

AWG Information paper for the May 2017 RSC meeting

Submitted by: The RSC Aggregates Working Group

Introduction:

This paper outlines what the RSC Aggregates Working Group (AWG) is doing to assist the RSC in implementing the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) in current RDA instructions; with an emphasis on aggregates.

The goals of the work of the AWG are:

- to simplify the process of identifying, describing, and relating aggregate and whole-part entities by giving clear instructions about their treatment
- to encourage catalogers to identify and describe aggregate and whole-part entities at the most granular level that they can manage
- to provide explicit relationships that will allow software to make connections between less granular data and more granular data
- to allow a user to:
 - **Find** information about an expression of a work whether it appears alone or with other expressions (e.g., a classic novel included with an introduction or the introduction by itself, or the lyrics of a song appearing without the music); or about a known aggregate (e.g., a well-known anthology of poems, or a song)
 - **Explore** by going from information about an expression in one aggregate to find that expression in other aggregates (e.g., go from information about performed music found in an album to information about that music in other albums or online or given as notated music)
 - **Identify** an expression, whether it occurs in a manifestation alone or as one of two or more expressions in an aggregate, and **Select** and **Obtain** the expression in the preferred manifestation

Sections in this document:

1. [Terminology](#)
2. [The AWG aggregates model](#)
 - [Types of aggregates](#)
3. [Types of WEM entities](#)
4. [Types of description](#)
5. [Relationships](#)
 - [Container relationships](#)
 - [Agent to aggregate WEM relationships](#)
6. [Mode of issuance](#)
7. [Changes to aggregates](#)
8. [Next steps](#)
9. [Appendices](#)
10. [Recommendations](#)
11. [Decision Table](#)

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Terminology

The AWG has identified specific terms that relate to its work. Underlined terms in this document are defined in [Appendix A](#) (Terminology), [Appendix F](#) (Container relationships), or [Appendix G](#) (Agent to WEM relationships)

All terms and definitions are suggestions, to help to clarify thinking about what aggregates are, and/or how they fit in with other types of works, etc. They are not intended to be final versions, and some of them might not need to be included in the RDA instructions.

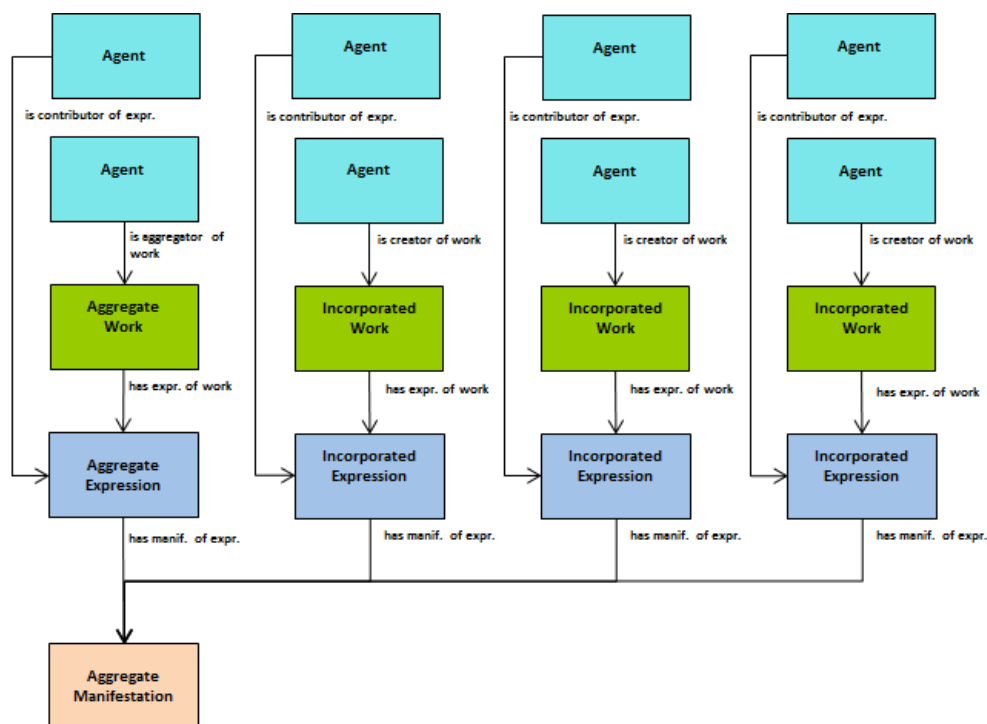
The AWG will liaise with the Relationships WG about the relationship terms and definitions.

Recommendation #1: Add as many of the terms in Appendix A, as seem useful, to the RDA Glossary.

The AWG aggregates model

An aggregate resource is an aggregate manifestation that embodies both:

- multiple distinct expressions of one or more works; and
- an aggregate expression of an aggregate work.



Both the distinct expressions/works and the aggregate expression/work are related to the aggregate manifestation using the RDA relationships: *manifestation of expression / expression manifested*

The creator of an aggregate work is the agent who is responsible for selecting and arranging the expressions that are included in the aggregate.

See [Appendix B](#) for details and background information about the aggregates model.

Recommendation #2: Add a general chapter about aggregates to the RDA instructions.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Types of aggregates

The AWG has identified four types of aggregates to help a cataloger to recognize that a resource is an aggregate. These four types can be grouped into two categories:

1. Compilations
 - a. Aggregate collections of expressions
 - b. Aggregates resulting from augmentation
 - c. Aggregates resulting from parallel expressions
2. Integrated aggregates

Note that a compilation of works that consists of works of a single or collective agent **is a compilation aggregate**; whether that compilation:

- consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of an agent
- the complete works of an agent, in one particular form
- selections of the works of an agent

See [Appendix B: Types of Aggregates](#) for details and background information about these types of aggregates.

Recommendation #3: *Expand the LRM list of types of aggregates to also include “integrated” aggregates in an RDA general chapter on aggregates.*

Types of WEM entities

There are three types of work, expression, and manifestation entities for a cataloger to consider, when beginning to describe the various aspects of a resource:

1. Single entities (entities without parts or components)
2. Whole-part entities (entities with separate, but integral parts)
3. Aggregate entities (entities with included components)

Note that:

- A whole-part work is created by splitting an existing work into parts that can be described as separate works or by adding installments to a continuing concept of a work
- An aggregate work is created when distinct expressions of one or more other works are put together to create the new work

Types of Entities
Aggregate entities
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression
Aggregate Manifestation
Whole-part entities
Whole Work / Part Work
Whole Expression / Part Expression
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation
Single entities
Single Work
Single Expression
Single Manifestation

See [Appendix C](#) for details and background information about types of WEM entities.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

See [Appendix A](#) for AWG definitions for these types of WEM entities

Recommendation#4: Redefine the term “aggregate” as per the AWG definition, in the RDA instructions

Recommendation #5: Resolve issue of “container” already in use in RDA with different meaning.

Recommendation #6: Replace the term “aggregate” with “container”, or another term, in the RDA instructions, wherever “aggregate” is referring to both whole and aggregate entities

Recommendation #7: Add brief explanations about Types of WEM entities in an RDA general chapter on aggregates (see definitions in Appendix A)

Types of description

There are three types of descriptions that can be used to, **independently**, describe each of the types of WEM entities that apply to a resource:

1. a comprehensive description, with optional ‘container’ relationships to analytical descriptions
2. an analytical description, with an optional ‘container’ relationship to a comprehensive description
3. a hierarchical description (combining a comprehensive and analytical description)

For example: A cataloger might describe one or more incorporated works and expressions in an aggregate (i.e., might do an analytical description of the work and expression aspects of the resource), but describe the manifestation as a whole, even though it is in two volumes (i.e., might do a comprehensive description of the manifestation aspect of the resource)

Types of Entities	Types of Description
Aggregate entities	Aggregate / Incorporated
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work	Comprehensive / Analytical
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical
Aggregate Manifestation	see Single or Whole-Part
Whole-part entities	Whole / Part
Whole Work / Part Work	Comprehensive / Analytical
Whole Expression / Part Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical
A single entity / a section of the entity	Single / Section
Single Work	Comprehensive / Analytical
Single Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical
Single Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical

See [Appendix D](#) for details and background information about these types of description

Recommendation #8: Generalize the RDA guidelines for types of descriptions to cover all types of entities independently.

