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INFO 5200 Denton
Draft 4

English Manga Books:
Information Organization System

1. Project description

1.1. Collection and information objects

This collection of manga includes 1,750 combined stand-alone and serial books written in English. The books are housed at an international school secondary library and are accessible to all students in the high school grades 9 through 12. The purpose of the collection is to furnish users with access to a robust collection of English manga in an accessible and transparent way. These manga support a broad range of topics including, but not limited to: robots, high school romance, food culture, zombies, superpowers, sports, vampires, adoption, gangs, corruption, samurai, yuri (lesbian), exploring sexuality (and LGBTQ+) and historical stories. The school library has a budget that supports the acquisition of new materials on both a rolling and bi-annual basis and also receives donations from alumni.

1.2. Users' demographics and knowledge

High school students at Kobe Academy located in Kobe, Japan attend a diverse private international school. These students hail from 57 different countries, have excellent access to resources (financial) and are from a high socioeconomic status. These young readers are all bilingual in English and Japanese, and a vast majority speak a third or a fourth language. All genders are represented and ages range from 14 to 19 years old. The level of education is mostly predicated upon the age of the student. A senior, for example, would have more education than a 14-year-old freshman. These patrons also have an added level of education rooted in their mastery of several languages. All users have completed a middle school education.

These students possess four levels of knowledge that are germane to an information organization system. One such level is general knowledge. General knowledge is indicative of a student’s intelligence and is typically rooted in their life experience. These students have similar demographics and levels of proficiency. Although the high school readers are relatively green and inexperienced in life, they would have had a moderate amount of education, and therefore a moderate level of general knowledge.

Domain knowledge reveals the user’s comprehension of the subject area, in this case, how much they know about manga books and how they are organized. These users are well versed in manga and have recognition and recall of the creators (authors and illustrators). They are voracious consumers of manga books and they possess a vocabulary applicable to manga. Therefore, these readers have high domain knowledge.

System knowledge shows how much a user can grasp and understand an information system, specifically, its features and structures and how it is organized. Although the Gen Z population has high proficiency when it comes to gaming, social media, and Internet use, they are lacking in overall digital literacy and the ability to fully conceive of how an information system is put together and organized. Specifically, these users might struggle with interpreting how data is transformed into useable information.

However, because of these students have a high level of global digital proficiency and the capacity to grasp new concepts quickly, they are candidates to qualify for a moderate level of system knowledge.

When it comes to information seeking, high school students have been taught how to search an online catalog by keyword, subject, or title. They know how to find information and how it is used, but they may not grasp the topic of information problems or understand how information get be used to facilitate decision-making. Overall, these readers possess a moderate level of information seeking knowledge.

When examining the average population of the user group, a simple DBMS will need to be designed in an uncomplicated fashion order to reflect the end users relatively simple levels of knowledge.

1.3. Users' problems and questions

Students utilize the EMB (English Manga Books) system to obtain books for pleasure reading and to explore. Some readers have a high degree of curiosity and are willing to jump around between genres while other users are entrenched in a serial manga and have no interest in stand-alone books. The following are examples of user questions displaying their level of specificity and the quantity of materials they wish to check out of the library.

User question 1: How many more manga do you have illustrated by Akira Hanasaki?
Object attributes: creator (illustrator)
Desired precision: moderate
Desired recall: low

User question 2: I'm looking for a long-running manga series about superpowers I can get hooked on. I want to check out 3-4 books from a series.
Object attributes: subject/genre, series
Desired precision: moderate-high
Desired recall: moderate

User question 3: I want a teen romance manga written by a woman.
Object attributes: subject/genre, creator (author)
Desired precision: high
Desired recall: low

User question 4: I have trouble reading manga right to left. I'm looking for several manga books in a Western style written left to right. I'm also interested in LGBTQ subjects, so that would be ideal.
Object attributes: format, subject
Desired precision: high
Desired recall: moderate

The user questions detailed above reveal the following attributes in the system: creator, subject/genre, format, and series. The system needs additional attributes such as: title, illustrator, translator, language, publisher and ISBN.

2. Representation of information objects

2.1. Entity level

An entity level is a conceptual model used to determine what kinds of information the representations depict. These representations are statements about a resource, or a unit of recorded information. A unit of recorded information is also known as an object. An entity is the aggregate of the captured metadata of an object. An example of metadata could be a collection of information about an object that would include the author, title, date of publication, and keywords to describe the object, such as a book. In this information organization project, one object in the collection is equal to one book and the entity is comprised of the entire object. A record is a manifestation of the entity in the database. A single database record represents one object in the database. The objects are books and the entities are representative of books.

Future records will represent the objects, or the books, in the system. The entity level is the extent to which the captured metadata of the object is represented in the database. For an example, the entity called Title would be represented as a required, searchable field with one entry and no controlled vocabulary. This entity would then become known as the Title field. These concepts are further expounded upon in Sections 2.3 and 2.4.

2.2. Metadata elements and semantics

The metadata scheme is the field structure of the database and it is designed to meet the needs of Kobe Academy's high school manga readers. This database will be used to facilitate how student end users behave at the terminal when looking for books.

Semantics are a characteristic of a metadata schema, specifically; semantics are the meaning of various metadata elements and describe what that element is doing. Semantics are in place to provide the creators of metadata a closer understanding of what a particular element means in any given schema. Recalling Section 1.3, the attributes that were used to describe an information resource now become metadata elements about that particular resource.

The Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) are actual steps the user takes when they are seeking information in the system. FRBR identifies the attributes associated with the individual entities and it helps to determine the relationships that exist within entity groups. FRBR is a task-based assessment of how users look for information. FRBR breaks this down into four tasks: Find, Identify, Select, and Obtain.

The Find task determines whether or not something exists in the system and whether or not a resource meets certain criteria. For example, the end user will enter a term into a search box in order to find an object. Operating under the assumption that the user has indeed found something, they now move into the Identify task. The student must examine the retrieved records in order to make sure they get the resource they want. The next task is to Select items out of what the user has previously identified in a vetting process. The student will look through a number of possible resources in order to select the one that is most useful to them. Finally, the user will Obtain the object by using a classification system such as a call number and will retrieve the object off the shelf. Obtain is the process by which the user gets access to the chosen resource so they can use it.

The metadata elements in the information retrieval system support the FRBR tasks in the following ways:

The Author, Subject, Illustrator, Translator, and Title elements support the Find task. These elements will aid the end user in determining whether or not an object exists in the system by obtaining search results.

The Author, Subject, Genre and Illustrator elements support the Identify task. Here the student begins to weed out what doesn't work for their desired results.

The Author, Language and Series elements support the Select task. Here the student choses which of the search results they want.

The Obtain task is supported by a Classification or Call Number element where they can go get the desired objects off the shelf.

There are other elements in the system that are not supported by FRBR tasks. Two examples of which would be ISBN number and Publisher as the end user will not use those elements to Find, Select, Identify, or Obtain a resource.

2.3. Record structure and specifications

There are a total number of 11 fields in the database record. The fields in the desired database should be structured in the following manner for the cataloger, as reflected in Appendix B. In this database, each individual element operates in one-to-one ratio to a single field. This is how metadata elements in the metadata scheme are structured into fields in the database record:

In the Author field, text data is cataloged as almost all authors' names are comprised of alpha-letters. It is a required field for data entry. This is known as entry validation. Only one term is allowed in the field. A controlled vocabulary cannot be used on an Author field, as it would consist of a list of authorized forms of a person's name, which are determined before the first record is cataloged. Finally, the Author field should be searchable as the student is likely to use the Author field to search for objects.

