

Voyager Music Users Group (VMUG) Enhancement Requests Submitted to Endeavor (2004)

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The enhancement requests below were selected by the Voyager Music Users Group (VMUG) from a longer list of concerns and questions pertaining directly to musical materials or music library operations. These are the highest priority items. About fifty people attend each VMUG meeting (held at the Music Library Association annual meeting). More information about VMUG is at <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/music/VMUG/>.

Except for item #1, all enhancement requests are for the OPAC.

Note: "VMUG" numbers refer to the questions in VMUG's 2004 list of "Concerns & Questions" (see Web site). Items are in rough priority order.

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1. Allow individual Cat or Circ users to set default for OR or AND in Builder. (Formerly VMUG 1.1)

1. Problem Description

Users in the Cataloging or Circulation modules who are in the Builder search are presented with the default Boolean operator of "or" (literally "any of these"). The same users, when searching in OPAC or assisting other users in OPAC, encounter a default operator of "and" (literally "all of these"). These defaults cannot be changed at the individual user-level or even institution-level. The lack of standardization is problematic. Each user in the Cataloging or Circulation modules should be able to set her own preferred default in these staff modules and to change it if desired. If this is not possible, the default operator in the Cataloging and Circulation modules should be "and," as it is in OPAC.

2. Example Description

A staff user searches for all records containing the phrase "Australian aborigines," in order to examine and change the headings to their appropriate new form (generally in reverse order, "Aboriginal Australians"). She constructs a Boolean search in Builder by putting AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES in the search box. She must then change the Boolean operator from "any of these" to either "all of these" or "as a phrase". This particular user must change the operator in 95% of her searches, due to the type of work she does. She also works on the reference desk and assists users in the OPAC module, and must remember that the default Boolean operator in OPAC is "all of these."

3. Productivity Impact

Many staff workers move between OPAC and Cataloging or Circulation modules in their regular work. The inconsistency of the default Boolean operator in the Builder search can cause confusion for these users. Time is wasted when a default is regularly changed for each search. Having the ability to set one's own default would allow the user to opt for consistency between modules. It would also allow the user to save time by applying the most frequently-used search options for that person's workflow as their own default.

2. Make the Simple Limits drop-down menu available on the Builder search page. (Formerly VMUG 5.1)

1. Problem Description

Users who are in the Builder search cannot limit their searches using the same (fast) Simple Limits drop-down menu that they find on the Simple Search page. They like the convenience of that limits menu (when using the Simple or Basic Search page) and wonder why it's not in Builder. This is especially true if users have many limits to apply and do not wish to repeatedly go into the Limits page.

2. Example Description

A user wishes to find recordings of Irish folk songs. She constructs a Boolean search in Builder by putting IRISH IRELAND [ANY terms] in one box and FOLK SONGS [ALL terms] in another box. The search retrieves books, musical scores, recordings, and videos. There is no fast way for her to specify recordings when constructing her search, unless she goes into the slower Limits page (pre-or post-search). If she wants to apply Simple Limits, she will have to learn how to use the Keyword or Command searches in the Simple Search page.

3. Productivity Impact

Most users (be they staff or patrons) are in a hurry and want to apply a limit immediately, even if they are searching for only one item. Users who search for many items in many locations or formats find that repeatedly using the Limits page is cumbersome. It makes a simple task more time consuming since they must repeatedly go into a separate web page (Limits). Users thus must choose between the ease of limiting in the Simple Search page versus the more comfortable Builder interface and its broad choice of indexes. It is easier to teach users how to limit if the limits are immediately apparent (which they are when they are in a menu), and it would be easier to promote Builder (for beginners or expert searchers) if the limits could be applied in an efficient manner. As it stands, Builder is incomplete, and users must abandon some of Builder's better features just so they can apply faster limits.

This enhancement request ties directly into the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) by allowing users to more easily find all manifestations embodying the various expressions of a given work.

3. Put Limits buttons on the search results screens for faster post-limits. (Formerly VMUG 5.2; formerly logged as problem #6890 in SupportWeb)

1. Problem Description

Users need a fast, convenient, and obvious way to assess their searches and apply post-limits to their search results. The current Post-Limits button requires too many time consuming (and tedious) clicks and scrolls. It is not quite self evident, so users require extra education. The Simple Limits that displays on title results screen (assuming the institution has set it up) is helpful but still of limited use.