Relationships

When providing any kind of relationship between two entities, the entity being related to can be identified using one or more of the following methods of identifying related entities:

- URI (linked, e.g., via a URL to a description of another entity) -- new to RDA
- structured description (unlinked, e.g., an AAP)
- unstructured description (unlinked, e.g., a free text note)
- identifier (unlinked, e.g., an ISBN)

If only one type of description is provided for an entity, then information about a larger work, expression, or manifestation, or about a section, part, or component of a larger work, expression, or manifestation can be provided using one of the unlinked textual methods of identifying related entities.

Container relationships

If both a comprehensive description and an analytical description of the same entity (single and whole-parts) or a pair of entities (aggregates) have been provided, it would be useful for the “Explore¹” user task to provide an appropriate container relationship between the two descriptions, e.g.:

- whole work *has part (W) / is part of (W)* part work
- whole expression *has part (E) / is part of (E)* part expression
- aggregate expression *has incorporated (E) / is incorporated in (E)* part expression

Types of Entities	Types of Description	Container relationships between descriptions the entities
Aggregate entities	Aggregate / Incorporated	Aggregate / Incorporated
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	n/a *
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has incorporated (E) / is incorporated in (E) or has manifestation of expression / has expression manifested
Aggregate Manifestation	see Single or Whole-Part	see Single or Whole-Part
Whole-part entities	Whole / Part	Whole / Part
Whole Work / Part Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (W) / is part of (W)
Whole Expression / Part Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (E) / is part of (E)
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (M) / is part of (M)
A single entity / a section of the entity	Single / Section	Single / Section
Single Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (W) / is section of (W)
Single Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (E) / is section of (E)
Single Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (M) / is section of (M)

* We cannot say that a work is incorporated in an aggregate work; we can only say that these particular expressions of these works are incorporated into this expression of this aggregate work.

¹ “explore is a separate dimension from the other tasks (Find, Identify, Select, Obtain): in some cases providing starting points for further information seeking processes, and in others allowing browsing without any particular information goal” (IFLA LRM: 3.2: User Tasks Summary)

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

See [Appendix E](#) for details and background information about the ‘incorporated’ relationships shortcut

Recommendation #9: add ‘Incorporated’ expression relationships to RDA

Question #1: Please indicate which of the sets of “Container relationship” labels you prefer, or suggest alternative labels

See [Appendix F](#) for terms and definitions for ‘container’ relationships

Recommendation #10: amend the current RDA ‘Whole-Part’ relationships to fit the ‘Incorporated’ expression relationships in the same grouping as the other ‘container’ relationships

Relationships between Agents and WEM entities

Agents can be related to a WEM entity using, as appropriate:

- an existing RDA relationship for agents associated with a work, expression, or manifestation (e.g., creator of, translator of, publisher of); and/or
- a new relationship for agents associated with a work, expression, or manifestation for an aggregate (e.g., aggregator of; creator of content in work; creator of content in manifestation)

Note that “creator of content in work” relates an agent to an aggregate work, whereas, “creator of content in manifestation” relates an agent to an aggregate manifestation, when an aggregate work is not described.

Types of Entities	Types of Description	Agent relationships to Single, Whole-part, or Aggregate entities
Aggregate entities	Aggregate / Incorporated	
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	<i>is aggregator of</i> <i>is aggregator of content in work †</i> <i>is creator of content in work †</i> <i>is other agent of content in work **</i>
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	<i>is contributor of</i> <i>is contributor of content in expression †</i>
Aggregate Manifestation	see Single or Whole-Part	Associated agents *** <i>is aggregator of content in manifestation ‡</i> <i>is creator of content in manifestation ‡</i> <i>is other agent of content in manifestation ‡</i> <i>is contributor of content in manifestation ‡</i>
Whole-part entities	Whole / Part	
Whole Work / Part Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	<i>is creator of</i> <i>is other agent of **</i>
Whole Expression / Part Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	<i>is contributor of</i>
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	Associated agents ***
A single entity / a section of the entity	Single / Section	
Single Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	<i>is creator of</i> <i>is other agent of **</i>
Single Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	<i>is contributor of</i>
Single Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	Associated agents ***

** Short form of "Other agent associated with work"

*** Agents associated with a manifestation, such as publisher, distributor, etc.

† Relates an agent associated with an Incorporated work to a described Aggregate work

‡ Relates an agent associated with an Incorporated work to an Aggregate manifestation when an Aggregate work has not been described

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

The AWG is recommending adding new RDA relationship designators for agents associated with an aggregate work, expression, or manifestation, as appropriate:

- *Creator of content in* + sub relationships (e.g., *author of content in*, *artist of content in*, *composer of content in*)
- *Aggregator of content in* + sub relationships (e.g., *DJ of content in*)
- Other agent associated with work *of content in* + sub relationships (e.g., *director of content in*, *producer of content in*)
- *Contributor of content in* + sub relationships (e.g., *editor of content in*, *translator of content in*, *performer of content in*)

See [Appendix G](#) for details and background information about the shortcuts that allow ‘Agent to aggregate WEM’ relationships, and for sample relationships

Recommendation #11: *add the AWG shortcut relationships between agents and aggregate works, expressions and manifestations to RDA*

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Mode of issuance

An aggregate work can be issued as a monograph (in a single unit or multiple units), as an integrating resource (updated, in a single unit or multiple units) or as multiple units issued over time, with no predetermined end.

A whole-part can be issued as a monograph (before being split, or when all parts created separately are collected into one manifestation), as an integrating resource (Both parts, or only Part Two is updated annually), or as multiple units issued over time, with no predetermined end (e.g., a periodical, an online video series)

Changes to aggregates

Describe a new aggregate work, expression and manifestation if a different single-part aggregate manifestation embodies:

- expressions of different works (e.g., if songs are added to an album, chapters are added to or removed from a compilation,
- different parallel expressions of a single work (e.g., French and English vs. French and Spanish)

Describe a new aggregate expression and manifestation if a different aggregate manifestation embodies:

- different expressions of the same works (e.g., a translation or text performed as spoken word, or performed music written as notated music)—what about revisions of the same works? What if two works are revised and the third work is not?

Describe a new aggregate manifestation if the contents of an aggregate work and expression are unchanged, but appear as a different manifestation (e.g., a different carrier type or publisher)

Next steps

1. Define and identify new aggregate works vs new aggregate expressions (especially in light of the LRM 1:1 cardinality between an aggregate work and expression; and the 1:1:1 cardinality between a serial work, expression, and manifestation)
2. Suggest possible qualifiers for aggregate Work AAPs
3. Identify and examine RDA instructions related to collective titles and conventional collective titles for aggregates.
4. Explain how to provide information about one or more components of an aggregate, using one of the unlinked textual methods of identifying related entities
5. Apply the model to various types of resources, e.g., serials, moving images, sound recordings (performed music, audiobooks), text + artwork, art books, etc.
6. Draft text of the general chapter and of revised instructions

Appendices

- [Appendix A](#) (Terminology)
- [Appendix B](#) (The AWG aggregates model)
- [Appendix C](#) (Types of WEM entities)
- [Appendix D](#) (Types of Description)
- [Appendix E](#) (Incorporated relationships)
- [Appendix F](#) (Container relationships)
- [Appendix G](#) (Relationships between Agents and WEM entities)

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Appendix A

Terminology

Underlined terms have definitions in **Appendix A** (Terminology), **Appendix F** (Container relationships), or **Appendix G** (Agent to WEM relationships)

General Terms

Aggregate: a resource whose manifestation embodies multiple distinct expressions of one or more works, and an aggregate expression of an aggregate work

Component: a discrete portion of intellectual content within an aggregate.

Container: A work, expression, or manifestation that is either a whole or an aggregate.

Distinct expression: An expression that is discrete, different, distinguishable, and capable of being changed separately and manifested separately from other expressions of the same work or other works, whether in published or original form. A distinct expression can be available: on its own as a realization of a single work; or as a realization of a part of a whole work, or a component of an aggregate expression.

Includes words in English vs. French, words that are written vs. spoken vs. sung, dance moves that are notated or danced

Expression: An intellectual or artistic realization of a work in the form of a particular content type or combination of content types.

Resource: A bibliographic resource composed of one or more works, expressions, manifestations and items.

Unit: A single physical carrier, or, in the case of an intangible manifestation [online resource??] a single logical carrier of a manifestation.