In the Illustrator field, text data is cataloged as almost all illustrators' names are comprised of alpha-letters. As the resources contained in this database are manga and are all resources are illustrated, Illustrator is a required field for data entry. Only one term is allowed in the field and as such, this field does not have a controlled vocabulary and therefore should not have a drop-down list. This is a searchable field. A student may wish to search for a particular type of manga by its illustrator.

In the Title field, text data is cataloged. Almost all titles consist of alpha-characters and therefore text is the preferred data type for this field. The cataloger is required to enter data into the Title field. Only one term is allowed in the field. This field does not require a controlled vocabulary and therefore does not need a drop-down list, as there is only one title. Finally, the field should be searchable as the Title field is likely to be used by the student to search for objects.

In the Translator field, the cataloger will enter text data, as almost all translators' names are comprised of letters. Translator is not a required field. It can be left blank in certain records. If there is a translator, only one term is allowed. This field does not have a controlled vocabulary and therefore should not have a drop-down list. This is a searchable field.

In the Language field, the cataloger will enter text data. Language is a required field and cannot be left blank. This field does have a controlled vocabulary, or a finite list of terms, for which the maximum will be 2, and will require a drop-down menu. This is a searchable field. Students will want to know whether or not the resource they are searching for is in English or Japanese. The options will be either Japanese or English. The cataloger must select one.

In the Series field, alphanumeric data can be entered in the form of both text and data in order to represent the Series name and Volume number, therefore, 2 terms. The Series field is not required and may be left blank. There is a maximum of one allowed entry. This field does not have a controlled vocabulary and therefore should not have a drop-down list. It is a searchable field as students are often interested in the order in which particular resources appear in a series.

The Subject field is a text field and it can have up to 6 terms. It is a required field. This field has a controlled vocabulary with a drop-down list listing the potential manga subjects and the field should be searchable.

The Genre field is a text field and it can have one term. It is a required field. This field has a controlled vocabulary with a drop-down list listing the potential manga genres and the field should be searchable.

The Format field is a text field and it can have only one term. This field is not required. This field has a controlled vocabulary with a drop-down list listing the potential manga formats and the field is searchable.

The Publisher field is a text field with one term. It is required and does not have a controlled vocabulary or a drop-down list. This field is not searchable.

The ISBN field is a data field with one term. It is required and does not have a controlled vocabulary or a drop-down list. This field is not searchable.

2.4. Record content and input rules

Content and input rules are methods to control the data that goes into records during cataloging. Both rules are essential in order to provide explicit instructions to the cataloger (or indexer) about entering data into individual records. These are specific, precise rules about manual data entry. The chief source of information is a specified place where the cataloging rules send the cataloger to obtain the information that will be entered into a field. The objective is to find exactly where on or in the object the fullest, most complete form of the data can be obtained. For example, a cataloger can be referred to the title page when populating authors or titles. The most common chief sources of information in the Libib English Manga Books system are: the title page and verso. These two places contain data for a majority of the fields. There are instances, however, where a chief information source may be a reference source outside of the information object. In this Libib database, the catalogers are instructed to use Amazon.com to obtain the description of the information object if it cannot be found on the object, specifically on the rear dust jacket or inside flap.

3. Access and authority control

Authority control allows a user to find an entity using a predetermined vocabulary and is important to maintain consistency in a retrieval system. Examples of subject authority control are name authority control and vocabulary control. Name authority control controls the forms of names through the name authority file. Vocabulary control controls forms of subject terms through either a subject heading list or a thesaurus. Thesauri are comprised of a controlled vocabulary dedicated to subject terms. Thesauri are built to show equivalent, hierarchical and associative relationships. The terms in the thesaurus are called descriptors. One of the differences between subject headings and thesauri is that subject heading authority control terms can represent multiple concepts or single concepts and the terms of a thesaurus primarily represent single concepts.

Subject authority control is a type of authority control using a thesaurus. It assigns subject terms to a record using a controlled vocabulary. Controlled vocabularies are a standardized language used in indexing to provide uniformity in subject representation. They utilize a list of preferred terms and are considered best practice. When a field is under a controlled vocabulary, it is compulsory for the cataloger to use only a few pre-selected broad terms, which may be stored in a drop-down list menu. The controlled vocabulary cannot be manipulated in any way by the addition, subtraction, or creation of terms.

Catalogers assign terms under authority control from a list representing the aboutness, or intellectual content of a resource. When talking about the subjects of the objects, there are two kinds of fields: 1) the bibliographic description field, and 2) the aboutness field. The bibliographic description field informs what the object is. It does not describe the intellectual content of the object or tell what it is about. Some examples of bibliographic description fields might be: title, author, intended audience, features of the object, and type of resource. For example, whether the manga book is written right to left or left to right would fall under the bibliographic description field, as it is a book feature. Conversely, the aboutness field actually tells what the object is about. For example, this manga is about LGBTQ+ and families. The aboutness of a resource is part of its metadata. In this Libib system the aboutness field can also be called the Subject field and the Subject field must be named “Tags” as tags are subject-related in Libib.

4. Representation of information content

4.1. Subject access

Subject access includes any and all processes that allow access to the collection through the subjects. Subject is expressed via classification codes called either controlled vocabulary or natural language terms that describe a topic of the resource. Natural language indexing terms, or derived terms, can be extracted from the document text whereas controlled vocabulary, or assigned terms, are allocated from an authority control list.

Controlled vocabularies are a uniform indexing language for the purpose of standardizing subject representation. Choices of authorized terms are based on the principles of user warrant (what terms users are most likely to use) and literary warrant (what terms are generally used in the object and collection to determine its aboutness). Natural language indexing assigns subject terms to a record without the use of a controlled vocabulary. Here, a cataloger will autonomously select terms out of the object to use. This might be useful for users with low information seeking skills, as they may not be able to obtain the hits they desire with limited searching skills. In natural language indexing, the cataloger is permitted to invent terms for the object instead of relying on a controlled vocabulary. This can be beneficial because the cataloger is able to extract some very exact, descriptive terminology for the book. This exact terminology is unique to the object and therefore the user gets limited recall but very precise hits as a result.

Subject representation is the methodology for determining what subject terms are going to be applied to a record by subject analysis. Subject analysis is the process by which catalogers decide which terms are going to be used to represent an object. Subject analysis can be performed in three steps. To start, a cataloger peruses an object in order to ascertain what it is about and identifies the major subjects or themes of the book in a process called familiarization. The cataloger may examine the table of contents, or an index, for example, and skim through the object. The next phase in the process is called extraction. After familiarization with the object, a cataloger will determine which terms they will use to represent the book. It is at this stage that the cataloger will choose which type of indexing they will use: subject authority control or natural language indexing. If the cataloger decides to index with authority control, they will run the extracted terms through the controlled vocabulary to find the nearest match. Finally, the cataloger will input the extracted subject terms in the database field in a process called assignment.

There is one field in the database record that will provide subject access and it is the Subject field. This field is under subject authority control and has a controlled vocabulary. The Tags field in Libib will supply access to the collection. The Tags field acts as a subject-like field.

