Open Datasets for Evaluating the Interpretation of Bibliographic Records
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1 - Background
FRBRization is a metadata migration process which aims at extracting FRBR entities from MARC records.
- Crucial for the adoption of Semantic Web technologies in libraries
- Many tools proposed to perform the migration during the last decades
- No benchmark to compare and evaluate these tools
We provide two open datasets dedicated to the evaluation of FRBRization tools considering different specificities of MARC catalog like cataloging practices, inconsistencies and bibliographic patterns.

2 – Specificities of MARC records
Cataloging practices and inconsistencies:
- **Missing information** (missing of publication info or authoritative data leading to misunderstandings).
- **Linkage errors** (All errors in title or responsibility identifiers leading to dead links between records).
- **Cataloging practices and norms** (Specific form of data in the record, e.g., ISBD punctuation)

Bibliographic patterns:
- **Core pattern** (basic bibliographic cases)
- **Augmentation pattern** (any addition of a Work)
- **Derivation pattern** (Intellectual modification)
- **Aggregation pattern** (whole-part relationships)
- **Complementary pattern** (other related works)

3 – Open Datasets
Including both MARC files and FRBR gold standard
- **T42** allows the evaluation of a migration tool in terms of bibliographic patterns and cataloging issues.
- **BIB-RCAT** offers a larger collection for evaluating the interpretation of MARC records in a real-world context.

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http://bib-r.github.io/

Features | T42 | BIB-RCAT
--- | --- | ---
Number of unit tests | 42 | -
Number of collections | 126 | 3
Number of languages | 3 | 1
Number of media types | 8 | 4
Average MARC records | 10 / test | 560
Average fields / records | 18 | 17
Average FRBR entities | 73 / test | 1922
Average FRBR properties | 241 / test | 9517

4 – Extract of a unit test from T42
Example of derivation patterns in FRBR (adaptation and translations)