

# **CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL ON THE ARIADNA SYSTEM AT THE BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL**

**By Ana Herrero**

This paper describes a live demonstration. Consequently, the text refers only to general aspects of the system which were seen in the demonstration on a practical level.

Before I begin, I would first like to thank all those who have made this paper possible, and especially Fernando Fernández Monzón, our systems technician, and María Jáudenes Casaubón, director of the EDP Coordination Unit.

ARIADNA is the name given by the Biblioteca Nacional (Spain's National Library) to the ILIAD library management software developed by it in conjunction with Software AG España.

To manage the Biblioteca Nacional, ARIADNA uses a number of subsystems or modules which can be grouped into three classes on the basis of their function, as follows:

## **1. Database Management**

- Database administration
- Database operation
- database metastructure maintenance

These three modules allow the user or system administrator to define data, access points, user interfaces, and delimiters and to manage users, help screens, etc. That is, they enable the administrator to adapt the application to the users' needs and to the information which must be handled, since both factors can vary with time.

## **2. Information management**

- Cataloguing and cross-referencing of records
- Information retrieval
- OPAC
- Importing/exporting information

These modules are used to feed and update the database (either by on-line cataloguing or by batch data input), and to retrieve information from the database (through on-line queries or by exporting records or publishing such products as *Bibliografía Española*).

### 3. Management of the Biblioteca Nacional's collection

- Circulation of collections
- Acquisitions
- Reprography

These modules provide for automated control of the Biblioteca Nacional's collection in all aspects of adding to the collection and monitoring its status and the inflows and outflows.

ARIADNA is also the automated catalog of the Biblioteca Nacional, in which the information is structured under three major headings:

- Keywords
- Bibliographic records
- Collections

Authorities are all the features used to as points of access to a document, are common to various bibliographic records, and which therefore must be standardized: e.g. author (person or entity), titles, standard titles, subject matter.

Bibliographic records contain all the information regarding a specific edition of a work. There is a different type of record for each type of publication (printed monograph, manuscript, map, sheet music, video recording, etc.) The format for maps includes all the specific data relating to scale, projection, coordinates, physical descriptions, notes, etc.

The information relating to collections involves all the data regarding the specific copy held by the Library: record number, signature, state of preservation, form of acquisition, etc.

This demonstration concentrates on the Information Management Subsystem (i.e. cataloging and retrieval).

Cataloging is performed by availing of the following features linked to the data screen:

- Validations: against tables or other modules. Validations can also be performed by programs. For example, date formats are validated.

- The system generates certain initial values (date, user number, etc.) or supplies the default values to guide data entry by the user.
- Help, accessed by: consulting tables, consulting other records, or undertaking a process of retrieval to find the desired record. There is context-specific help and general help. Access control is imposed by the system.

The purpose of retrieval is to provide the user with all the necessary resources to enable him/her to find the desired information. Three basic functions are used for this purpose: searching, browsing and output.

Using the search function, the user can access all the screens for which he/she is authorized and can:

- Sort results by specific fields
- Delimit the results of a previous search using certain conditions
- Avail of interactive help, e.g. view tables (as mentioned above), keyword records, help screens and general help; and store sets of queries.

The search language provides the following features:

- truncation (right, left, center)
- Boolean, relational and proximity operators
- different search modes (precise, synonyms, phonetic)
- nesting of previous searches

The recovery function allows the user to view the summary, called an EXTRACT, of a pre-selected series of records, each comprising two lines of salient data. The same operations can be performed as with any view or list of records:

- View or print the entire record
- Select records for viewing or printing
- Browse through the database to obtain all the records linked to a given record, using the associations established between the different records in one or several modules.

Once the record has been located, the user can view or print it. ARIADNA provides the user with a choice of view modes (MARC, ISBD).

From 1993, ARIADNA will be used to publish *Bibliografía Española*: the 1992 cartography supplement, including 10,000 records of maps of America and 2,000 pretwentieth century maps of Spain held by the Biblioteca Nacional. The maps

will shortly be available for consultation in the OPAC of the Biblioteca Nacional, the second version of which is currently being prepared and which will include special formats.

Ana Herrero  
Biblioteca Nacional  
Mapas y Planos  
Paseo Recoletos, 20  
E 28071 Madrid  
Spain