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Summaries

UNGVÁRY, R.: **Extension of the authority data exchange format. Developments in the last two decades** 371

The authority data exchange format, also called metadata format looks back to a past of 50 years. Since its birth in 1968 the MARC format has been gradually improved, and a number of versions (such as Unimarc) have developed. As the most significant feature, its choice of data elements has been substantially extended. Extension pertained mainly to data on relationship and data on attributes. The choice of data on relationship consisted initially merely in the „see” and „see also” relationship types as known from manual cataloguing. Later, paradigmatic relationship types used in thesauri, having developed from the 1950's and defined in related standards, became to be applied. At a certain time it has also become possible to provide the relationships in the 2XX and 3XX fields as text, within the format itself. It is expected that in the world of the semantic web this opportunity will be highly appreciated in the future. The most significant extension was to be observed in the field of data on attributes. As opposed to data relating to entity – which are related to bibliographic data, and as a result, constitute secondary or metadata –, the data on attributes are related to the data on entities put into the leader, and represent, therefore, metadata of metadata, i.e. tertiary data. To such metadata belong the notes data in the 6XX fields and the information data in the 0XX fields respectively. The authority MARC format is capable of managing even authority data used with

the materials of archives, as is illustrated in the article.

BOGNÁR-LOVÁSZ, K.: **Role of academic libraries in accomplishing knowledge management strategies in higher academic institutions**387

In recent years knowledge management has become a key issue in universities due to the changes in economy, society and knowledge culture. University managements have realized that a key factor for an effective adaptation to the changes is the human/intellectual capital. Several steps have been taken towards managing the intellectual capital of higher education institutions including developing knowledge management strategies, setting up Technology and Knowledge Transfer Offices, creating institutional knowledge maps. The major role of academic libraries is to collect, process, disseminate, store and utilise information and knowledge, to provide services to the university community. They can also play a major role in knowledge production and transfer if they think proactively and offer tailored and value-added services to academics and students, and if libraries themselves can become a knowledge and learning organization.

DÁVID, A. – DRÓTOS, L.: **Book social networks**398

In the series „Scrutiny of Hungarian databases”, independent experts evaluate various Hungarian online content services from the point of view of their use by libraries.