4.2. Thesaurus structure

A thesaurus is a tool comprised of a controlled vocabulary dedicated to subject terms under subject authority control. As discussed, subject authority control is the process of assigning subject terms to a record using a standardized language for indexing. Indexing is the process of assigning subject terms. A thesaurus provides catalogers and indexers a set list of terms to populate the record. It also gives the end users a very specific source of terms from which to search. The purpose of authority control is to increase accuracy in subject representation. This database uses the Subject field for subject authority control because it is the field with the most complex terms. The Subject field is important to the users of this database because, as indicated in 1.3, the users will primarily be searching by the subject terms. In the Libib database this becomes the Tags field. The tag field needs authority control in order to aid the user in their search.

A thesaurus has a syndetic structure using three kinds of semantic relationships: 1) equivalent, 2) hierarchical, and 3) associative. The syndetic structure is a group of conceptual connections between terms and how they are organized; these include the hierarchal broader than/narrower than (BT/NT), a related, or associated term (RT), and an equivalent term that is used for (UF) preferred equivalence. In addition, users are directed to use (USE) terms for nonpreferred equivalence.

An example of a hierarchal relationship as taken from Appendix D is:

Food
NT Japanese cuisine

Japanese cuisine
BT Food

An example of a related term as taken from Appendix D is:

Corruption
RT Crime

Crime
RT corruption

An equivalent term used for preferred equivalence as seen in Appendix D:

Action
USE adventure

Adventure
UF action

The bolded terms are authorized terms and the un-bolded terms such as Action are unauthorized. Unauthorized terms are some of the terms the user may want to search for. They are instead guided to use an authorized term, in this case USE adventure.

Some terms are repeated in the thesaurus examples above. These are examples of mandatory reciprocals, which must be delineated in pairs of terms. Each term is cross-referenced with the other and as such must be shown reciprocally.

The domain is English Manga Books, which is the overall theme of the collection. The users of this collection are middle and high school students at an international school in Japan and they are readers well versed in the lexicon of manga. As such, these users possess high level of knowledge of the domain. The percentage of the domain incorporated into the controlled vocabulary is called the scope. In this collection, the domain only covers broad subject terms and so therefore the scope is comprised of only the broadest terms in the domain.

Specificity is the exactitude to which we describe a document. The number of index terms reflects the specificity. Specificity is term precision contained in a subject authority file, or the thesaurus. This granularity can be broad or it can be detailed. Although this collection has high domain, the specificity is moderate because of the moderate level of detail in the terms in the subject language of the thesaurus (see Appendix D). Indexing with moderate specificity trends towards results of moderate precision and recall. Recall can be seen as the probability of a relevant object being retrieved. Precision refers to the capability of the system to retrieve only relevant items. These measurements are appropriate for the users because they are able to obtain potentially relevant objects that are indexed with less precise subject terms.

Exhaustivity is the number of overall terms in a language. It is the number of concepts that will be considered when examining documents for subject content. Many terms or concepts for indexing would

be considered highly exhaustive. If only a few terms exist, it would be low exhaustivity. The objective is to figure out how many terms are allowed per record. This system is indexed exhaustively as a maximum of six subject terms are allowed per record as shown in Appendix B.1. A high level of exhaustivity affects precision and recall measures of information retrieval performance by resulting in high recall and low precision. Most main topics and subtopics are represented. As the level of exhaustivity for indexing is high, the indexer should use depth indexing, covering all main points as well as significant minor points. A high of exhaustivity is appropriate for the students at Kobe Academy because they will need high recall in order to obtain the manga they are looking for.

4.3. Classification scheme

The main function of a classification scheme is to bundle together objects that contain like subject matter. In libraries and information systems, classification schemes also represent the physical location of the object on the shelf. The classification code is essentially a condensed version of the metadata about a given object. The format of this classification code must be the same for each record in the database. The classification code plus the addition to a unique identifier are what make up the call number.

There are two major approaches to classification systems: hierarchical and faceted. A hierarchical perspective's subjects and their relationships are fixed into classes and subclasses. A hierarchical system uses detailed hierarchical subjects. The faceted method also uses predetermined facets for subject classes, but it diverges from hierarchical in that the classes and subclasses are not prearranged. This is beneficial because the faceted classification scheme is flexible and can be easily expanded. The classification scheme for this information system is faceted. A faceted scheme is useful because classes and facets can be added as needed.

A faceted scheme was selected for this classification due to its flexibility and room for growth as the collection expands. Additionally, this scheme uses broad, non-hierarchical subjects and a variety of different facets that make a faceted classification system the best approach. Examining the frequency with which attributes appeared in the student's questions in 1.3 derived the facets in this classification scheme. Since students will be searching primarily by subject, Subject is the primary facet and it is derived from a field that uses a controlled vocabulary. As discussed, the sample collection is of manga housed in an international school. The primary users are middle and high school students. These objects have many different kinds of subjects. The facets are Subject, Author, and Format. Manga are shelved in citation order: alphabetically by subject, alphabetically by author, and alphabetically by format. The primary facet is subject, as the intellectual access to this collection is subject-based. The primary facet is what helps determine the approach to the physical arrangement of the objects; in this system, the manga are primarily collocated by subject. The secondary facet is author as is it the second most searched for attribute. The third facet is format, as students would also like to know if their manga is read in the traditional Japanese fashion (R to L) or in a Western format (L to R). The classification code provides information for physical access to the collection. The subject classes are the basis for the classification scheme. They determine the primary shelf locations.

In order to code to uniqueness, a unique identifier is affixed to the classification code. This unique identifier is used in the event the classification code is duplicated. For example, with the subject.author.format classification code in this system, there may be two science fiction subject books for the primary subject facet and while the author facet will contribute a lot to uniqueness, there can be two authors whose names start with IWA: Iwaoka and Iwamoto for the author facet. The third facet, the format facet, can be RL for both books, meaning they are both read from right to left. Here the classification codes are identical:

SCIF	SCIF
IWA	IWA
RL	RL

A way to remediate the duplication is to employ a unique identifier in order to create an unrepeatable call number. In this system, the unique identifier is the abbreviation for graphic novel, GN, appended by a period and the record number: GN.001 See Appendix E for rules.

SCIF
IWA
RL
GN.001

5. Name authority control

Authority control creates term consistency in selected access points by authorizing, controlling, or standardizing data. The authorized name heading is defined by uniqueness. There may be only one authorized heading per individual person or organization.

Additionally, authority control can benefit information retrieval by increased precision and recall. As discussed in Section 3.0, two examples of subject authority control are name authority control and vocabulary control. Vocabulary control manages forms of subject terms through a subject heading list or a thesaurus. Name authority control governs the names of people and organizations through the name authority file. This file is typically a document or database separate from the main database. A name authority record should contain the following components: authorized name, variant forms of the name, and notes about how the authorized form was established/what sources were used.

Some examples of fields under name authority control are: author, publisher, or illustrator. While these names are values for physical attributes of information objects, it is important to note that the data value entered in a record field may be completely different from that found on the information object itself. Name authority control can also be applied to more than one field in the main database. An example could be when the author and illustrator of an information object is the same person.