Includes a volume, audiocassette, film reel, or online resource, etc.

Work: A distinct intellectual or artistic creation of an agent; that is, the intellectual or artistic content of a distinct creation conceived of by an agent.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Work types

Single work: A work that is realized, internally, by one distinct expression. Includes works that have been revised, updated, translated, etc.

A single work is not a whole work, a part work, or an aggregate work, but it can be incorporated in an aggregate work.

Includes a single novel, or poem, or reference text

Whole work: A work that is the sum of all of its parts when that work has been split into, or added to by, identifiable but integral parts that have been made available separately either simultaneously or over time.

A whole work can also be a part work and can be incorporated in an aggregate work.

Includes a serialized novel, a periodical, an encyclopedia

Part work: A work that has been split from, or added to, a larger work and is made available separately, either simultaneously or over time.

A part work can also be a whole work or an aggregate work, and can be incorporated in an aggregate work.

Includes one installment of a serialized novel, one issue of a periodical, or one story from a mystery series

Aggregate work: A work that realized by an aggregate expression

An aggregate work can also be a part work and can be incorporated in another aggregate work.

Includes an album of songs, a novel with an introduction and notes, a bilingual government document, a song

Incorporated work: A work that is realized by an expression that is a separate component of an aggregate expression.

An incorporated work can also be a single work, whole work, part work, or aggregate work.

Includes a single song, an introduction to a novel, a government document, the lyrics of a song

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Expression types

Single expression: see Distinct expression

Includes words in English vs French, words that are written vs spoken vs sung, dance moves that are notated or danced

Whole expression: An expression of a Whole work or a particular expression that has been split into identifiable but integral parts that have been made available separately either simultaneously or over time.

Includes a serialized novel in English, a local edition of periodical, a monographic series by a particular publisher, or a French translation that has been issued in separate parts of a novel that was originally issued as a single work in English

Part expression: An expression of a Part work or an expression that is a component of a larger expression and is made available separately, either simultaneously or over time.

Includes one installment of a serialized novel in Spanish, one issue of a large print edition of a periodical, one story (in German) from a mystery series, or one part of a French translation that has been issued in separate parts, of a novel that was originally issued as a single work in English.

Aggregate expression: An expression that incorporates distinct expressions of one or more works as a result of a plan to select and arrange those expressions and embody them in an aggregate manifestation.

Incorporated expression: A distinct expression that has been embodied in an aggregate manifestation and can, therefore, be said to be included in an aggregate expression.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Manifestation types

Single manifestation: A manifestation that embodies content that is carried in a single unit and is complete or is updated over time [an integrating resource].

Includes a cantata on an audio disc that contains only that cantata, a periodical reproduced in a single volume, an instruction manual published in one loose-leaf volume, three maps on a single CD

Whole manifestation: A manifestation that embodies content that is carried in two or more units, or is a combination of two or more previously separate manifestations into a single container unit, whether those units are complete or will have additional content added

Includes a novel in three volumes, three maps on two sheets, all installments of a serialized report published on six CDs

Part manifestation: A manifestation that embodies content that is an identifiable part of a manifestation that is made up of two or more units.

Includes one volume of a novel published in three volumes, one sheet of three maps on two sheets, all installments of a serialized report published on six CDs, , a chapter of a book on pages 1-4 of a volume.

Aggregate manifestation: A manifestation that embodies multiple distinct expressions of one or more works and an aggregate expression of an aggregate work.

Includes six novels in two volumes, three articles in one volume (issue) of a serial

Item types

LRM says that items are simply exemplars (examples or instances) of manifestations and so are always individual.

Question: How will this affect RDA's existing Whole-Part Item Relationships (J.5.4 specifies contained in (item) and container of (item)) and Accompanying Item Relationships (J.5.5), especially bound with?

Return to the [Terminology](#) section of the main paper

Appendix B

The AWG aggregates model

The AWG model for aggregates expands slightly on the LRM modelling of aggregates. The LRM model defines an aggregate as a “manifestation embodying multiple expressions”, and, later, indicates that “every aggregate manifestation also embodies an expression of the aggregating work”. (LRM section 5.7)

The AWG model combines those statements in its definition:

An aggregate resource contains an aggregate manifestation that embodies:

- multiple distinct expressions of one or more works; and
- an aggregate expression of an aggregate work.

Examples of aggregates include: a compilation of chapters by different authors, an anthology of individual poems, a serial issue that includes four articles, a music album of ten songs, a novel published together with an introduction, a user manual published in six languages.

It is important to note that:

- one or more of the distinct expressions in an aggregate might appear separately elsewhere, but each of these distinct expressions has been put together with other expressions to create this particular aggregate
- the agent responsible for selecting and arranging the expressions that are included in an aggregate manifestation, is considered the creator of an aggregate work

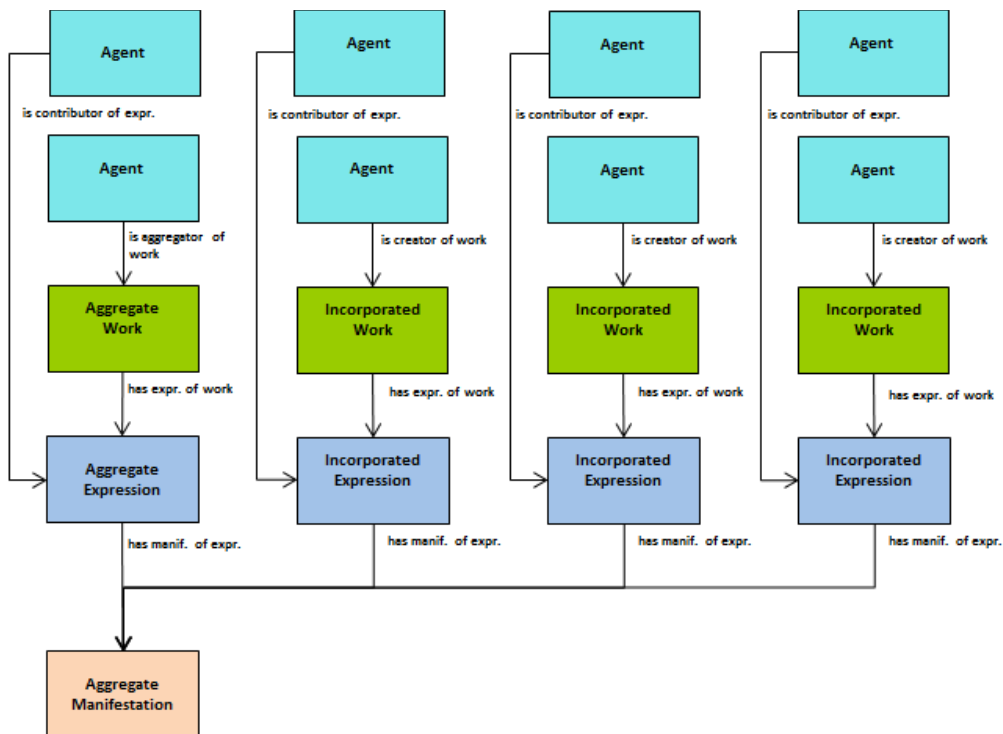
LRM focuses on the plan for aggregating expressions:

- **Aggregating work:** A work whose essence is the concept of selecting and arranging distinct expressions of one or more other works in a resulting aggregate manifestation.
- **Aggregating expression:** An expression that is the plan for selecting and arranging specific distinct expressions of one or more other works in a resulting aggregate manifestation. This plan results in the creation of an aggregate work, aggregate expression, and aggregate manifestation

The AWG focuses on the results of aggregating expressions:

- **Aggregate work:** A work that realized by an aggregate expression.
- **Incorporated work:** A work that is realized by an expression that is a separate component of an aggregate expression.
- **Aggregate expression:** An expression that incorporates distinct expressions of one or more works as a result of a plan to select and arrange those expressions and embody them in an aggregate manifestation.
- **Incorporated expression:** A distinct expression that has been embodied in an aggregate manifestation and can, therefore, be said to be included in an aggregate expression.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.



The RDA relationship designator used to relate the aggregated expression and each of the incorporated expressions to the aggregate manifestation is *has manifestation of expression*.

Remember that an agent responsible for aggregating expressions is responsible for an aggregate work. Other types of creator responsibility are appropriate for any incorporated works.

