Book Reviews

Quiang Jin. *Demystifying FRAD: Functional Requirements for Authority Data.* Santa Barbara: Libraries Unlimited, 2012. 143p. alk. paper, $45.00 (ISBN 9781598844962). LC 2012-010910.

Resource Description and Access (RDA), the code for bibliographic description that replaces the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR2), is in use as of March 31, 2013. This code is based on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), an entity-relationship model. This does not only affect bibliographic records: as of the same date, the Library of Congress and other national libraries will be producing authority records according to RDA standards. These authority records are also constructed according to an entity-relationship model of their own: FRAD (Functional Requirements for Authority Data).

Quiang Jin's *Demystifying FRAD: Functional Requirements for Authority Data* provides not only the background for the development of these principles of authority data, but clear instructions and examples for how this will work. Jin states, in her introduction, that the book is to "provide a basic explanation of the Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD)"; she goes above and beyond this statement of principles in a clearly written, copiously illustrated, and well-organized book that truly does "demystify" FRAD and illustrates how to create authority records according to the principles thereof. In her introduction, Jin presents a brief history of the FRAD initiative, the reasons for the adoption of the entity-relationship model, the difference between the entity-relationship models underlying FRBR and FRAD, and a note on why authority data are constructed at all. Chapter 2 provides a brief explanation of the entity-relationship model as used in FRAD, as well as presenting the means by which entity-relationship models are diagrammed: as these relationships are more clearly presented and understood by diagramming, this is especially helpful, providing the foundation for both the concepts and the diagrams used throughout the book.

Chapter 3 presents the FRAD entities and attributes. Each entity is treated in its own section, with the attributes thereof explained within; each section features diagrams to clarify and elaborate upon the relationships between the entities and their attributes. Additionally, each diagram is carefully explained, with the entities, attributes, and relationships between them highlighted. Chapter 4 goes into more detail about the aforementioned relationships, which are, by necessity, more complex than the entities and attributes that they connect. FRAD offers a lengthy list of possible relationships; Jin once again clearly explains these complex concepts via the use of diagrams and explanatory text, transforming a topic that might lead one to consider a career change into an easily understood one.

Chapter 6 presents FRAD in the context of the FRAD user tasks. The user tasks of FRBR are "find; select; identify; obtain"; because of the difference in purpose of authority data from bibliographic data, the FRAD user tasks are slightly different: find; identify; contextualize; justify. This is not only explained by the customary set of diagrams and explanations; Jin presents five use cases, elaborating on how the use of controlled authority data in general and the FRAD model in specific can aid the user in locating works by or related to a person, corporate body, or family, and how a cataloger can, bearing these user tasks in mind, create an authority record. Jin does note that current library management systems are not designed to fully support these tasks, thus hindering the ability to test the utility and effectiveness

of these user tasks in actual usage; this, in itself, should be a call for libraries to ask more of their library management systems and, possibly, of their own systems staff, to expose more useful data to the patron.

Chapter 6 is specifically about RDA authority records, and how they are created according to the principles of FRAD. After a brief introduction to RDA and how it relates to FRAD, Jin provides 18 examples of brief RDA authority records, each with an explanation of how they use the FRAD concepts to describe and clarify entities and their relationships to other entities: while the structure of an RDA authority record is, at root, similar to that of an AACR2 authority record, RDA (and the FRAD structure) allows for greater levels of description and for clearer delineation of the relationships between concepts. This chapter is followed by an appendix mapping FRAD attributes and relationships to the corresponding RDA element, in an easily navigated table.

In the buildup to the adoption of RDA, much of the focus has been on the construction of the descriptive bibliographic record. *Demystifying FRAD* is the first book to provide an explanation of and instructions for the creation of authority data, and it is well worth the wait: with the use of this book, the reader will both understand the principles behind the creation of authority records in general and according to the FRAD model, and also be able to create his or her own. Given that this book reaches the market just as RDA is being widely put into practice, *Demystifying FRAD* is both timely and valuable.—*Deborah DeGeorge, University of Michigan.*

W. Bernard Lukenbill. *Research in Information Studies: A Cultural and Social Approach.* Bloomington, Ind.: Xlibris, 2012. 422p. $23.99 (ISBN 9781469179599). LC 2012-934936.

"Research is integrated into the whole fabric of modern-day society," begins Lukenbill in writing *Research in Information Studies*; the second and equally important foundation for his writing is that intellectual theory is central to the heart of all kinds of research, including library and information science. Lukenbill, professor emeritus at the University of Texas at Austin, offers an interesting and useful overview of the theoretical grounding common to many fields of research, especially in the humanities and social sciences, though the intended audience is librarians and information science professionals on various levels. The author's approach covers an extremely wide variety of disciplines, with strong examples from fields such as nursing and education; the emphasis for the reader is in every case the integration of theory, research, and eventually the practice that we all perform.

Each chapter boasts of a clear organization, beginning with concise outlines of the chapter objectives that are well integrated into the chapter text. Each chapter ends with discussion questions, highlights for reflection on the main points, and often annotated bibliographies to support the chapter materials (a good resource). The first chapter offers an introduction and overview of the scientific research process as an objective search for knowledge. Research is viewed as multidisciplinary, completely integrated with theoretical concepts, and completely a part of human life; this chapter includes a nuanced parsing of theory and research in a broad variety of "research traditions." The second chapter moves from the interdisciplinary nature of research into somewhat closer snapshots of several humanities and social science disciplines, with quick and simplistic overviews and case studies of how intellectual theory has impacted the advancement of communication, history, medicine, and others—always with an eye toward their potential impact on information science. The third chapter offers an extension of these brief portraits into specifics of how theories are built into the processes of library and information science; it includes a brief history of information research from early social science through pioneers in cataloging to OCLC, and then a discussion of current trends in the field.