Suggestion #1: put limit buttons (or tabs) and more detailed menus across the tops of the search results ("Titles") screens. OCLC's FirstSearch WorldCat does this very well. Formats (i.e., record types from the leader, character position 06) appear as buttons, with each button indicating the number of items in that format. Drop-down menus allow users to select more specific information from the 006 and/or 007, such as audience (e.g., juvenile), form (e.g., non-musical recording), content (e.g., fiction), format (e.g., CD or LP), and type of musical composition (e.g., suites, operas, etc.).

Example (using buttons or tabs; numbers indicate the number of titles):

ALL (89) SOUND (15) VISUAL (3) BOOKS (21) SCORES (50)

Menus would be below the buttons:

AUDIENCE (e.g., juvenile) CONTENT (e.g., biography, fiction) FORMAT (e.g., CD, LP)

Ideally, only those formats contained in the results set would actually appear as buttons. Institutions should be able to define button and item names.

This limit is different from the Simple Limits menu in that it (1) shows how many hits there are for each record type; (2) offers more choices in an easier-to-read format (separate buttons and menus, rather than one long menu); (3) the user—rather than the library—is in more control of the Limits on that screen; and

(4) it would add functionality to the headings searches, which do not currently have Simple Limits available directly on those pages.

Suggestion #2: make the Simple Limits drop-down menu available in ALL search results title lists, including those found in phrase/headings searches. This would help users post limit their headings searches more quickly and easily (rather than using the click-intensive Post Limits button).

2. Example Description

Example 1

The user searches for a *Midsummer Night's Dream*. (This could a Builder, Command, or Keyword search, perhaps limited to the title field.) The results list displays all titles as usual, but at the top of that list there are four tabs indicating formats and number of hits in each:

All (179) BOOKS (117) SCORES (18) SOUND (35) VISUAL (9)
(There could also be drop-down menus with format, content, type of composition, etc.)

The user gets an instant picture of her results set. She clicks on the VISUAL tab. With this 1 click (and probably no instruction), she limits her results to just the 9 videorecordings. The VISUAL tab is highlighted, so she knows which group she is in. She browses the list, then realizes she could really use a spoken recording of the play. Because the tabs appear on every search results title list, she need only click on the SOUND tab to see the list of recordings. If she wants to be very precise, she could use the format menu and select "non-musical recording" (to find 3 such recordings) and/or "compact disc" (with 9 recordings). She might select "opera" from the "type of composition" menu and also click the SCORES button to find musical versions. She finally decides to browse the books and scripts, and easily finds them with 1 click of the BOOKS tab. This sort of easy navigation is just what FRBR requirement hope to achieve.

Example 2

A user does a heading search, then selects the desired heading from the resulting headings list. The desired heading has dozens of titles in various formats. The following headings searches each bring up dozens, even hundreds of items, and often have several formats (books, scripts, musical scores, recordings, videos, etc.).

Author search (e.g., VOLTAIRE)
Name/title (e.g., MOZART, WOLFGANG AMADEUS, 1756-1791. NOZZE DI FIGARO)
Subject-heading search (e.g., SPIRITUALS)

The Simple Limits menu will not work with headings searches, so the user must either browse all the items under each heading or use the Post-Limits menu (this requires several clicks and scrolls, plus server response time). There is no way to apply a quick post limit with a single click. Format tabs would be ideal here, allowing the user to quickly see how many scores or recordings there are, then immediately select a format with one click. Medium menus would allow even more precision and speed by allowing users to indicate CD, LP, videodisc, etc. without having to go into a separate page.

Example 3

In example number 2, the Simple Limits menu were available in the headings search results (located in the titles lists), the user could quickly apply the limits to just those search results. This, of course, depends on the institution and what they put in that Simple Limits page. (This is an alternative to the "buttons and menus" idea.)

