Working with Subject Headings

(Recommendations from Jean Pajerek and Joanne Leary)

The first subject heading in the record is generally meant to correlate with the dominant subject matter of the book or whatever, but this is not always possible because there are some subject headings that have to be assigned in pairs, like United States--Foreign relations--China and China--Foreign relations--United States.

It is possible that a given record will not have any LC subject headings. In the screenshot below we see a typical example of subject headings in a record. The first 2 lines in the screenshot show two parts of a single subject heading: 650 0 \$a Cultural property \$x Protection (International law). The number 1 in the **ord** column tells us that these two subfields are the elements that make up the first subject heading in the record. The second subject heading has 3 separate elements, divided into three subfields: 650 0 ‡a Cultural property ‡x Protection ‡z Europe and so on. There are 4 LC subject headings in this record, and numerous other subject terms as well. To find the first subject term in a record, I recommend using that number 1 in the **ord** field.

nstance_hrid [∏] ‡	^{nac} field ^{₹‡}	nnd2 👯	123 ord 17‡	sf ₹‡	asc content T:
15309598	650	0	1	a	Cultural property
15309598	650	0	1	X	Protection (International law)
15309598	650	0	2	a	Cultural property
15309598	650	0	2	X	Protection
15309598	650	0	2	Z	Europe.
15309598	650	0	3	a	Cultural property
15309598	650	0	3	x	Repatriation.
15309598	650	0	4	a	Cultural property
15309598	650	0	4	x	Repatriation
15309598	650	0	4	Z	Europe.
15309598	650	7	5	a	Cultural property
15309598	650	7	5	X	Protection.
15309598	650	7	5	2	fast
15309598	650	7	5	0	(OCoLC)fst00885019
15309598	650	7	6	a	Cultural property
15200500	650	7	6	v	Protection (International Jaw)

For example, to pull the first LOC subject heading from a bibliographic record using its instance hrid, you would use:

```
SELECT DISTINCT

SM.instance_hrid,
SM.field,
SM.ind2,
SM.ord,
SM.sf,
SM."content"

FROM

public.srs_marctab SM

WHERE SM.instance_hrid = '15309598'
AND SM.field LIKE '6%%'
AND SM.ord='1'
AND SM.ind2='0'
```

Which results in:

\blacksquare	srs_marctab 1 ×								
φT	◆ST SELECT DISTINCT SM.instance_hrid, SM.fiel No. 20								
Brid		ABC instance_hrid 🏋 🕻	asc field 🏋‡	asc ind2 ₹‡	123 ord 📆	ABC sf 🏋‡	ABC content	V:	
B	1	15309598	650	0	1	a	Cultural property		
	2	15309598	650	0	1	x	Protection (International law)		

Further, if you want to display the subject heading as it appears in the bibliographic record, you may use a STRING_AGG FUNCTION to format the content rows as a subject heading string. Here is an example using instance HRIDs between 6403921 and 6404000:

And the results would be:

with Ic as (select distinct sm.instance_hrid, sm.field, | This is a square of the second of the seco

	ABC instance_hrid	T‡	ABC field	T‡	APC Ic_subject	T:
1	6403921		650		Law and legislation Pension trusts Taxation United States.	
2	6403922		650		Law and legislation Pension trusts Taxation United States.	
3	6403923		650		Law and legislation Pension trusts United States.	
4	6403924		650		Employee fringe benefits Taxation United States.	
5	6403925		650		Law and legislation Pension trusts Taxation United States.	
6	6403926		650		Law and legislation Pension trusts United States.	
7	6403927		650		Employee fringe benefits States Taxation United States	
8	6403928		650		Individual retirement accounts Law and legislation Taxation United States.	
9	6403929		650		Pension trusts United States.	
10	640393		650		African fiction (English)	
11	6403930		650		Pension trusts Taxation United States.	
12	6403931		650		Income tax deductions for retirement contributions United States.	
13	6403932		650		Church employees.	
14	6403933		650		Employee fringe benefits Law and legislation United States.	
15	6403934		650		Law and legislation Pension trusts Taxation United States.	
16	6403935		650		Individual retirement accounts United States.	
17	6403936		650		Law and legislation Pension trusts United States.	