



# Scientific and Technical Information

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## Summaries

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**UNGVÁRY, R.: A comparison of metadata in collection systems ..... 239**

It is not only primary information that needs to be managed in collection systems (libraries, archives, file departments, record offices and museums), but also secondary or metadata which serve for searching. Metadata systems constitute means of knowledge representation and are at the same time information retrieval languages; their „vocabulary” is laid down in database schemes (communication formats). The information retrieval languages of collection systems comprise the same types of words (authority data): names, titles, subject headings, notations.

The databases of file departments and record offices (where documents are stored for a short term) and of archives (which provide long-term availability), however, frequently include with their authority metadata considerably longer descriptions, notes fields, usage notes, data related to history, terminology and sources than is the case with library metadata which are relatively short. Nevertheless, the structure of authority metadata records of file departments, record offices and archives does not differ from that of libraries' records.

Part of the authority metadata in the databases of museums does not refer to text documents but to objects. The types of these authority metadata are, however, the same as those in other collection systems. For example, the topical terms referring to equipment and technologies are exactly the same in a technical museum and in a technical library.

We can conclude that the various collection systems require substantially the same, harmonised authority metadata schemes or communication formats. These formats have first evolved in the

library field. It is only in these decades that the systems of file departments, record offices, archives and museums started to formulate their functional requirements relating to their own authority metadata for the purposes of managing electronic records. It is in this context that the exchange formats of authority metadata (database schemes of authority data) are formulated as well. During this process it is useful to take into consideration and rely on the experience that had been accumulated in this field since 1966.

**TAKÁCS, M.: Posters and their descriptive data ..... 253**

The number of electronic archives holding image documents too in addition to traditional, textual materials is increasing. Posters belong to this category of visual works of art and are present as special documents in various public collections. As it is rather difficult to use poster collections, it would be reasonable to digitise as many posters as possible. For the use of digitised collections adequate descriptive data are indispensable. The metadata schemes to be applied may become an efficient tool for research. Therefore, when defining the requirements of a metadata system for describing graphic posters it should be considered that posters represent a special type of material, and that they may be described both as library materials and as visual materials to be most frequently found in museums. The essay describes the main characteristics of posters, summarises the difficulties in their technical processing, and lists the potential data elements for their cataloguing.

**DÁVID, A. – KŐRÖS, K.: Picture archives 2. ... 262**

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.