3. Productivity Impact

Putting such buttons and/or drop-down menus directly on the search results page allows the user to (1) quickly assess her results and decide how to proceed (especially if the number of hits is included for each format); (2) quickly and effortlessly alter the search set, probably with minimal instruction; (3) focus on the search results, rather than interface mechanics; and (4) avoid unnecessary clicks, page-loads, and scrolls. "Same-page" limits could potentially free the network and server from extra hits. Teaching the interface in

the classroom and at the reference desk will be easier and faster if limiting is more obvious and intuitive. Adding any kind of “same-page” limiting for headings searches (in the title displays) will greatly facilitate browsing by allowing users to quickly display only the material that they need.

Libraries must currently put everything into one Simple Limits menu if they want to have “same page” limiting. Such menus are long and cumbersome, or they omit useful limits for the sake of brevity. Users cannot combine frequently-used limits in an efficient manner without going into a separate page. Buttons would remove all these barriers and give users more control over their own searches. This buttons/menus feature has been one of WorldCat’s BEST improvements. Limiting is now easy and fast. This is especially important for users who won’t take the time to learn a new screen (Post Limits) or do not wish to wait for yet another screen to load (particularly if they are searching dozens, even hundreds of items).

This enhancement request ties directly into the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) by allowing users to more easily find all manifestations embodying the various expressions of a given work.

4. Create an intuitive (alphabetical) jump-bar for the Name/Title Headings search. (Formerly VMUG 5.4)

1. Problem Description

Summary: Users do not have a way to quickly find the titles in a Name/Title Headings browse search. They must either browse dozens of screens, learn a tedious little shortcut, or (depending on the institution), use a very imprecise jump bar.

Detailed Explanation: When Endeavor offered a Windows OPAC interface, users found the Name/Title Headings search (if they had an opportunity to use it) to be very easy to use and most effective for music searching. All headings appeared in one list. A vertical scroll bar allowed quick navigation among an author’s complete titles from A to Z.

The Name/Title Heading search is now available in WebVoyage (Simple Search menu), but users have a great deal of trouble navigating the results. They must click the “next” button to view the next 10/20/50/100/etc. entries. To move alphabetically from Beethoven Bagatelles to Beethoven Symphonies, one must click the “Next” button dozens of times. Librarians can teach a shortcut that jumps the user to the desired title: type or paste the entire name/date/title string as a shortcut. (Example: Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827. Symphonies). Most users never discover this shortcut on their own, and most find it cumbersome and difficult to remember. They need a jump bar. Unfortunately, the jump bar that is available in other searches is imprecise, involves much guesswork, and often does not lead frustrated users to their desired titles.

There are several possible solutions: (1) an alphabetical jump bar that takes users to titles (in the Name/Title Headings list) starting with a certain letter; (2) a box in the headings display where users can type the first letter(s) of the desired title; or (3) a headings list that displays in a simple text-only format in a single scrollable screen, similar to that offered in the original Windows interface (clicking on a heading would lead to entries in a regular title/holdings display). A combination of solutions would be even better!

Note: a related (separate) enhancement request would be a Name/Title Headings search that allows the user to enter both the author and title, then retrieves results where both terms are in the same headings index string, e.g., 100/240 or 700|a with its matching 700|t (this is NOT the same as author and title Builder keyword searches). Perhaps the new headings keyword searches will do this.

2. Example Description

Example 1

The user wishes to find symphonies by Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827). She knows that the Name/Title Heading search provides effective, easy-to-assess results for this type of material. In WebVoyage she types BEETHOVEN and selects the Name/Title Heading search. Her search brings up 1,650 headings. (Back when she used the Windows OPAC interface, a single scroll bar allowed her to scroll right down the to Beethoven Symphonies heading. She misses that search because it was fast, easy, and simple to learn.) Now she needs to navigate to “S” to find the “symphonies.” It is 28 clicks away. This is slow and cumbersome, and she may have 10 other works to identify before class starts! She, like many other users, never seems to remember the shortcut of copying and pasting the name/title heading string

(replacing the title with one she wants). Even if she could use Voyager's jump bar, it would not help her, because it would look something like this: 1 51 101 151 201 251 ... 1,650. It is too hard for her to guess where the S's will fall in that jump bar, and very likely the S's are in the 1000's, so she would have quite a bit of clicking anyway. It would be helpful if she had a jump bar that had the alphabet, so she could just click on S. It would be even better if she could type the first few letters (sym) and press Enter, going straight to the symphonies. (Really, she'd best like to be able to just grab a scroll bar and easily go up and down from A to Z and see all the headings in one screen. That makes it easiest for her to select the best heading for her task, since she could quickly spot other appropriate headings she hadn't thought of, such as Orchestral Music or Works.)