Return to [The AWG aggregates model section of the main paper](#)

Types of Aggregates

LRM (section 5.7) identifies 3 types of aggregates:

1. aggregate collections of expressions
2. aggregates resulting from augmentation
3. aggregates resulting from parallel expressions

The AWG recommends that RDA should expand those types to also include aggregates that are integrated compilations. These are aggregation works that are composed of the distinct creations of agents performing different roles to create a new work, such as collaboration between a composer and a lyricist.

The AWG groups types of aggregates into:

1. Compilations
 - a. Aggregate collections of expressions
Multiple independently created distinct expressions embodied in an aggregate manifestation.

Includes selections of novels, anthologies of poems, issues of serials that aggregate articles, works with independently written chapters, compilations of individual songs, collected works of a single author, selected or collected symphonies of a single composer.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

b. Aggregates resulting from augmentation

An expression of a single independent work, supplemented with expressions of one or more dependent works, without a significant change to the supplemented expression, in an aggregate manifestation.

Includes a work supplemented by a foreword, introduction, illustrations, added notes, etc., a full score with added reduction for piano, a poem put to music, and music with lyrics added.

c. Aggregates resulting from parallel expressions

Multiple parallel expressions of the same work in an aggregate manifestation.

Includes multiple language expressions of the same work published together, such as manuals and official documents for multilingual environments, a novel with text in its original language and a translation, a motion picture with dialogue in the original language of the film, when that language is dubbed into other languages, and/or provided as subtitles.

2. Integrated aggregates

Multiple independently or collaboratively created distinct expressions embodied in an aggregate manifestation, where a user is likely to think that the individual creators of the incorporated works are responsible for the aggregated work.

Includes a song (words and music), a picture book or comic (text and drawings)

If these types of works are treated as single works with two content types, the AWG is unable to figure out how they can be described separately; if/when the two content types appear separately.

And, even though it would make it easy to describe the content types separately, we definitely do not think that it would be correct to say that the words and music of a song are ‘parts’ of the song (a whole).

So, we are suggesting (after much discussion) that the processes for creating the words and the process of creating the music of an opera or a song are separate (even if one or both of those processes required slight changes to the other) and the process of putting those words and music together is also separate: e.g., a song is made up of the creative contributions of an aggregator, a composer, and a librettist.

If an agent takes the work of another agent and puts it with the work of yet another agent, then that is generally accepted as an augmentation aggregate (e.g. a publisher adding illustrations to text).

If an agent takes the work of another agent and puts it together with his own work, then that is also a ‘putting together’ process, and, therefore, produces an aggregate (e.g., a composer adding music to a poem to produce a song). The difference between this collaborative process and an augmentation process is that people are more likely to think of the result of a collaborative effort as being created by the collaborators. And it is true that the collaborators did create something together--what we are calling an “integrated aggregate”; but they also created the separate works/expressions that they put together in the aggregate

If two agents create works, intending them to be put together to produce a new work, then that is also a ‘putting together’ process and, therefore, produces an aggregate (e.g., a songwriting duo ‘writing’ a song together, or a single songwriter composing and writing the lyrics of a song).

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

It is not necessary for a cataloger to know whether the ‘putting together’ was done collaboratively, or by only one of the creators of the incorporated works, or by an outside agent (e.g., a publisher); i.e., it doesn’t matter whether we call the result an augmentation aggregate or an integrated aggregate; we just have to get the cataloger to acknowledge that it is an aggregate. And then, it is simply up to the cataloger to decide whether users are more likely to want to find the aggregate work, or the incorporated works, or both; and then describe the aggregate work accordingly (comprehensively, analytically, or both).

Having done that, the cataloger must then decide whether a user is likely to want to find the aggregate work directly, when searching the name of a creator of one of the incorporated works. If this seems likely (perhaps because the user thinks the song (aggregate) is the composer’s work), then the cataloger can add a “creator of content in work” relationship directly to the aggregate work.

- [-] Work: The stolen child (Song : Yeats : Scott)
- [+] Author of content (W): Yeats, W. B. (William Butler), 1865-1939
- [+] Composer of content (W): Scott, Mike, 1958-
- [-] Expression of work: The stolen child (Song : Yeats : Scott). Notated music
- [+] Incorporated expression: Yeats, W. B. (William Butler), 1865-1939. The stolen child. Text. English
- [+] Incorporated expression: Scott, Mike, 1958- The stolen child. Notated music. English
- [+] Incorporated in expression: Fisherman's blues (Album). Performed music. English
- [+] Incorporated in expression: Now and in time to be (Album). Performed music. English

Return to the [Types of aggregates](#) section of the main paper

Appendix C

Types of WEM entities

RDA 1.1.5 (Terminology: Work, Expression, Manifestation, and item) defines the terms “works”, “expressions”, “manifestations”, and “items”, and then provides a brief paragraph about different types of these entities:

“Each of these terms, depending on what is being described, can refer to individual entities, aggregates, or components of these entities (e.g., the term work can refer to a single work, an aggregate work, or a component of a work).”

It appears, however, that, here, the term “aggregate” is used for all container entities that have parts/components, and does not specifically refer to what LRM and the AWG mean by the term “aggregate”.

The AWG asserts that an aggregate work and a work that is made available in parts are both ‘container’ works (because they both contain parts or components), but they are not the same:

- An aggregate work is created when distinct expressions of one or more other works are put together to create the new work; this could be in a single manifestation or in a series of manifestations

See the definition of “distinct expressions” in Appendix A, for clues to help you to recognize when expressions have been put together.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Knowing that a particular expression of a work is available in an aggregate, can guide a user to that expression/work, but, in many cases, the user might not be very interested in other expressions/works in that aggregate—they just want what they seek.

- A whole work is created by splitting an existing work into parts that can be described as separate works or by adding installments to a continuing concept of a work, across a series of manifestations.

Look for clues of continuity in the content (e.g., continuing characters), order (e.g., characters that age or change), and/or evidence of dependence (e.g., does the title of a manifestation begin with a common title that is also found on other carriers, or does the title includes a part designation such as Volume 1, or Part IV)

Knowing that something they have found is a part of something larger can be interesting to a user who wants to read or view content in a particular order, or something else that continues an interesting concept.

A series statement might indicate a manifestation is a part of a whole-part series, or a component in an aggregate series.

Note that LRM makes it clear that Item entities are simply exemplars (examples or instances) of their related Manifestation entities and so, certain relationships for an Item must be given at the Manifestation level (e.g., accompanying relationships and whole-part and aggregate relationships). Because of this, the AWG limits its discussion of entity types to only works, expressions, and manifestations.

The AWG suggests that there are three types of these entities that can be described:

1. Single entities (entities without parts or components)
2. Whole-part entities (entities with separate parts)
3. Aggregate entities (entities

See [Appendix A](#) for AWG definitions for these types of WEM entities:

Types of Entities
Aggregate entities
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression
Aggregate Manifestation
Whole-part entities
Whole Work / Part Work
Whole Expression / Part Expression
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation
Single entities
Single Work
Single Expression
Single Manifestation

Return to the [Types of WEM entities section of the main paper](#)

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Appendix D

Types of Description

[RDA 1.5 Type of Description](#) provides three ways of describing a manifestation:

- a) a comprehensive description (see 1.5.2) with optional relationships to analytical descriptions
- b) an analytical description (see 1.5.3) with an optional relationship to a comprehensive description
- c) an hierarchical description (see 1.5.4), which combines a comprehensive and analytical description.

RDA currently seems to limit the application of the Type of description guidelines to manifestation entities only (the guidelines and instructions are provided in Chapter 1 and Chapter 2).

However, it is quite possible to describe a whole work and expression comprehensively and a whole manifestation analytically, for the same resource; so a cataloger should be able to pick and choose the best option for each type of entity that is appropriate for a resource.

Types of Entities	Types of Description
Aggregate entities	Aggregate / Incorporated
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work	Comprehensive / Analytical
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical
Aggregate Manifestation	see Single or Whole-Part
Whole-part entities	Whole / Part
Whole Work / Part Work	Comprehensive / Analytical
Whole Expression / Part Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical
A single entity / a section of the entity	Single / Section
Single Work	Comprehensive / Analytical
Single Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical
Single Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical

Relationships between a comprehensive description and an analytical description of an entity can be made using one of the RDA methods of identifying related entities:

- URI (linked, e.g., via a URL to a description of another entity) *new to RDA
- structured description (unlinked, e.g., an AAP)
- unstructured description (unlinked, e.g., a free text note)
- identifier (unlinked , e.g., an ISBN)

If only one description is provided for an entity (a comprehensive description or an analytical description), then information about a larger entity, or a section, part, or component of a larger entity can be provided using one of the unlinked textual methods of identifying related entities.

