1997

*( INCLUDES DATE OF  
PUBLICATION)*

# Call Numbers

THE CALL NUMBER CAN ALSO BE WRITTEN IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

NA7105	LC929.3.T5B351982	QA
.D58		76
1997		.7
		.S36
		1994

LCC Call Number: PE 3727.N4 M34 1994

THE EXAMPLE ABOVE ASSIGNED TO THE BOOK

***JUBA TO JIVE: A DICTIONARY OF AFRICAN-  
AMERICAN SLANG BY CLARENCE MAJOR***

- P – REPRESENTS THE MAIN CLASS “LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE”
- PE – THE CLASS “ENGLISH LANGUAGE”
- 3727 – THE SUBCLASS “ENGLISH SLANG”
- .N4 – AFRICAN AMERICAN AS A SPECIAL GROUP
- M34 – IS THE CUTTER NUMBER FOR THE AUTHOR’S SURNAME AND
- 1994 – IS THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION

# Number Building

- LCC IS AN ENUMERATIVE SYSTEM - TRIES TO SPELL OUT AS MANY SUBJECT CONCEPTS AS POSSIBLE
- LCC USES NUMBER BUILDING TO EXPAND THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME SO THAT IT INCLUDES ITEMS NOT ALREADY SPELLED OUT IN THE SCHEDULES
- THIS IS DONE BY USING NUMBERS PROVIDED IN TABLES IN A PARTICULAR SCHEDULE, OR BY USE OF THE INSTRUCTION A-Z FOR ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT BY PLACE, PERSON OR TOPIC

# Classifying with LCC

## CLASSIFYING WITH LCC INVOLVES SEVERAL STEPS

1. EXAMINE THE WORK IN HAND TO DETERMINE THE SUBJECT
2. LOOK AT SUBJECT HEADINGS
3. WRITE DOWN KEYWORDS THAT REPRESENT THE SUBJECT
4. CHOOSE THE RELEVANT SCHEDULE
5. USE THE INDEX IN THAT SCHEDULE AS YOUR STARTING POINT

# Classifying with LCC

- LOOK IN THE BODY OF THE SCHEDULE AND SELECT YOUR NUMBER
- ASSIGN A CUTTER NUMBER FOR THE MAIN ENTRY
- ADD THE DATE OF PUBLICATION
- CHECK THE SHELF LIST AND ADJUST IF NECESSARY
- THE ITEM IS READY FOR LABELLING AND FOR SHELVING

# Determining the subject (Step 1-3)

THE CLASSIFIER MUST EXAMINE THE WORK IN HAND. THIS EXAMINATION INCLUDES:

- TITLE – MAY OR MAY NOT BE HELPFUL
- OTHER TITLE – OFTEN MORE USEFUL
- TABLE OF CONTENTS – GOOD INDICATOR OF THE  
MAIN TOPICS
- FOREWORD, PREFACE, INTRODUCTION – USUALLY  
STATES THE AUTHOR'S INTENTION AND SUBJECT  
COVERAGE

# Determining the subject (Step 1-3)

- BOOK COVER – MAY GIVE INFORMATION ABOUT AUTHOR AND SUMMARY OF CONTENT
- TEXT – USE TO CONFIRM YOUR IDEAS ABOUT THE SUBJECT

# Principles of Classifying with LCC

1. CLASSIFY WORKS ACCORDING TO THEIR SUBJECT MATTER
2. USE THE MAJOR SPECIFIC NUMBER AVAILABLE
3. GIVE EACH WORK A UNIQUE NUMBER
4. CLASSIFY A WORK WHERE IT WILL BE MOST USEFUL TO THE USER
5. CLASSIFY A WORK WHICH COVERS TWO OR MORE SUBJECTS:
  - WITH THE ONE THAT RECEIVES FULLER TREATMENT
  - AT A BROADER CLASS, IF THAT CLASS INCLUDES ALL THE SUBJECTS AS SUBCLASSES

# BUILDING A CALL NUMBER

EXAMPLE 1: AN INTRODUCTORY TEXT ON GEOMETRY BY ANDREW BRADY,  
PUBLISHED IN 1998;

QA

445

.B75

<b>QA</b>	<b>Represent the subclass Mathematics from the Q schedule</b>
445	Subdivides Mathematics more specifically to Geometry
.B75	Is the cutter number based on the main entry of bibliographic record (which could be a personal author, corporate author or the title of the work). In this call number, the main entry is the author. The cutter number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Is preceded by a decimal point</li><li>•Is constructed using the Library of Congress Cutter Table.</li></ul>
1998	Is the date of publication

# BUILDING A CALL NUMBER

EXAMPLE 2: A BOOK ON COMPUTER PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES BY SCHMIDT AND PUBLISHED IN 1994, HAS AN ADDITIONAL LINE WITH A DECIMAL EXTENSION;

QA

76

.7

<b>QA</b>	<b>Mathematics</b>
	<b>.S36</b>
76	Electronic computers 1994
.7	Programming languages The decimal extension breaks down the subject of computers to a more specific topic.
.S36	Cutter for the author in the main entry (Schmidt)
1994	Year of publication

# BUILDING A CALL NUMBER

EXAMPLE 3: A BOOK ENTITLED *REENGINEERING COBOL* BY LEVEY, PUBLISHED IN 1995.