Example 2

A literature student wishes to find several versions of Shakespeare's *Tempest*. She knows that this dramatic work has many different titles and was published in several languages. She knows that the Name/Title Heading search will file all these versions, languages, and excerpts under one unified title (she also likes the cross references that this search provides). She types SHAKESPEARE, selects the Name/Title Headings search, then wishes there was a way should could get directly to the title without having click the "Next" button so many times, or without having to guess what number the heading might be in the jump bar.

3. Productivity Impact

Many users (including librarians) do not use the Name/Title search because it is too hard to quickly find the desired item in the headings list. This is unfortunate, because for some types of materials (including music), this search can be extraordinarily effective. Users who used the search in the Windows interface (where the results were easier to browse) LOVED this search. Those who learn the copy-and-paste shortcut in WebVoyage also regularly use this search, but still find all the extra clicking (or cutting and pasting if they use the shortcut) to be cumbersome, especially if they have to do many searches. It is unrealistic to teach a non-obvious shortcut to everyone just to make a search usable. Having an obvious jump bar with letters (rather one that requires guessing and many clicks) would open this search up to our users. We could then focus our educational efforts on refined search strategies rather than on overcoming the interface. It would also make searching faster and more efficient for those users who rely heavily on this search.

This enhancement request ties directly into the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) by allowing users to more easily find all manifestations embodying (1) the works for which a given person or corporate body is responsible and (2) the various expressions of a given work.

5. Offer the Name/Title Heading search as an option for redirected searches.

(Formerly VMUG 5.5; related to problem #78864 in SupportWeb, but not the same.)

1. Problem Description

Users can click on a subject heading in one record and be linked to (i.e., retrieve) all other items with that same subject heading, but WebVoyage does not have the capability of linking 100/240 or 700a/700t name/title headings in an OPAC full display with other matching 100/240 and 700a/700t name/titles. The available redirected searches actually retrieve records that are much less precise than the users might have hoped for or expected (e.g., author). This can be resolved by offering the Name/Title Heading search as an option for redirected searches, to be applied to the 240 (accompanying 100 field implied) and 700|a|t.

For instance, the University of Kentucky did manage to get the redirect to work for its 240 field. As an example, do an Author search at <http://infokat.uky.edu/> on Mahler and pull up everything in the catalog with him as author. Open a record for his *Kindertotenlieder*, click on the 240 (first uniform title) and the OPAC will pull up a new search results screen that is all the records for Mahler's *Kindertotenlieder*. This pulls in all the 240s and 700 name titles with that uniform title. It is very encouraging! Unfortunately, if you try clicking on a more generic uniform title in another record, such as "rhapsodies," you get too many other composers (Brahms, Liszt, Bartók, etc.) and thus many irrelevant hits. The redirected search needs to search the 100 and 240 (Mahler...Rhapsodies) at the same time, and it should be the Name/Title Headings search.

Back in the *Kindertotenlieder* search, if you click on a link that is from a 700 name/title field, you end up back at the author entry and *all* records associated with that author/composer (rather than the one title). Since the vast majority of musical name/uniform titles end up in 700 fields, we would want users to be able to click on these and find similar name/title headings.

Institutions should be able to indicate whether the redirected Name/Title Heading search will be on the |t alone or on all the title subfields in that field. For example: a redirected Name/Title Heading search on 700 12 |a Mahler, Gustav, |d 1860-1911. |t Lieder nach Rückert. |p Um Mitternacht. |o arr. could focus on the |t and retrieve all headings containing the set's title (Lieder nach Rückert), or could very precisely search the subfields and retrieve only headings that exactly match all the subfields (in this case finding ONLY the arrangement of one of the songs). Both approaches are valid and should be a local decision.

2. Example Description

Example 1

See example above in the problem description.