Relationships between different types of descriptions for single and whole-part entities are alternate descriptions of the same entities.

On the other hand, relationships between different types of descriptions for aggregate and incorporated entities are for **different** entities. Incorporated entities are not parts of an aggregated entity, they are just included in the aggregate entity; e.g., an incorporated work is not a part of an aggregate work.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

An aggregate work can be described using a comprehensive description (of the aggregate work) or an analytical description (of an incorporated work), but no relationships are applicable between those descriptions.

An aggregate expression can be described using a comprehensive description (of the aggregate expression) or an analytical description (of an incorporated expression), and those descriptions can be related either:

- through a *has manifestation of expression / has expression manifested* relationship between the aggregate manifestation and each entity ; or
- to each other using the shortcut *has incorporated expression / is incorporated in* expression relationship

An aggregate manifestation can be described using a comprehensive description or an analytical description (if the manifestation appears in multiple physical units). If a comprehensive description has been provided for an aggregate work and expression, then a comprehensive description must also be provided for the aggregate manifestation. If one or more analytical descriptions have been provided for the incorporated works/expressions in an aggregate, then the aggregate manifestation can be described analytically to indicate which incorporated works/expressions appear in which manifestation parts

Relationships between descriptions of WEM entities

Comprehensive and analytical descriptions of an entity can be related to each other using a ‘Container’ relationship that is appropriate for the entity.

Types of Entities	Types of Description	Container relationships between descriptions the entities
Aggregate entities	Aggregate / Incorporated	Aggregate / Incorporated
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	n/a *
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has incorporated (E) / is incorporated in (E) or has manifestation of expression / has expression manifested
Aggregate Manifestation	see Single or Whole-Part	see Single or Whole-Part
Whole-part entities	Whole / Part	Whole / Part
Whole Work / Part Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (W) / is part of (W)
Whole Expression / Part Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (E) / is part of (E)
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (M) / is part of (M)
A single entity / a section of the entity	Single / Section	Single / Section
Single Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (W) / is section of (W)
Single Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (E) / is section of (E)
Single Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (M) / is section of (M)

* We cannot say that a work is incorporated in an aggregate work; we can only say that these particular expressions of these works are incorporated into this expression of this aggregate work.

See [Appendix F](#) for definitions of the “Container” relationships

Return to the [Types of Description section of the main paper](#)

Appendix E

Incorporated relationships

The LRM-R25 *was aggregated by / aggregated* relationship was added to LRM to allow a shortcut instead of having to relate the aggregate expression and each distinct incorporated expression to the aggregate manifestation, particularly when the aggregate expression can be embodied in multiple different aggregate manifestations.

This relationship is intentionally meant to indicate that a “specific expression of a work **was chosen** as a part of the **plan** of an aggregating expression” (emphasis added).

We are told that this relationship is **not** the same as the FRBRoo relationship P165 incorporates / is incorporated in; although FRBRoo P165 includes examples (e.g., a poem in an anthology) that are very similar to LRM-R25 examples (e.g., a short story in a book of short stories)

The FRBR “incorporates” seems an appropriate term for some of the FRBRoo examples; e.g., “the presence of lyrics in a song that sets those lyrics to music” (the song expression incorporates an expression of a work that is lyrics and an expression of a work that is music). It also seems appropriate for other collaborative works where aggregation is more than just compilation, and actually creates a new work that is seen as a cohesive whole.

However, LRM-R25 explicitly declares that: “Unlike the whole-part relationship between expressions, the expressions selected to appear together in the aggregate manifestation do not become components of the aggregating expression.”

The AWG agrees that there is a difference between a whole-part relationship and an aggregation/incorporation relationship. However, we believe that it is important, useful, and practical to convey that a distinct incorporated expression is included in the actual aggregate expression of the aggregate manifestation (as opposed to the plan of the aggregating expression).

The AWG recommends that RDA should build upon the LRM-R25 relationship between the **plan** of an aggregating expression and the distinct aggregated expressions to be selected and arranged therein, and should **add** a new pair of relationships for the resulting actual aggregate expression that includes the distinct incorporated expressions. (See recommendation #9)

Relate an aggregate Expression and incorporated Expression(s)

If a cataloger decides to describe both an aggregate expression and work (comprehensive) and one or more of the incorporated expressions and works (analytical) that are embodied in an aggregate manifestation, then they might find the optional shortcut relationship, described below, useful, especially if they suspect that the same aggregate work and expression will appear in multiple manifestations (e.g., as volume and as an ebook).

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

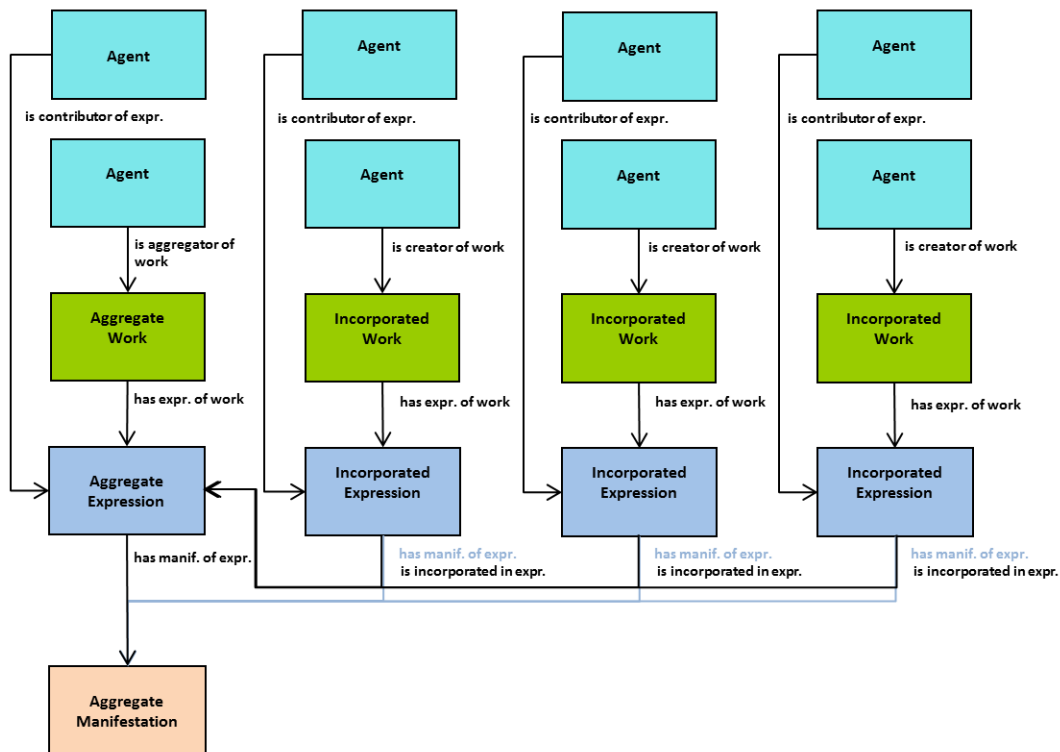
Instead of using a *manifestation of expression* relationship to relate both the aggregate expression and any incorporated expressions to their aggregate manifestation, a cataloger can relate the aggregate expression and one or more incorporated expressions to each other using:

- aggregate Expression -- *has incorporated (E)* -- incorporated Expression
- incorporated Expression -- *is incorporated in (E)* -- aggregate Expression

These relationships would be useful, for example, when a compilation/anthology/bilingual edition/song/album/picture book/ etc., includes a chapter/poem/ photograph /music /etc.