THE CALL NUMBER FOLLOWS THE SAME PATTERN, WITH AN ADDITIONAL CUTTER NUMBER REPRESENTING A SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE;

QA

76

.73

.C25  
Mathematics

L48  
Electronic computers

Individual programming languages

1995

First cutter for the programming language COBOL

Second cutter for the author in the main entry (Levey)

Year of publication

QA	.C25 Mathematics
76	L48 Electronic computers
.73	Individual programming languages
.C25	1995 First cutter for the programming language COBOL
L48	Second cutter for the author in the main entry (Levey)
1995	Year of publication

# Cutter Numbers

- ARE USED TO ORDER MATERIALS ALPHABETICALLY ON THE SHELF WITHIN A CLASS, SUBCLASS OR SUBJECT AREA.
- IS DERIVED FROM THE NAME OF CHARLES AMMI CUTTER, WHO CONCEIVED THE IDEA OF USING ALPHANUMERIC SYMBOLS AS THE METHOD OF ARRANGING BOOKS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER WITHIN A GIVEN CLASS.
- CUTTER DEvised A TWO-FIGURE AUTHOR TABLE WHICH WAS LATER EXPANDED BY KATE SANBORN, AND PUBLISHED IN 1969 AS THE *CUTTER SANBORN THREE-FIGURE AUTHOR TABLE*.
- THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HAS MODIFIED CUTTER'S TABLE TO SERVE THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF ITS COLLECTIONS.

# Cutter numbers are used in different ways:

- TO GIVE A UNIQUE CALL NUMBER, BASED ON THE MAIN ENTRY OF THE WORK
- TO INDICATE THE SPECIFIC TITLE OF A GIVEN WORK.
- TO INDICATE A SPECIAL TOPIC COVERED BY A WORK.
- TO SHELVES CERTAIN WORKS AT A GIVEN CLASS NUMBER BEFORE OR AFTER OTHERS.
- TO INDICATE THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED BY A WORK

# A cutter number..

- BEGINS WITH THE FIRST LETTER OF A WORD
- IS FOLLOWED BY A DECIMAL NUMBER DERIVED FROM THE SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT LETTERS OF THAT WORD
- IS ALWAYS PRECEDED BY A DECIMAL POINT
- IS FORMED USING A TABLE

# Using the LC Cutter Table

STUDY THE TABLE. NOTE THE BREAKDOWN INTO 5 PARAGRAPHS:

- PARAGRAPH (1) IS FOR WORDS BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL- A, E, I, O, U
- PARAGRAPH (2) IS USED FOR WORDS BEGINNING WITH THE LETTER S.
- PARAGRAPH (3) IS USED FOR WORDS BEGINNING WITH THE LETTER QU.
- PARAGRAPH (4) IS USED FOR WORDS BEGINNING WITH ALL OTHER CONSONANTS.
- PARAGRAPH (5) IS USED FOR THE SECOND DIGIT OF THE CUTTER NUMBER.

# Example 1

- CUMMING IS THE SURNAME OF AN AUTHOR.
- THE CUTTER NUMBER IS BASED ON THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF THE NAME, CUM\_MING.
- THE FIRST LETTER POINTS YOU TO THE PARAGRAPH IN THE CUTTER TABLE WHICH DETERMINE THE FIRST DIGIT:
  - THE LETTER C POINTS YOU TO PARAGRAPH (4)
- THE SECOND LETTER IS USED TO FIND THE VALUE OF ITS FIRST DIGIT:
  - THE VALUE FOR THE LETTER U IN PARAGRAPH (4) IS 8.

• THE THIRD LETTER IS USED TO FIND THE VALUE IN THE SECOND DIGIT:			
➤ THE VALUE FOR THE LETTER <u>M</u> IN PARAGRAPH (5) IS <u>6</u> .	Becomes	8	.C8
		Paragraph (4)	
m	becomes	6	.C86
		Paragraph (5)	

# Example 2

- THE CUTTER NUMBER IS BASED ON A TITLE. THE TITLE IS *ARTIST'S MANUAL*.
- THE CUTTER NUMBER IS BASED ON THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF THE FIRST WORD IN THE TITLE, ARTIST'S. THE FIRST LETTER IS VOWEL, SO PARAGRAPH (1) IS THE STARTING POINT.

<b>A</b>	<b>Becomes</b>		<b>.A</b>
r	Becomes	7 Paragraph (1)	.A7
t	becomes	8 Paragraph (5)	.A78

In those two examples,

THE CUTTER NUMBERS CONFIRM  
EXACTLY TO THE CUTTER TABLE.

HOWEVER, IN MANY CASES, THE CUTTER  
NUMBER WILL NEED TO BE ADJUSTED TO  
FIT INTO YOUR SHEFLIST.

## Note that..

- NOT ALL LETTERS APPEAR IN THE TABLE. WHEN THE LETTER YOU HAVE IS NOT LISTED, CHOOSE THE LETTER AND CORRESPONDING NUMBER NEAREST YOUR LETTER. YOU MAY CHOOSE THE LOWER OR HIGHER NUMBER. THE FINAL CUTTER NUMBER WILL BE DECIDED WHEN YOU CHECK YOUR SHEFLIST.
- EXAMPLE: NAME ,NGUNYEN.
  - IN PARAGRAPH (4), THE LETTER “G” IS EXACTLY BETWEEN THE LETTERS “E” AND “I”.
  - YOU SHOULD CHOOSE EITHER .N48 OR .N58.
  - CHECK YOUR SHEFLIST TO DECIDE THE FINAL NUMBER.