Example 2

A user identifies a dramatic anthology in the catalog called World Drama. The book is checked out, but the user notices that the record includes Shakespeare's King Lear. It is hotlinked. The user assumes that this will lead to more copies or editions of Shakespeare's King Lear, so she clicks on it. Instead of finding the play, the user gets a list of all authors with the last name Shakespeare. She must identify the correct author entry, then find King Lear in a list of 2000 titles (and there could be title variations on King Lear that she does not even know about). It would be more convenient (and logical in this context) if the search led directly—with 1 click—to the correct name/title heading (Shakespeare's King Lear), with most versions collocated under one unified title.

Example 3

A user identifies a compact disc of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Favorite Overtures." She would like to see more of Sullivan's operas. In the record she clicks on "operas selections" (240 field, uniform title) and finds herself in a title list of "opera selections" for ALL composers (rather than Sullivan's operas). This is too broad and cannot be navigated. The user goes back to the record and tries clicking instead on a single opera (e.g., the Sorcerer) listed in the record, hoping for more specific results. She finds herself in a long list of authors, with more than 200 titles (by Sullivan) to browse if she wants the Sorcerer. It would be more logical and quicker for her if the redirected search took her directly to the requested title (with the correct author). The results would also make more sense to her if the headings in the results screen looked like the one she just clicked on (name, then title).

3. Productivity Impact

Hotlinked entries in records are very tempting and imply that one will find "more items like this." They are meant to save time and make it easier to navigate the catalog. Inappropriate redirects take MORE TIME to navigate (especially if results are excessively broad) and can result in greater user frustration. Savvier users learn to avoid these redirects and just do new searches (sometimes by copying and pasting headings). Having more accurate and logical redirects using the Name/Title Headings index would save time for both novices and experts by giving them more precise results for less effort. They would also help librarians reinforce the usefulness of "following these links" (rather than having to teach users to avoid such links, or to copy and paste them into new searches).

This enhancement request ties directly into the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) by allowing users to more easily find all manifestations embodying (1) the works for which a given person or corporate body is responsible and (2) the various expressions of a given work.

6. OPAC "as a phrase" and future proximity searches should cross subfields.

(Formerly VMUG 5.10)

1. Problem Description

The OPAC “as a phrase” search in the Advanced Search does not currently allow users to search for adjacent words that cross subfields. The majority of users also do not know what a subfield is and how to tell when two seemingly adjacent words do not search correctly by using the “as a phrase” option. Examples that are particularly puzzling to users would be crossing from 245 |a to 245 |b (title/subtitle); all subfields defined in 240 fields (uniform titles); all subfields defined in 700 fields (uniform titles); and formatted 505 fields (contents note). The “as a phrase” search is, therefore, deceiving to patrons who do not understand the separation of titles and subtitles as well as other subfield divisions in our MARC records. This misunderstanding leads to failed searches.

The same holds true for searches done both by users and by staff in which known adjacent terms are placed in quotation marks, a well-known search strategy. This type of phrase searching is effective only if all terms used are within the same subfield of the MARC record. Once users and staff add a word from the next adjacent subfield the search will fail. This is contrary to user’s intuition and can also confuse staff. Ideally, “as a phrase” searches should also search across paired fields, such as the name/title entries (100/240 or 700a/700t). This would facilitate more accurate retrieval of name/title entries.

2. Example Description

Example 1

A user wants to find the book *Feminine Endings: Music, Gender, and Sexuality* by Susan McClary. The user might logically type “feminine endings music” using “as a phrase” in the Advanced Search or in a Keyword or Command keyword search (using quotation marks). The search will fail, yet the library may own the book.

Example 2

A library staff person attempts to do a search in the OPAC using her knowledge of uniform titles to find music for clarinet and string quartet. Knowing that the uniform title would begin with |a Quintets |m clarinet, violins, viola, violoncello the staff person searches the string “Quintets clarinet” using the “as a phrase” option. Intuitively, these two words should appear side by side in the record, but because “as a phrase” does not cross subfields, this search will not result in the desired outcome.