These relationships are shortcuts that have the same meaning as the official AWG aggregates model relationships between an aggregate manifestation and one or more incorporated expressions, i.e.:

- Incorporated expression -- *is incorporated in (E)* -- Aggregate expression **has the same meaning as** Incorporated expression -- *has manifestation of expression* -- Aggregate manifestation
- Aggregate expression -- *has incorporated (E)* -- Incorporated expression **has the same meaning as** Aggregate manifestation -- *has expression manifested* -- Incorporated expression



See **Appendix F** (Container relationships) for definitions of these ‘incorporated expression’ relationships

Alternative labels for these relationships

The AWG welcomes suggestions for appropriate labels for these relationships. We have considered the following sets of labels:

- *is incorporated in (E) / has incorporated (E)*
- *is included in (E) / has included (E)*

Question #2: Please indicate which of these sets of “Incorporated” labels you prefer, or suggest alternative labels

Return to the [Container relationships section of the main paper](#)

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Appendix F

Container relationships

See **Appendix E** for an explanation of the shortcut ‘incorporated’ relationships, below.

Container / Container of work relationships

part of (W): A whole work whose content contains the content of a described part work.

Reciprocal relationship: part (W).

part (W): A part work whose content is contained in a described whole work.

Reciprocal relationship: part of (W).

Question #3: should we change the current RDA terms “contained in (work)” and “container of (work)” to these “part of / part” terms for whole-part relationships?

section of (W): a single work whose content contains the content of a described self-contained section of itself.

Reciprocal relationship: section (W).

section (W): a self-contained section whose content is contained in a described single work.

Reciprocal relationship: section of (W).

Question #4: should we add these ‘section’ relationships?

Question #5: should we keep the series and subseries work whole-part relationships, and add them for expression and manifestation whole-part relationships

Container / Container of expression relationships

part of (E): A whole expression whose content contains the content of a described part expression.

Reciprocal relationship: part (E).

part (E): A part expression whose content is contained in a described whole expression.

Reciprocal relationship: part of (E).

section of (E): an expression of a single work whose content contains the content of a described self-contained section of itself.

Reciprocal relationship: section (E).

section (E): an expression of a self-contained section (E) whose content is contained in a described single work.

Reciprocal relationship: section of (E).

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

incorporated in (E): an aggregate expression which includes a described distinct expression. This is a shortcut for a has manifestation of expression relationship between an incorporated expression and an aggregate manifestation.

Reciprocal relationship: incorporated (E).

incorporated (E): a distinct expression which is included in a described aggregation expression. This is a shortcut for a has expression manifested relationship between an aggregate manifestation and an incorporated expression

Reciprocal relationship: incorporated in (E).

Container / Container of manifestation relationships

part of (M): A whole manifestation whose content contains the content of a described part manifestation.

Reciprocal relationship: part (M).

part (M): A part manifestation whose content is contained in a described whole manifestation.

Reciprocal relationship: part of (M).

Return to the [Container relationships section of the main paper](#)

Appendix G

Agent to WEM relationships

The Agent relationships that we already have in RDA apply to whole-part, single, and aggregate entities; although a cataloger must be careful about applying them correctly to aggregate works vs. incorporated works:

- Creator *of work* + sub relationships (e.g., author of, artist of, composer of)—use for single and whole-part works
- Aggregator *of work* + sub relationships (e.g., DJ of)—use for aggregates
- Other agent associated with work *of work* + sub relationships (e.g., director of, producer of)—use for single and whole-part works
- Contributor *of expression* + sub relationships (e.g., editor of, translator of, performer of)—use for single and whole-part expressions
- Related agent *of manifestation* (e.g., publisher of)—use for single, whole-part, and aggregate manifestations

However, after much deliberation, the AWG has determined that three additional sets of Agent relationships will help users to find aggregate resources. These sets of relationships parallel the relationships listed above, and relate an aggregate entity to an agent responsible for the content in an aggregate.

Like the “Incorporated” expression relationships (see **Appendix E**), the relationships outlined in this section are shortcuts.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

If a cataloger has described one or more incorporated works/expressions, but has not described an aggregate work/expression, then these relationships can be used to relate agents associated with any undescribed incorporated works or expressions to the aggregate manifestation:

- Creator of content in (M) + sub relationships (e.g., author of content in, artist of content in, composer of content in)
- Aggregator of content in (M) + sub relationships (e.g., DJ of content in)
- Other agent associated with work of content in (M) + sub relationships (e.g., director of content in, producer of content in)
- Contributor of content in (M) + sub relationships (e.g., editor of content in, translator of content in, performer of content in)

Types of Entities	Types of Description	Agent relationships to Single, Whole-part, or Aggregate entities
Aggregate entities	Aggregate / Incorporated	
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	is aggregator of is aggregator of content in work † is creator of content in work † is other agent of content in work **
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	is contributor of is contributor of content in expression †
Aggregate Manifestation	see Single or Whole-Part	Associated agents *** is aggregator of content in manifestation ‡ is creator of content in manifestation ‡ is other agent of content in manifestation ‡ is contributor of content in manifestation ‡
Whole-part entities	Whole / Part	
Whole Work / Part Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	is creator of is other agent of **
Whole Expression / Part Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	is contributor of
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	Associated agents ***
A single entity / a section of the entity	Single / Section	
Single Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	is creator of is other agent of **
Single Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	is contributor of
Single Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	Associated agents ***

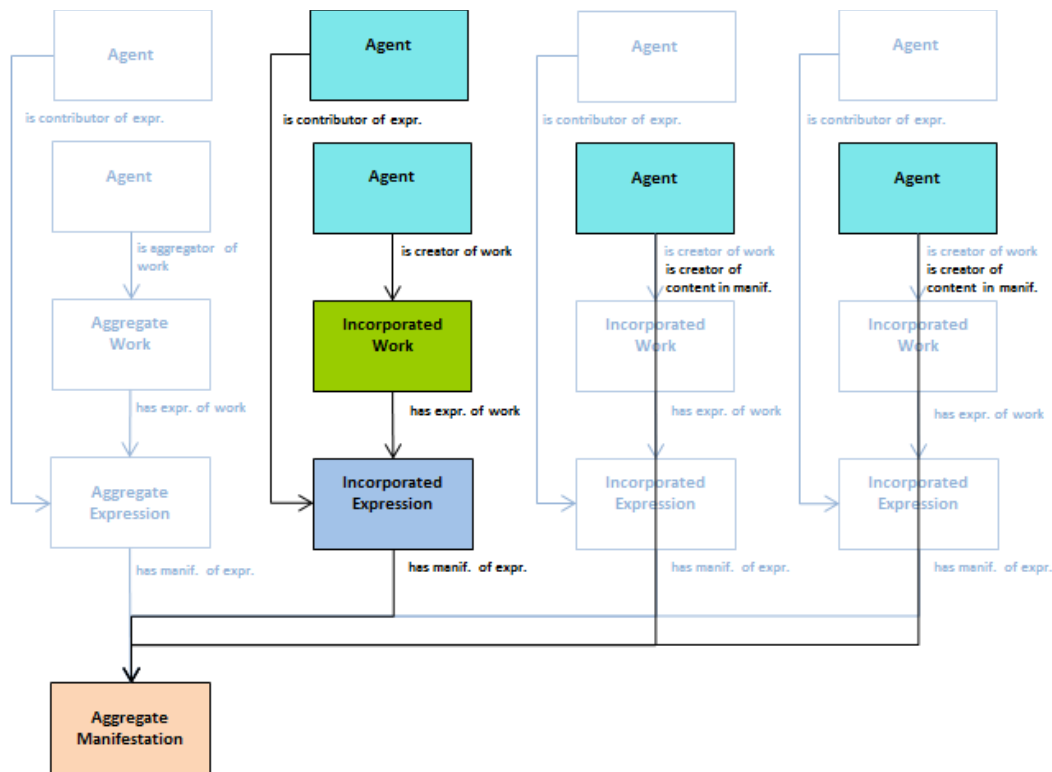
** Short form of "Other agent associated with work"

*** Agents associated with a manifestation, such as publisher, distributor, etc.

† Relates an agent associated with an Incorporated work to a described Aggregate work

‡ Relates an agent associated with an Incorporated work to an Aggregate manifestation when an Aggregate work has not been described

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.



This shortcut is an acceptable alternative to providing a full string of descriptions and relationships going from the agent to the aggregate manifestation.

For example *Agent is creator of content in manifestation* Aggregate manifestation has the same meaning as this full string:

- *Agent is creator of work* Incorporated work;
- Incorporated work *has expression of work* Incorporated expression;
- Incorporated expression *has manifestation of expression* Aggregate manifestation;
- Aggregate manifestation *has expression manifested* Aggregate expression;
- Aggregate expression *has work expressed* Aggregate work.