There are two types of people who interact with a name authority file: technical users (catalogers, indexers) and patrons (end users). Technical users follow specific rules telling them when to consult the name authority file. The name authority file will contain authorized names to enter in main database records. As discussed previously, the value entered into a record field may be entirely different from that found on the information object. For end users, the name authority file helps direct them to find the right forms of names to search. For example, a student at Kobe Academy is confident they know the name of the author of a particular manga. They might not know, however, that this author uses a pseudonym or if they have changed their name. By linking the main database to the name authority file, end users are more easily able to find the one authorized name. This occurs by prompting the user to use the authorized name instead of a variant name.

6. System evaluation and development

6.1. SWOT

A SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis is a framework used to evaluate the competitive advantage of an organization and can also be used in the development of strategic planning. A SWOT is useful for a library to gain greater insight into its collection and to identify operationally what is needed to operate efficiently. SWOT analysis assesses internal and external factors, as well as identifies current and future potential of an organization by providing strategic assessment tools. Identifying core strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats leads to fact-based analysis, changes in perspectives, and innovative ideas. SWOT also helps to identify more successful strategies and guide away from approaches that have been, or are likely to be, less successful.

Strengths
Strengths describe what advantages an organization has, what it excels at, and what separates it from its competitors. Some examples of strengths are: a strong brand, excellent community outreach, maintaining a loyal customer base, and providing access to unique technology. Strengths are attributes a library can control.

Weaknesses
Weaknesses impede an organization from performing at its best. These are the areas where the library needs to improve to remain competitive. Some examples of weaknesses: insufficient budget, difficulty accessing the collection/users finding what they need, and the need for training on existing and new resources.

Opportunities
Opportunities are advantageous external factors that could give a library a competitive advantage. For example, keeping on top of trends and technology, and expanding or improving community outreach are potential areas where a library can improve.

Threats
Threats are obstacles that can harm an organization. Examples of threats include: increasing competition, low standards for the collection, and lack of funding.

SWOT Analysis Chart:

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
The library is uniquely situated in an English-speaking school in Japan; it houses one of the largest English manga collections of any library in the Kansei region. *The library has recently undergone a major renovation and is a welcoming, open space for students to read and congregate.* *There is a separate pop-out feature for the English manga collection, separating it from the Japanese manga.*	*Libib does not allow for a drop-down menu. For example, the Language field has a controlled vocabulary and could utilize a drop-down menu. Instead, catalogers must use tags to delineate whether or not the information object is in English or Japanese. The Subject/Genre field must also use the tag feature in Libib, resulting in a cluttered looking record.* *The Illustrator is entered into the Authors Libib field because Libib has no Illustrator field.* *Series are entered into the Libib Group field because there is no Series field in Libib.* *The Translator field cannot be well executed in Libib as the Authors field already contains the Author and Illustrator.* *In addition to not making it very accessible to the end user, Libib is challenging for the cataloger with its limited options for using a controlled vocabulary.*
Opportunities	**Threats**
Kobe Academy can do a better job of outreach and liaising with other schools in the region. *The library can research a new, more robust and accessible LIS.* *The library can stay on top of trends in technology by holding in-service tech training days and professional development for staff.*	*Other libraries may potentially draw away the patron population because of limited capabilities/poor performance of the Libib system. If users can't easily find what they are looking for, they may go elsewhere.*

Strengths: Kobe Academy has several advantages. Their library, at an English-speaking international school in Japan, houses one of the largest collections of English manga in the region. Kobe Academy holds a competitive edge not only because of its large collection but the library has recently completed new construction on a dark, cramped outdated space. The newly renovated library is light and bright and open and very attractive. The construction has increased awareness of the library, drawing in more student patrons and increasing circulation. There is also a special pop-out shelving feature displaying the

English manga collection. This feature helps to separate the English manga from the Japanese manga, avoiding some confusion amongst patrons.

Weaknesses: The Libib database is not easy for catalogers/indexers to use. For example, there are several required fields under a controlled vocabulary that could be best served by the use of a drop-down list, or menu. Libib does not allow for a drop-down menu. Instead, tags must be used to delineate Language and Subject/Genre fields, resulting in a cluttered-looking record that can be confusing for patrons. Not only is Libib not built with the end user in mind, it is also challenging for the cataloger when using a controlled vocabulary.

Opportunities: Kobe Academy can do a better job of outreach, advertising, and liaising with other schools in the region. The library holds one of the largest physical collections of manga in English and they can highlight this feature as they advertise and market. In addition, the library can research a new, more robust and accessible database. Kobe Academy has the potential to update their current LIS that clunky and challenging to use with system that truly focuses on the end user. Kobe Academy library can stay on top of trends in technology by holding in-service tech training days and professional development for staff.

Threats: The library is currently handicapped by some of the lack of functionality of its database. There is the potential for end users to stop using this resource as it becomes unreliable when users consistently can't find what they are looking for. As such, other libraries may draw patrons away.

6.2. Change and development

The following are a list of changes that could be made based on SWOT analysis: the Kobe Academy library can research a new, more robust LIS that would be more accessible to its patrons. A new LIS can then be implemented. The library can simultaneously stay on top of the latest technology trends by creating professional development for its staff. Additionally, Kobe Academy can engage in outreach within the community promoting its sizeable English manga collection amongst manga enthusiasts in Japan.

7. Project summary

INFO 5200 provides an excellent foundation for organizing information. I appreciated how the course was structured: one main project comprised of four contiguous drafts. The structure of the class sets you up for success because one assignment is built upon the other comprising a larger, final project. With this set up, you are not able to procrastinate on the final project. I appreciated this progression of the IOP. In addition, the course pacing was appropriate for self-study and to synthesize the assigned readings.

Overall, I found the SWOT to be most useful for future application in the library profession. I also learned how to evaluate a database system.

Jen, thanks for hanging in there. A few minor comments but well done. Grade = 97

Appendix A. Metadata elements and semantics

No.	Element name	Semantics
1	Author	The individual/s responsible for the resource
2	Illustrator	The individual/s responsible for creating original images for the resource
3	Title	The name of the resource; what the resource is called
4	Translator	The individual/s responsible for converting the resource into another language
5	Language	The means in which the resource is communicated
6	Series	A set or sequence of related resources
7	Subject	What the resource is about as stated in thesaurus
8	Genre	The category of the resource
9	Format	The shape, size, and general makeup of the information object
10	Publisher	The company or individual responsible for issuing the resource
11	ISBN	The unique product identifier of the resource

Appendix B. Record structure and specifications

1. Record structure specifications

No.	Field name	Field type	Searchable	Required	Number of allowed entries	Controlled Vocabulary?	Drop Down List?
1	Author	Text	Yes	Yes	1	No	No
2	Illustrator	Text	Yes	Yes	1	No	No
3	Title	Text	Yes	Yes	1	No	No
4	Translator	Text	Yes	No	1	No	No
5	Language	Text	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	Yes
6	Series	Text/Data	Yes	No	1	No	No
7	Subject	Text	Yes	Yes	6	Yes	Yes
8	Genre	Text	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes
9	Format	Text	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes
10	Publisher	Text	No	Yes	1	No	No
11	ISBN	Data	No	Yes	1	No	No

2. Field comparison

No.	Desired Field	Libib Field	Notes
1	Author	Authors	
2	Illustrator	Authors	The Illustrator is entered into the Authors Libib field because Libib has no Illustrator field.
3	Description	Tags	Descriptions are entered into the Libib Description field.
4	Subject/Genre	Tags	Subjects are entered into the Libib Tags field because there is no Libib Subject field.
5	Series	Group	Series are entered into the Libib Group field because there is no Series field in Libib.
6	Title	Title	
7	Translator		This field cannot be well executed in Libib.
8	Language	Tags	Language is entered into the Libib Tags field because there is no Language field in Libib.
9	Format	Notes	The format of the resource is entered into the Libib Notes field because there is no Format field in Libib.