3. Productivity Impact

Users of the OPAC are often reluctant to ask for help and there is a larger and larger trend of users wanting to be self-sufficient with everything they do in a library. If they know the title of a book they are looking for and the OPAC does not find it for them, they often leave without checking with library staff. Most users have confidence in their abilities to search for information online and will just assume that the library does not own the item they need when in fact the library does. This is a real problem for both staff and for our users; we need to improve this aspect of our OPACs to assist our self-sufficient users. In addition, this problem can cause a lot of wasted time searching. The user searches and does not find the item, they may then fill out a request for the library to buy the item or may request it through Interlibrary Loan. This then sets up another search process on the part of the library staff who would hopefully find the item and then have to contact the requester. Library staff also now have to try and teach users to search for items in a way that is counter-intuitive and would most likely cause confusion and frustration with using the OPAC.

7. Add proximity operators for more precise retrieval of terms near one another.

(Formerly VMUG 5.11)

1. Problem Description

There is currently no way for users to search for terms that are “near” or “within x words of” each other (in specified or unspecified order), be they in adjacent subfields, fields, sentences, or paragraphs. Adding proximity operators (“connectors”) to WebVoyage (and the clients) would allow users to fine tune their keyword searches. This would be especially helpful for eliminating “junk” records in which all the search terms appear in records yet have no actual relation to one another. Related terms often do appear one another, for example, in 505 contents fields, subject headings with multiple subfields, name-title entries (100/240 or 700a/700t), and even 245 fields with names and titles.

Proximity operators would ideally include the following characteristics. (1) Word adjacency, with words appearing in a specified order, for example, SCHOOL-BASED W MANAGEMENT (where “w” stands for “with”), or SOUTHWEST W/2 (AIR OR AIRLINE) (where “w/2” stands for “within 2 words of”). (2) Word proximity, where word order does not matter (for example, DOCTOR N/5 MALPRACTICE (where “n” stands for “near”). (3) Users should have the ability to specify the distance between words for adjacency and proximity searches, crossing subfields and fields. (4) Users should also be able to specify that search terms be found in a single same field (e.g., in a single subject heading, rather than any subject heading in the record. In the proposed headings keyword search, the name/title heading index entries (100/240 or 700|a)t) would each be considered to be a single field.

2. Example Description

The user seeks sound recordings of Chopin etudes. In WebVoyage’s Simple Search she does a Command (Keyword Boolean) search on CHOPIN AND ETUDE? (limited to sound recordings). She gets 58 items. Many of these items do not have Chopin etudes. They have other composers’ etudes (e.g. Scriabin, Liszt, etc.). This is because the search engine picks up any occurrence of the terms, regardless of their place in the record. A proximity search would allow the user to say “find the composer near the type of composition or title of the work.” Indeed, the author and work DO appear near each other in the MARC record. Fields include the 245 (transcribed title and statement of responsibility), 505 (contents), and 100/240 or 700|a)t (name/title entries). A search using CHOPIN W/10 ETUDE? (“find chopin within ten words of etude”) would significantly (and more precisely) narrow the results to a manageable record set.

3. Productivity Impact

Proximity searching gives users more control of their searches, and makes it easy to quickly fine-tune a search that was perhaps too broad. Increasing accuracy and reducing “junk” saves users time since users spend less time reading through every record in a titles list. Proximity searching is relatively easy to teach, especially since it is available in almost every other search engine to which our users have access. It would allow users to do more keyword searches under more circumstances, rather than having to turn to the browse searches (such as author, subject, or name/title headings). Proximity searching gives users immediate control without their fully understanding the catalog record, so is useful to beginners, and it is even more powerful in the hands of those who DO understand catalog records.

8. Create a keyword search limited to paired phrases or headings, e.g., name/titles. (Formerly VMUG 5.12c)

1. Problem Description

A single library item can contain several works by different authors or composers. This especially includes literary anthologies and musical sound recordings (e.g., a recording of an orchestra concert). The individuals works often have individual name/title entries (e.g., 100/240 and 700|a)t. The 100s and 700|a’s are usually indexed as authors, and the 240s and 700|t’s are indexed as titles. Unfortunately, searching them as keywords (even when limited to the author and title fields) retrieves a high number of false hits, because the author and title terms are not properly “matched” to one another. A search on an author term finds ANY title in listed that record, rather than the title associated with the particular author. For example, searching for author keyword “beethoven” and title keyword “symphonies” (in hopes of finding Beethoven symphonies) retrieves discs containing Beethoven overtures and Brahms symphonies. Users need a way to retrieve only those titles that actually match up with the authors in that record. This is especially a problem for music searching.