The only difference between the full string and the shortcut is that the full string tells us what the incorporated work and expression are, whereas the shortcut only tells us that one of the Agent's works/expressions is included in the aggregate.

In addition, according to LRM, if an aggregator combines different expressions to create another aggregate manifestation, then the aggregator has also created a different aggregate work and expression. In other words, the LRM says there is a 1:1 lock between an aggregating work and an aggregating expression, which means that different contents equal a different aggregate expression and aggregate work. Because of this 1:1 lock, if a cataloger has described an aggregate work and expression, it is an acceptable shortcut to relate agents associated with any of the undescribed incorporated works or expressions to either the aggregate expression or the aggregate work (as appropriate).

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

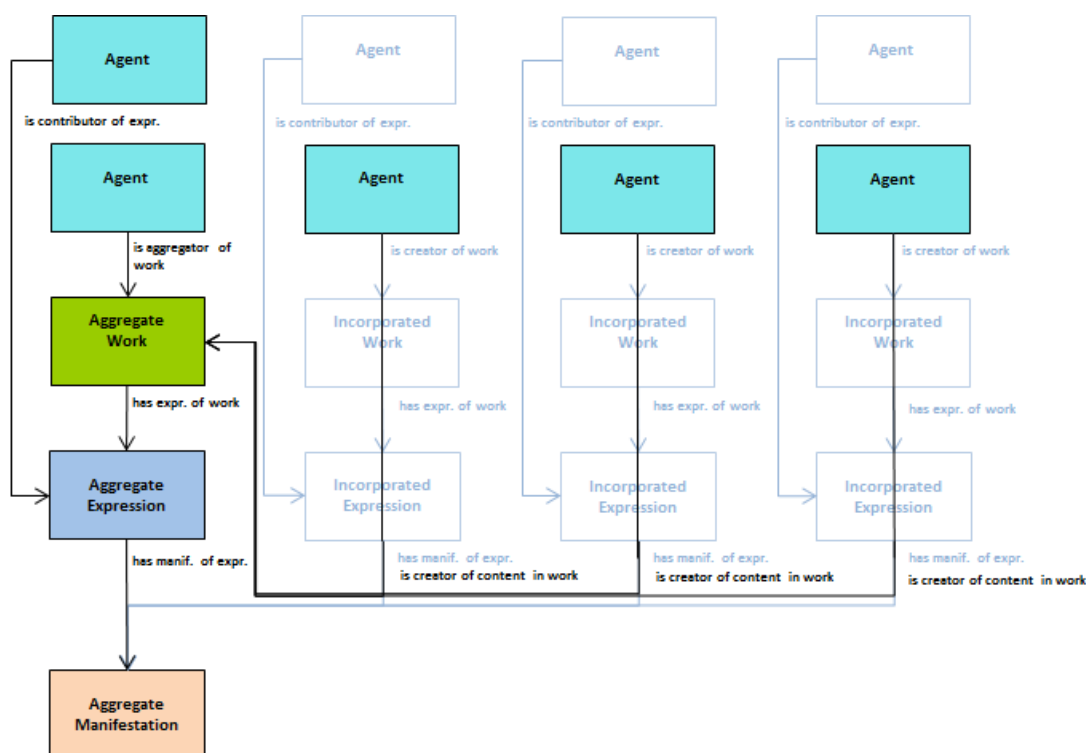
If a cataloger has described an aggregate work and expression, then these relationships can be used to relate agents associated with any of the incorporated works or expressions to the aggregate work or expression:

- Agent to aggregate Work
 - Creator of content in (W) + sub relationships (e.g., author of content in, artist of content in, composer of content in)
 - Aggregator of content in work+ sub relationships (e.g., DJ of content in)
 - Other agent associated with work of content in (W) + sub relationships (e.g., director of content in, producer of content in)
- Agent to aggregate Expression
 - Contributor of content in (E) + sub relationships (e.g., editor of content in, translator of content in, performer of content in)

The shortcut connecting an 'Agent of content in' to an aggregate work is made through the aggregate expression, e.g., Agent is creator of content in work Aggregate work has the same meaning as this full string:

- Agent is creator of work Incorporated work;
- Incorporated work has expression of work Incorporated expression;
- Incorporated expression has manifestation of expression Aggregate manifestation;
- Aggregate manifestation has expression manifested Aggregate expression;
- Aggregate expression has work expressed Aggregate work.

The full string tells us what the incorporated work and expression are, whereas the shortcut only tells us that one of the Agent's works/expressions is included in the aggregate.



The following terms and definitions are already provided in RDA, but the AWG is recommending making some changes, to both the labels and the definitions to make them more consistent with the new relationships we would like to add.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

[has] creator (W): an agent who is intellectually and/or artistically responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work. Inverse: **[is] creator of work**

Creators include agents who are jointly responsible for the creation of a work when performing the same role. For creators who are jointly responsible for the creation of an aggregation work by performing different roles, such as in the case of collaboration between a composer and a lyricist, see “Aggregator” (if “compiler cannot be used”).

[has] aggregator (W): a creator who is responsible for conceiving and originating a new work such as an anthology of poems, or a song by selecting and arranging distinct expressions of other works to create the new work. Inverse: **[is] aggregator of work**

Question #.: should we: change the current RDA definition of “compiler” to cover aggregators; or add a new relationship for “aggregator”; or somehow instruct catalogers to use the high level relationship “creator” for creators of aggregate works?

[has] other agent associated with work (W): an agent who is not a creator but is responsible in some way for the existence of a distinct work. Inverse: **[is] other agent associated with work of work**

[has] contributor (E): an agent who supports the creation of an expression by modifying content or executing performance or recording functions. Inverse: **[is] contributor of expression**

Contributors include editors, musical directors, performers, translators.

Relationship labels

Possible labels for these shortcuts to an aggregate work, aggregate expression, or aggregate manifestation, could be:

- Creator of content in ...
- Aggregator of content in ...
- Other agent associated with work of content in ...
- Contributor of content in ...

Other options for labels for the Creators, etc. of incorporated works are:

- Contributing creator in ...
- Contributing aggregator in ...
- Contributing other agent associated with work in ...
- Contributing contributor in ...

- Creator in ...
- Aggregator in ...
- Other agent associated with work in ...
- Contributor in ...

Some sample relationship labels and definitions are provided below using the “Creator of content in” format for the labels.

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Relationships between Single works, Whole works, and Part works and Agents

[has] **creator (W)**: *[relates a work to]* an agent who is intellectually and/or artistically responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work. Inverse: *[is] creator of work*

[has] **artist (W)**: *[relates a work to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an original graphic design, drawing, painting, etc., or a series of graphic designs, drawings, paintings, etc. Inverse: *[is] artist of work*

[has] **illustrator (W)**: *[relates a work to]* an artist of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an illustration, or a series of illustrations. Inverse: *[is] illustrator of work*

[has] **author (W)**: *[relates a work to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is linguistic. Inverse: *[is] author of work*

[has] **librettist (W)**: *[relates a work to]* an author of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an opera or other musical stage work, or an oratorio. Inverse: *[is] librettist of work*

[has] **lyricist (W)**: *[relates a work to]* an author of a single work, whole work, or part work that is a popular song, including a song from a musical. Inverse: *[is] librettist of work*

[has] **composer (W)**: *[relates a work to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is a musical work. Inverse: *[is] composer of work*

Relationships between Aggregate works and Agents

[has] **creator of content (W)**: *[relates an aggregate work to]* an agent who is intellectually and/or artistically responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] creator of content in work*

[has] **artist of content (W)**: *[relates an aggregate work to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an original graphic design, drawing, painting, etc., or a series of graphic designs, drawings, paintings, etc., and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] artist of content in work*

[has] **illustrator of content (W)**: *[relates an aggregate work to]* an artist of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an illustration, or a series of illustrations, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] illustrator of content in work*

[has] **author of content (W)**: *[relates an aggregate work to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is linguistic, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] author of content in work*

[has] **librettist of content (W)**: *[relates an aggregate work to]* an author of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an opera or other musical stage work, or an oratorio, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] librettist of content in work*

[has] **lyricist of content (W)**: *[relates an aggregate work to]* an author of a single work, whole work, or part work that is a popular song, including a song from a musical, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] librettist of content in work*

[has] **composer of content (W)**: *[relates an aggregate work to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is a musical work, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] composer of content in work*

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Relationships between Agents and Single works, Whole works, and Part works