10	Publisher	Publisher	
11	ISBN	ISBN	

Appendix C. Record content and input rules

Field #: 1&2
Field Name: Authors
Semantics: The individual/s responsible for the resource, including author and illustrator.
Chief Source of Information: 1) Title page, 2) verso
Input Rules: Enter all names as follows: First Name, Last Name with no terminal punctuation. Where there is a known illustrator, enter author's full name first followed by a comma and then the illustrator's name. After the illustrator's name include the word (Illustrator) in parenthesis. If the author and the illustrator are one in the same, enter: name (Author and Illustrator). There is no terminal punctuation.
Example: Tetsu Kariya, Akira Hanasaki (Illustrator)
Taiyo Matsumoto (Author and Illustrator)

Field #: 3
Field Name: Description
Semantics: What the resource is about.
Chief Source of Information: 1) back dust jacket of book, 2) inside flap, 3) Amazon.com
Input Rules: After checking on or in the resource per steps 1 and 2), enter description exactly as worded and spelled in published description of book on Amazon.com. Do not add quotation marks or italicize or otherwise change punctuation. If the book has no book summary description, leave field empty. Go to: **www.amazon.com** and enter the title of the book. Select appropriate volume (if part of a series) and identify book by comparing ISBN. Copy and paste the book description into the Description field.
Example: The best-selling and most beloved food manga of all time!
As part of the celebrations for its 100th anniversary, the publishers of the ***Tōzai News*** have commissioned the creation of the "Ultimate Menu," a model meal embodying the pinnacle of Japanese cuisine. This all-important task has been entrusted to journalist Yamaoka Shirō, an inveterate cynic who possesses no initiative--but also an incredibly refined palate and an encyclopedic knowledge of food.

Field #: 4 & 8
Field Name: Tags
Semantics: A keyword assigned to a record. In this instance, tags are fields are used to indicate language and subject.
Chief Source of Information: 1) The text written inside the object, 2) Provided thesaurus list of approved facet terms, 3) verso
Input Rules: 1) Examine the text of the book and select from the following tag names: Japanese or English. Create the tag. Type Japanese or English, using leading capitalization and no terminal punctuation. Press enter to save. 2) Select the subject/genre from the thesaurus. Use capitalization as indicated in the thesaurus with exception of the acronym LGBTQ+ which should be all capitalized. The subject facets from which to choose are as follows: Adventure, Coming of age, Corruption, Crime, Family, Food, Gangs, Gay, Japanese cuisine, Lesbian, LGBTQ+, Realistic fiction, Relationships, School stories, Science fiction, and Teen romance. Up to three tags can be used to indicate subject. Press enter to save. If no subject found or indicated, do not create a tag for subject. See Appendix E.
Example: English, LGBTQ+

Field #: 5
Field Name: Group
Semantics: Gathers like items together, such as a series when sorting by title.
Chief Source of Information: 1) verso, 2) book spine, 3) cover or rear of dust jacket
Input Rules: If there is a volume number in the series indicated, enter Volume No. X in the Group field. Use numerical values only for the volume number. Capitalize Volume and abbreviate number as No. Use Volume In lieu of Series in the Group field. There is no terminal punctuation.
Example: Volume No. 1

Field #: 6
Field Name: Title
Semantics: The name of the resource; what the resource is called
Chief Source of Information: Title page of book
Input Rules: Include leading articles and spell title exactly as found. Do not omit stop words, such as "the". Use a colon to append subtitles. Use sentence-style capitalization. Use terminal punctuation. If there is no title for the book, enter "Unknown". The field cannot be left empty.
Example: Oishinbo: à la Carte.

Field #: 9
Field Name: Notes
Semantics: The Notes field is used to describe the format; the shape, size, and general makeup of the information object
Chief Source of Information: 1) Title page, 2) Front flap/front cover of dust jacket, 3) back flap/rear cover of dust jacket
Input Rules: To determine the format of the book, locate the title page. The placement of the title page will indicate the direction in which the object is read. If the manga is read the traditional way, right to left, the title page will be at what appears to be the back of the book. Some English translated manga may be read left to right and therefore the title page will appear at the beginning of the book. Use Notes field to document whether the book is read: Right to Left (Traditional) or Left to Right (English). Use capitalization for Left and Right and include parenthesis with corresponding format origin. No terminal punctuation is used. This field cannot be empty and must be populated.
Example: Right to Left (Traditional)

Field #: 10
Field Name: Publisher
Semantics: The company or individual responsible for issuing the resource
Chief Source of Information: verso
Input Rules: 1) Include place of publication, 2) Name of publisher or distributor, 3)
Use current/latest publisher. If the probable publisher or distributor is unknown, use the abbreviation s.n. Use abbreviations s.l. when the place is unknown. No spaces are used between letters of initials, including adjacent initials in personal names. Enter space colon space in between place of publication and publisher. No terminal punctuation is used.
Example: San Francisco : VIZ Media, LLC

Field #: 11
Field Name: ISBN
Semantics: The unique product identifier of the resource
Chief Source of Information: 1) a barcode on outside rear cover of dust jacket, 2) verso
Input Rules: Enter ISBN exactly as printed either using 10 or 13 numerical digits. Do not include any dashes, spaces or terminal punctuation.
Example: 9781421521398

Appendix D. Sample thesaurus

Action
    USE adventure

Adventure (ADV)
    UF action

Coming of age (COA)

Corruption
    NT gangs
    RT crime

Crime
    RT corruption

Family
    BT relationships

Food (FOOD)
    NT Japanese cuisine

Gangs
    BT corruption

Gay
    BT LGBTQ+

Gender Identity
    BT LGBTQ+

Japanese cuisine
    BT food

Lesbian
    BT LGBTQ+

LGBTQ+ (LGBT)
    NT lesbian
        gay
        gender identity

Realistic fiction (REAL)
    UF True stories

Relationships (REL)
    NT family
        teen romance

Robots
    USE Science fiction

School stories

Science fiction (SCIF)
UF robots

Teen romance (TROM)
BT relationships

True stories
Use Realistic fiction

Appendix E. Classification scheme

1. Scheme

Facet 1 Subject	Facet 2 Author	Facet 3 Format
Adventure (ADV)	See rule below	See rule below
Coming of age (COA)		
Corruption (CORR)		
Food (FOOD)		
LGBTQ+ (LGBT)		
Relationships (REL)		
Science fiction (SCIF)		
Teen romance (TROM)		

Subject: use one of the subject terms in the controlled vocabulary (thesaurus)
Author: use first three letters of last name
Format: use LR for manga written left to right; use RT for manga written right to left

2. Notation rules

Facet name: Subject
Chief source of information: Thesaurus (controlled vocabulary). The chief sources of information are the fields from which the facet value is derived.