Users could get more precise results if keywords could be limited to the same paired phrases or headings, such as Name/Title Heading index entries. A heading would only be retrieved if the name and title keyword(s) appeared in either the combined 100 and 240 OR the 700a and 700t (same 700 field). Keyword searching the Name/Title Heading index would have the additional benefit of searching cross references from authority records (since these are in the Name/Title index); the user’s keywords would thus retrieve more relevant headings than current keyword searches. The results would show a list of retrieved headings (arranged alphabetically by author, then subsorted by uniform title—240, 700t, etc.). The results list would include any cross references “hit” upon. Users would then click on the relevant headings and see title lists, much as they do with current headings searches.

Endeavor is apparently developing headings keyword searches. The important thing here is to find the terms in the SAME heading index entry. In the absence of “same index entry” searching, it would be helpful to have proximity searching and/or phrase searching that crosses subfields and recognizes adjacent or nearby fields.

2. Example Description

Example 1

See example in problem description above.

Example 2

This is an example of a typical problem. A user seeks sonatas by Franz Schubert. She types in a Command (or Keyword or Builder) search, SCHUBERT AND SONATA? (to avoid over limiting she does add too many descriptive terms). She finds 162 items. The first item does not contain Schubert sonatas. Instead, it has a sonata by Bartok and an octet by Schubert. Several other items have this problem. The user retries the search (in Builder or with Command searching) and limits SCHUBERT to the author field and SONATA? to the title field. She gets 106 items, many of which are still “junk.” For example, she finds a recording with Schubert “Rosamunde” and Bach sonatas. In this case, the search retrieved the authors listed in 100 or 700|a fields, and titles listed in 240 or 700|t fields, but did not match the correct names with the correct titles. There are no proximity searches, and phrase searching (even if it were practical) does not cross subfields. A keyword headings search that matched the correct name with the correct title would greatly reduce the number of false hits (though admittedly, it would also omit names/titles that only appear in the contents (505) fields. The user could turn to the Name/Title Headings search if she wants a more precise search. Again, a headings keyword search, assuming names were matched with their titles, would save her the trouble of browsing all those headings.

Example 3

This is an example of potential use. A user seeks printed music for Beethoven’s Moonlight Sonata. She does a regular Keyword (or Command or Builder) search but does not find printed music for sonata (the term “moonlight” is only a nickname and may not appear in catalog records for the score or in sets of Beethoven sonatas). She tries the [proposed] Name/Title Heading Keyword Search on BEETHOVEN AND MOONLIGHT. This search retrieves name/title authority cross references, including “Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827. Moonlight sonata.” The user clicks on the heading. She is taken to the “correct” heading, “Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827. Sonatas, piano, no. 14, op. 27, no. 2, C# minor” (which is displayed in a regular name/title headings list, as if she had done a name/title search). She can select this specific heading or select the broader heading above, “Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827. Sonatas, piano” (these would be sets containing the music). This search is faster than the Name/Title Headings search because she goes straight to her keyword rather than navigating the entire headings list.

3. Productivity Impact

A headings search that can accurately link the author with the correct title helps users (and saves time and aggravation) in several ways: (1) with more accurate results and shorter results lists, users can hone in more quickly on the items they need; (2) it allows users to use “term” or “keyword” searches, and avoid long headings browse lists; users see just the headings (and cross references) they want (a “sneak peek”); (3) users can find terms that are anywhere in the string; word order no longer matters in that particular heading; (4) users get keyword access to cross references; currently, cross references are only available in browse lists, which are harder to use in WebVoyage (because of web browser navigation). For the knowledgeable user, this search will be a powerful tool. While the concepts are simple, deciding when and how to use it effectively requires some sophistication.

This enhancement request ties directly into the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) by allowing users to more easily find all manifestations embodying (1) the works for which a given person or corporate body is responsible and (2) the various expressions of a given work.