[is] creator of work: *[relates an agent to]* a single work, whole work, or part work for which an agent is intellectually and/or artistically responsible. Inverse: *[has] creator (W)*

[is] artist of work: *[relates a creator to]* a single work, whole work, or part work that is a single graphic design, drawing, painting, etc., or a series of graphic designs, drawings, paintings, etc. Inverse: *[has] artist (W)*

[is] illustrator of work: *relates an artist to* a single work, whole work, or part work that is a single illustration or a series of illustrations. Inverse: *[has] illustrator (W)*

[is] author of work: *[relates a creator to]* a single work, whole work, or part work that is linguistic. Inverse: *[has] author (W)*

[is] librettist of work: *[relates an author to]* a single work, whole work, or part work that is a libretto. Inverse: *[has] librettist (W)*

[is] lyricist of work: *[relates an author to]* a single work, whole work, or part work that is a popular song, including a song from a musical. Inverse: *[has] lyricist (W)*

[is] composer of work: *[relates a creator to]* a single work, whole work, or part work that is a musical work. Inverse: *[has] composer (W)*

Relationships between Agents and Aggregate works

[is] creator of content in work: *[relates an agent to]* an aggregate work when an agent is responsible for the intellectual and/or artistic content of a single work, whole work, or part work that is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] creator of content (W)*

[is] artist of content in work: *[relates a creator to]* an aggregate work when a creator is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a single graphic design, drawing, painting, etc., or a series of graphic designs, drawings, paintings, etc., that is incorporated into an aggregate. Reciprocal is: *has artist of content (W)*

[is] illustrator of content in work: *relates an artist to* an aggregate work when an artist is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a single illustration or a series of illustrations, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Reciprocal is: *has illustrator of content (W)*

[is] author of content in work: *[relates a creator to]* an aggregate work when a creator is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is linguistic, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Reciprocal is: *has author of content (W)*

[is] librettist of content in work: *[relates an author to]* an aggregate work when an author is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a libretto, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Reciprocal is: *has librettist of content (W)*

[is] lyricist of content in work: *[relates an author to]* an aggregate work when an author is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a popular song, including a song from a musical, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Reciprocal is: *has lyricist of content (W)*

[is] composer of content in work: *[relates a creator to]* an aggregate work when a creator is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a musical work, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Reciprocal is: *has composer of content (W)*

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Relationships between Aggregate Manifestations and Agents

[has] creator of content (M): *[relates an aggregate manifestation to]* an agent who is intellectually and/or artistically responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] creator of content in manifestation*

[has] artist of content (M): *[relates an aggregate manifestation to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an original graphic design, drawing, painting, etc., or a series of graphic designs, drawings, paintings, etc., and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] artist of content in manifestation*

[has] illustrator of content (M): *[relates an aggregate manifestation to]* an artist of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an illustration, or a series of illustrations, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] illustrator of content in manifestation*

[has] author of content (M): *[relates an aggregate manifestation to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is linguistic, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] author of content in manifestation*

[has] librettist of content (M): *[relates an aggregate manifestation to]* an author of a single work, whole work, or part work that is an opera or other musical stage work, or an oratorio, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] librettist of content in manifestation*

[has] lyricist of content (M): *[relates an aggregate manifestation to]* an author of a single work, whole work, or part work that is a popular song, including a song from a musical, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] librettist of content in manifestation*

[has] composer of content (M): *[relates an aggregate manifestation to]* a creator of a single work, whole work, or part work that is a musical work, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[is] composer of content in manifestation*

Relationships between Agents and Aggregate Manifestations

[is] creator of content in manifestation: *[relates an agent to]* an aggregate manifestation when an agent is responsible for the intellectual and/or artistic content of a single work, whole work, or part work that is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] creator of content (M)*

[is] artist of content in manifestation: *[relates a creator to]* an aggregate manifestation when a creator is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a single graphic design, drawing, painting, etc., or a series of graphic designs, drawings, paintings, etc., and is incorporated into an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] artist of content (M)*

[is] illustrator of content in manifestation: *relates an artist to* an aggregate manifestation when an artist is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a single illustration or a series of illustrations, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] illustrator of content (M)*

[is] author of content in manifestation: *[relates a creator to]* an aggregate manifestation when a creator is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is linguistic, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] author of content (M)*

[is] librettist of content in manifestation: *[relates an author to]* an aggregate manifestation when an author is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a libretto, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] librettist of content (M)*

[is] lyricist of content in manifestation: *[relates an author to]* an aggregate manifestation when an author is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a popular song, including a song from a musical, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] lyricist of content (M)*

[is] composer of content in manifestation: *[relates a creator to]* an aggregate manifestation when a creator is responsible for a single work, whole work, or part work that is a musical work, and is incorporated in an aggregate. Inverse: *[has] composer of content (M)*

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

Return to the [Relationships between Agents and WEM entities](#) section of the main paper

Recommendations:

- **Recommendation #1:** Add as many of the terms in Appendix A as seem useful to the RDA Glossary.
- **Recommendation #2:** Add a general chapter about aggregates to the RDA instructions.
- **Recommendation #3:** Expand the LRM list of types of aggregates to also include “integrated” aggregates in an RDA general chapter on aggregates.
- **Recommendation #4:** Redefine the term “aggregate” as per the AWG definition, in the RDA instructions
- **Recommendation #5:** Resolve issue of “container” already in use in RDA with different meaning.
- **Recommendation #6:** Replace the term “aggregate” with “container”, or another term, in the RDA instructions, wherever “aggregate” is referring to both whole and aggregate entities
- **Recommendation #7:** Add brief explanations about Types of WEM entities in an RDA general chapter on aggregates (see definitions in Appendix A)
- **Recommendation #8:** Generalize the RDA guidelines for types of descriptions to cover all types of entities independently.
- **Recommendation #9:** add ‘Incorporated’ expression relationships to RDA
- **Recommendation #10:** amend the current RDA ‘Whole-Part’ relationships to fit the ‘Incorporated’ expression relationships in the same grouping as the other ‘container’ relationships
- **Recommendation #11:** add the AWG shortcut relationships between agents and aggregate works, expressions and manifestations to RDA

Return to [Sections in this document](#)

The information contained here may be out of date and may not reflect the current views of the RSC.

DECISION TABLE

Types of Entities	Types of Description	Container relationships between descriptions the entities	Agent relationships to Single, Whole-part, or Aggregate entities	Identifying related entities
Aggregate entities	Aggregate / Incorporated	Aggregate / Incorporated	Agent to Aggregate or Incorporated	
Aggregate Work / Incorporated Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	n/a*	is aggregator of is aggregator of content in work † is creator of content in work † is other agent of content in work **	Linked or Unlinked
Aggregate Expression / Incorporated Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has incorporated (E) / is incorporated in (E) or has manifestation of expression / has expression manifested	is contributor of is contributor of content in expression †	Linked or Unlinked
Aggregate Manifestation	see Single or Whole-Part	see Single or Whole-Part	Associated agents *** is aggregator of content in manifestation ‡ is creator of content in manifestation ‡ is other agent of content in manifestation ‡ is contributor of content in manifestation ‡	Linked or Unlinked
Whole-part entities	Whole / Part	Whole / Part	Agent to Whole or Part	
Whole Work / Part Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (W) / is part of (W)	is creator of is other agent of **	Linked or Unlinked
Whole Expression / Part Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (E) / is part of (E)	is contributor of	Linked or Unlinked
Whole Manifestation / Part Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	has part (M) / is part of (M)	Associated agents ***	Linked or Unlinked
A single entity / a section of it	Single / Section	Single / Section	Agent to Single or Section	
Single Work	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (W) / is section of (W)	is creator of is other agent of **	Linked or Unlinked
Single Expression	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (E) / is section of (E)	is contributor of	Linked or Unlinked
Single Manifestation	Comprehensive / Analytical	has section (M) / is section of (M)	Associated agents ***	Linked or Unlinked

* We can't say that a work is incorporated in an aggregate work; we can only say that these particular expressions of these works are incorporated into this expression of this aggregate work.

** Short form of "Other agent associated with work"

*** Agents associated with a manifestation, such as publisher, distributor, etc.

† Relates an agent associated with an Incorporated work to a described Aggregate work

‡ Relates an agent associated with an Incorporated work to an Aggregate manifestation when an Aggregate work has not been described