Notation rules: Use one of the subject terms in the controlled vocabulary

Facet name: Author
Chief source of information: 1) Title page, 2) verso, 3) The chief sources of information are the fields from which the facet value is derived.

Notation rules: Use the first three letters of the author's last name. If there are multiple authors, use first author only. If there is no author, omit this facet.

Facet name: Format
Chief source of information: Location of title page; the chief sources of information are the fields from which the facet value is derived.

Notation rules: Use LR for manga written left to right; use RT for manga written right to left

3. Rule for unique number
Use abbreviation GN appended by a . and then the record number. Example: GN.001

4. Example

Saturn Apartments by Hisae Iwaoka.

This science-fiction manga that takes place in an era when the earth became a nature reserve and was no longer allowed to descend to the ground. Mitsu, a boy who graduated from junior high school, was born and raised in a huge building and ring system consisting of upper, middle, and lower layers above the earth. Mitsu becomes a window washer, a dangerous job that five years earlier led to the loss of his father. As Mitsu struggles with being the new guy—making mistakes, struggling to keep up, petty workplace resentments—he also discovers the simple pleasures of befriending his coworkers, enjoying time off and getting to know his absent father through the eyes of his colleagues.

The classification code for this object is:

SCIF
IWA
RL
GN.001

SCIF is the abbreviation for the subject science fiction. IAW is a composite of the first three letters of the author's last name. RL refers to the format of the manga and follows the rule for the direction in which the manga is read. In this case, the book is read in the traditional Japanese fashion of right to left. The unique identifier is: GN.001. It is generated with a GN prefix, for graphic novel, followed by the record number. As Libib does not generate record numbers, the unique identifiers used here are purely demonstrative.

Appendix F. Name authority file

1. Record content and input rules

Field #: 1
Field name: AuthorizedName
Semantics: The one form of a name used in the database record.
Input rules: Enter personal name in natural order: first name last name with no comma in between. Spell name exactly as in source, using normal capitalization and not all caps. If personal name is a pseudonym, enter the person's real name in this field. Enter pseudonym in the VariantNames field. Omit titles or honorifics.
Example: Will Ferguson

Field #: 2
Field name: VariantName
Semantics: These are alternative names or spellings of the authorized name that users might enter when searching for a name.
Input rules: A variant may include a pseudonym, previous version of a name, such as a maiden name, or a different spelling. Spell name exactly as found, using normal capitalization and not all caps. Do not include middle name. Spell name in normal order (not inverted).
Example: William Ferguson, Ferguson, Will, W. Ferguson, Will Fergeson

Field #: 3
Field name: SourcesUsed
Semantics: The reference or resource for finding information in order to complete the record; the formal source of an authorized name.

Input rules: Provide the title of the source followed by a comma and the year published or accessed. All entries will utilize Library of Congress Name Authority. When more than one source is used separate entries with a semicolon; end the entry with a period.
Example: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2020.

2. Sample Name authority records

Record #1
AuthorizedName: Gengorah Tagame
VariantNames: G. Tagame, Gengarah Tagame, Tagame, Gengorah
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #2
AuthorizedName: Taiyo Matsumoto
VariantNames: Tayo Matsumoto, Taiyo Matsumato, Matsumoto, Taiyo
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #3
AuthorizedName: Tetsu Kariya
VariantNames: Tetsu Hiroki Kariya, Tetsu Karia
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #4
AuthorizedName: Katsuhiro Otomo
VariantNames: Otomo, Katsuhiro, Otomo, K., Katsu Otomo
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #5
AuthorizedName: Adrian Tomine
VariantNames: Adrian Hatsuki Tomine, Hatsuki Tomine, Tomine, A.H.
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #6
AuthorizedName: Shimura Takado
VariantNames: Shimura Takada, Shimura Shigeta Takado, Shimura Shigeta
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

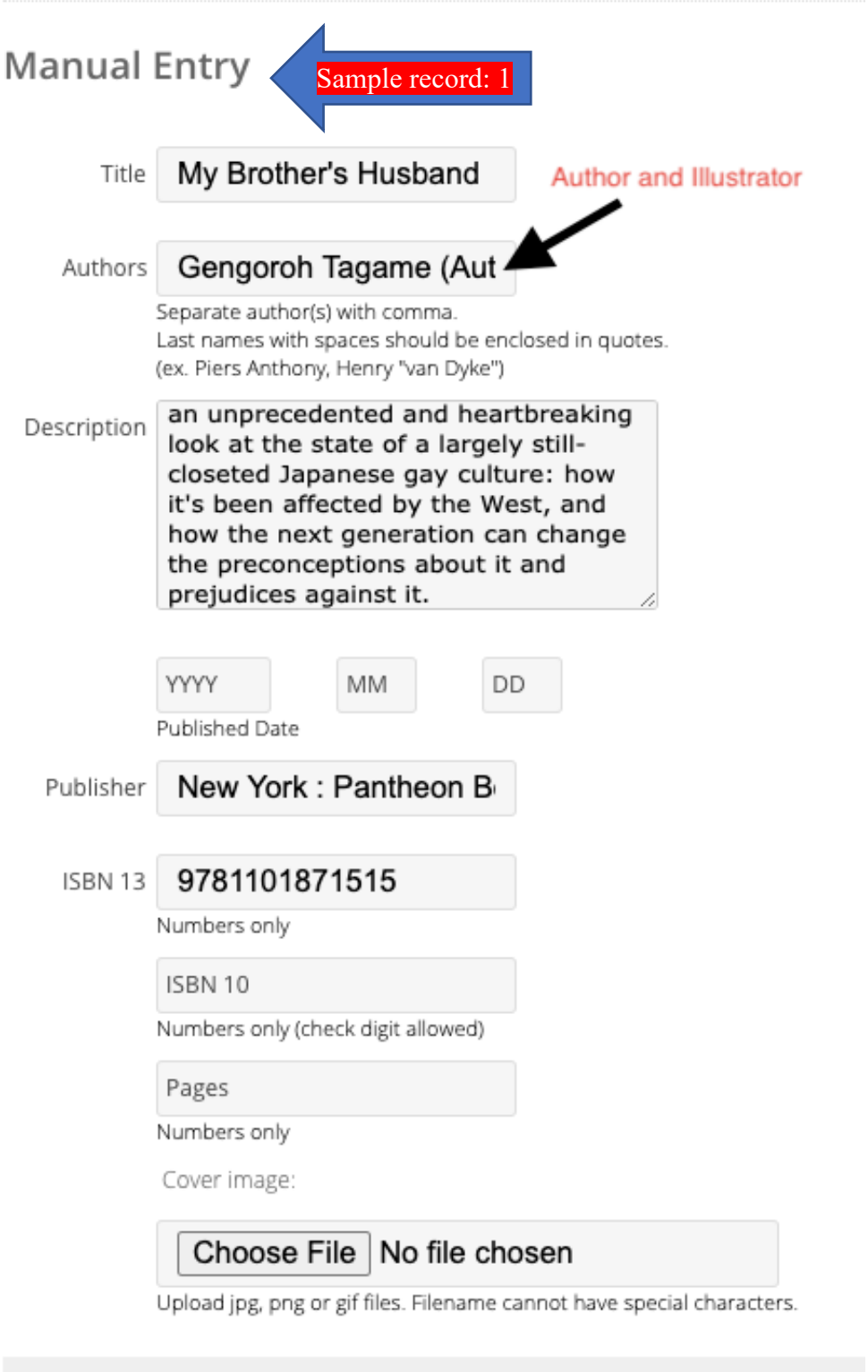
Record #7
AuthorizedName: Naoki Urasawa
VariantNames: Naoki Sato, Naoki Urusawa, Naoki Sato Urasawa, Urasawa, Naoki
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #8
AuthorizedName: Youzaburou Kanari
VariantNames: Youza Kanari, Youzabouru Kanari, Kanari, Youzaburou
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #9
AuthorizedName: Mark Rilley
VariantNames: Mark Nobu Rilley, Nobu Rilley, Mark N. Reilly, Rilley, Mark
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Record #10
AuthorizedName: Hisae Iwoka
VariantNames: Hisae Midori Iwoka, Hisae Midori-Iwoka, Iwoka, Hisae, Hisae Iwaka
SourcesUsed: Library of Congress Name Authority File, 2021.

Appendix G. Sample records



Cataloging Information

LGBT.TAG.RL.GN.001

Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC

Numbers only

LCCN

Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags: English, LGBTQ+, Family

Separate with comma

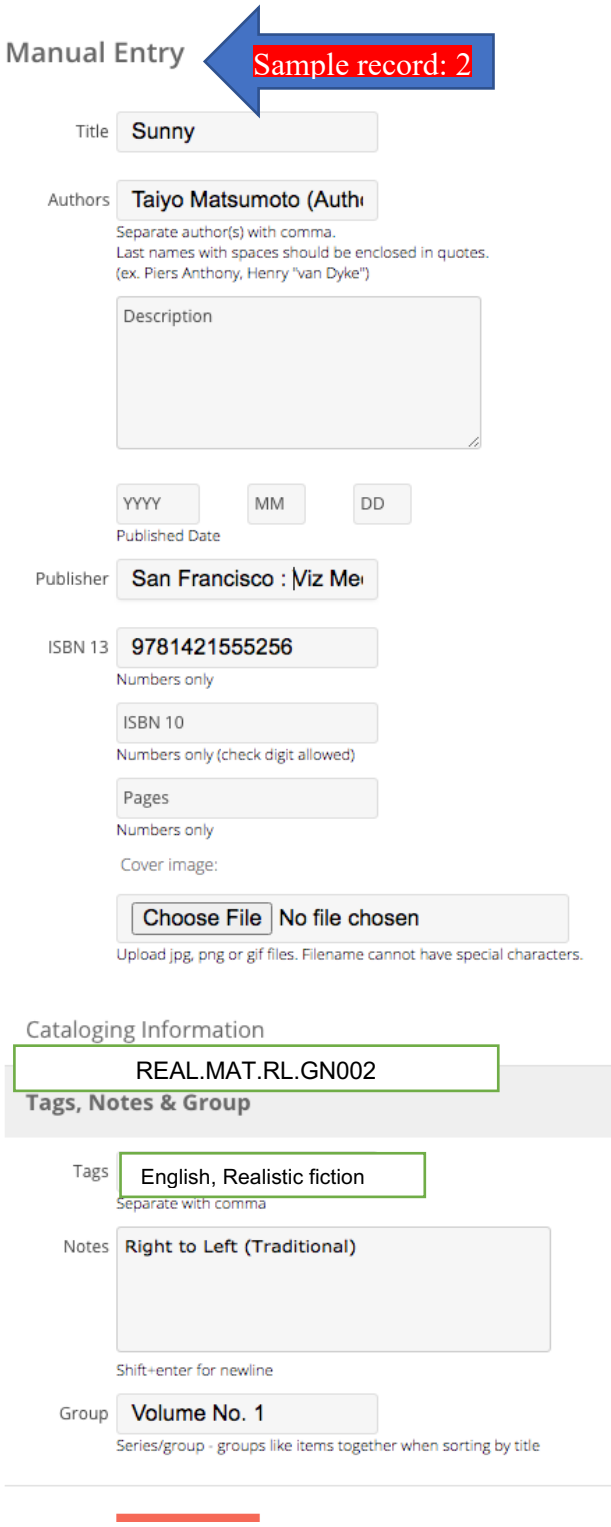
Notes: Right to Left (Traditional)

Shift+enter for newline

Group: Volume No. 1

Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit


Manual Entry
Sample record: 2
Title
Sunny
Authors
Taiyo Matsumoto (Auth
Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")
Description
YYYY
MM
DD
Published Date
Publisher
San Francisco : Viz Me
ISBN 13
9781421555256
Numbers only
ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)
Pages
Numbers only
Cover image:
Choose File
No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.
Cataloging Information
REAL.MAT.RL.GN002
Tags, Notes & Group
Tags
English, Realistic fiction
Separate with comma
Notes
Right to Left (Traditional)
Shift+enter for newline
Group
Volume No. 1
Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Manual Entry

Sample record: 3

Title: Oishinbo: à la Carte.

Authors: Tetsu Kariya, Akira Han

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: The best selling and most beloved food manga of all time!

As part of the celebrations for its 100th anniversary, the publishers of the Tōzai News have commissioned the creation of the

YYYY MM DD
Published Date

Publisher: San Francisco : Viz Me

ISBN 13: 978142152139
Numbers only

ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages
Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

FOOD.KAR.RL.GN003
Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

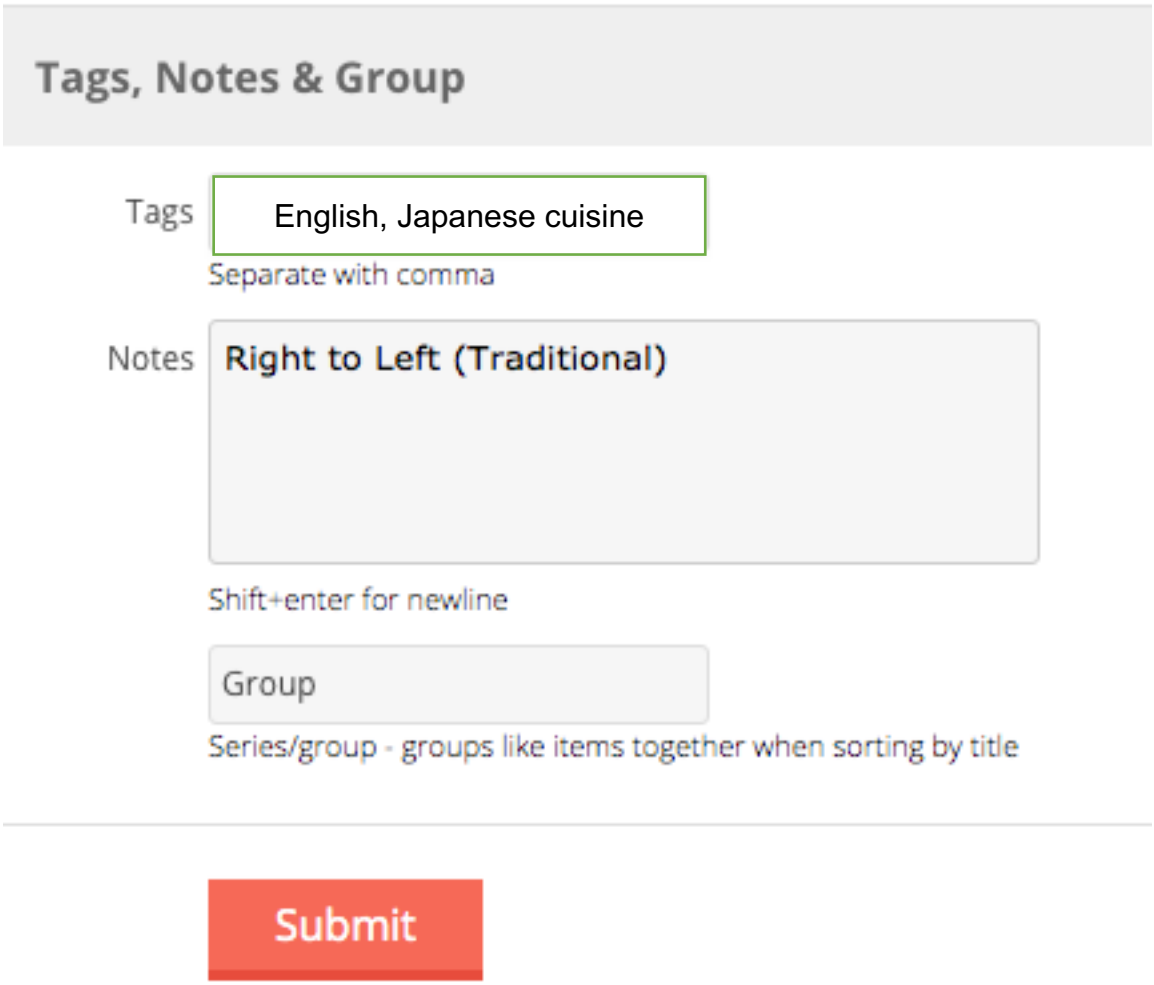
DDC

LCC

OCLC
Numbers only

LCCN
Numbers only

Lexile


Tags, Notes & Group
Tags
English, Japanese cuisine
Separate with comma
Notes
Right to Left (Traditional)
Shift+enter for newline
Group
Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title
Submit

Manual Entry

Sample record: 4

Title: Akira

Authors: Katsuhiro Otomo (Autho

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: shadowy agency that will stop at nothing to prevent another catastrophe like the one that leveled Tokyo. At the core of the agency's motivation is a raw, all-consuming fear of an unthinkable, monstrous power known only as Akira.

YYYY MM DD
Published Date

Publisher: s.l. : Kodansha Comics

ISBN 13: 9781935429005
Numbers only

ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages
Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

Call # SCIF.OTO.LR.GN004

Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC

Numbers only

LCCN

Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags English,Science fiction

Separate with comma

Notes

Shift+enter for newline

Group

Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit

Manual Entry

Sample record: 5

Title: Shortcomings

Authors: Adrian Tomine (Author a

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: bringing to life a cast of painfully real antihero characters. A frequent contributor to The New Yorker, Tomine has acquired a cult like fan following and has earned status as one of the most widely acclaimed cartoonists of our time. [

YYYY MM DD
Published Date

Publisher: Montreal : Drawn and C

ISBN 13: 9781897299166
Numbers only

ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages
Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

Call # REL.TOM.LR.GN005

Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC

Numbers only

LCCN

Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags English,Relationships

Separate with comma

Notes Left to Right (English)

Shift+enter for newline

Group

Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit

Manual Entry

Title: Wandering Son

Sample record: 6

Authors: Shimura Takado (Autho

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: In the first of eight volumes, readers are introduced to fifth graders Shuichi Nitori and his new friend Yoshino Takatsuki. They have happy homes, loving families, and are well liked by their classmates. But they share a secret that further complicates the

YYYY MM DD

Published Date

Publisher: Seattle : Fantagraphics

ISBN 13: 9781606994160

Numbers only

ISBN 10

Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages

Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen

Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

Call # LGBT.TAK.RL.GN.006

Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC

Numbers only

LCCN

Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags English, LGBTQ, Gend

Separate with comma

Notes Right to Left (Japanese)

Shift+enter for newline

Group Volume No. 1

Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit

Manual Entry

Sample record: 7

Title: Pluto

Authors: Naoki Urasawa, Osamu

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: In an ideal world where man and robots coexist, someone or something has destroyed the powerful Swiss robot Mont Blanc. Elsewhere a key figure in a robot rights group is murdered. The two incidents appear to be

YYYY MM DD
Published Date

Publisher: San Francisco : Viz Me

ISBN 13: 9781421519180
Numbers only

ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages
Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

Call # SCIF.URA.RL.GN007

Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC

Numbers only

LCCN

Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags English,Science fiction

Separate with comma

Notes

Shift+enter for newline

Group Volume No. 1

Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit

Manual Entry

Sample record: 8

Title: Gimmick!

Authors: Youzaburou Kanari, Ku

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: Trouble with the wrong side of the law? Paparazzi won't leave you alone? Found yourself in a tight spot and you don't know where to go? Then it's time to get in touch with Kohei Nagase and his friends at Studio Gimmick. A prodigy in the

YYYY MM DD
Published Date

Publisher: San Francisco : Viz Me

ISBN 13: 9781421517780
Numbers only

ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages
Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

Call # CORR.KAN.RL.GN008

Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC

Numbers only

LCCN

Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags English, Corruption, Ga

Separate with comma

Notes Right to Left (Japanese)

Shift+enter for newline

Group Volume No. 1

Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit

Manual Entry

Sample record: 9

Title: Miki Falls: Spring

Authors: Mark Rilley

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: Hiro's defenses, she is unnerved by how much she cares about him. Too bad he is the one guy who can't care for her back. But Miki is falling for Hiro, and nothing's going to stop her from getting close to him—not even his dangerous secret.

YYYY MM DD
Published Date

Publisher: s.l. : Harper Collins

ISBN 13: 9780060846169
Numbers only

ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages
Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

Call # TROM.RIL.LR.GN009

Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC

Numbers only

LCCN

Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags English, Teen romance,

Separate with comma

Notes Left to Right (English)

Shift+enter for newline

Group Volume No. 1

Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit

Manual Entry

Sample record: 10

Title: Saturn apartments

Authors: Hisae Iwaoka

Separate author(s) with comma.
Last names with spaces should be enclosed in quotes.
(ex. Piers Anthony, Henry "van Dyke")

Description: This science-fiction manga that takes place in an era when the earth became a nature reserve and was no longer allowed to descend to the ground. Mitsu, a boy who graduated from junior high school, was born and raised in a huge building and ring

YYYY MM DD
Published Date

Publisher: San Francisco : Viz Me

ISBN 13: 9781421533735
Numbers only

ISBN 10
Numbers only (check digit allowed)

Pages
Numbers only

Cover image:

Choose File No file chosen
Upload jpg, png or gif files. Filename cannot have special characters.

Cataloging Information

Call # SCIF.IWA.RL.GN0010
Separate with periods (ex. PZ7.D684)

DDC

LCC

OCLC
Numbers only

LCCN
Numbers only

Lexile

Tags, Notes & Group

Tags English,Science fiction,
Separate with comma

Notes Right to Left (Japanese)
Shift+enter for newline

Group Volume No. 2
Series/group - groups like items together when sorting by title

Submit