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Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Classification of Library Resources: The Case of Claude AI

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Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Classification of Library Resources: The Case of Claude AI,

Abstract

One of the emerging trends in the field of Information Technology and Computing is the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and in the recent past, its application in libraries is up for discuss. Many researchers have been thrilled by the prospects AI present so much such that they dwell on its pros and not considering the cons. Many papers have been presented on the application of AI in reference services, and security. This study is an attempt to discover how Claude AI responds to cataloguing and classification tasks. The objectives of the study was to determine the ability of Claude AI in providing call mark for a given book, determining the ability of Claude AI in providing subject heading for a given book, finding out whether Claude AI will provide cutter number for a given book. A selected title from the Abdurrahman Ghaji Library, Adamawa State University, Nigeria was used to query the Claude AI. For each of the three objectives, the machine was queried three times in three different login sessions. A detailed query was crafted based on the objectives and Claude AI's response were recorded. It was found that Claude AI can reduce intense mental work of subject analysis of information resources in the library by providing class mark, subject heading and cutter number for a given book. However, it lacked the intelligence to be consistent in doing so. It was recommended among others that catalog librarians should not rely solely on Claude AI for classification but use it to gain clue in assigning call mark to books.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Call Mark, Chatbots, Claude AI, Cutter, Dewey Decimal Classification, Library, Library of Congress Classification, OPAC, RFID, Subject Heading

Introduction

The growth of digital content in the information age has made effective knowledge organizing and retrieval a major issue for libraries all over the world. With their enormous collections of books, periodicals, multimedia tools, and archive items, libraries act as stewards of humankind's collective knowledge. Cataloging and categorizing these materials has historically been the job

of librarians, who use recognized methods like the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) or the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). However, the exponential growth of information coupled with the dynamic nature of knowledge domains has rendered manual classification processes increasingly laborious and time-consuming. Meanwhile, the importance of classifying library resources cannot be over emphasized. Any information resource that has not been accurately classified, it is the same as if the resource is lost or not in the library at all. Manual cataloguing of library resources offers great deal of challenges in the sense that, it is time consuming, demands a lot of personnel and it is hectic and monotonous.

By using computer techniques to automate and improve the classification of library materials, Artificial Intelligence (AI) provides a revolutionary answer to this problem. AI technologies, particularly machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) algorithms, empower libraries to streamline their cataloging processes, improve resource discoverability, and ultimately enhance user access to information. Among the myriad of AI-driven tools developed for this purpose, Claude AI emerges as a pioneering example, showcasing the potential of AI in revolutionizing library services. According to Haenlein and Kaplan, (2019) While the exact origins of artificial intelligence are unknown, it is likely that they date to 1942, when American science fiction author Isaac Asimov released his short novel Runaround. Runaround is a narrative about a robot that was created by engineers Mike Donovan and Gregory Powell. This research paper's main objective is to evaluate Claude AI's effectiveness and use in the context of classifying library resources. Claude AI, which bears the name of the renowned French mathematician and computer scientist Claude Shannon, is a revolutionary way of using cutting-edge AI techniques to automate classification jobs. This research paper explores the application of AI, specifically focusing on Claude AI, in the classification of library resources.

Problem Statement

The aim of Librarians is to provide at a glance, what titles a library has by an author, on a subject area and where they can be found in the library. The researcher is a catalog librarian and his years of experience in cataloguing and classification has led him to interface with information resources. From experience, one comes across titles that establishing the subject treated in them becomes a dilemma and all these constitute a problem to the work of cataloguing and classification of books in libraries. The researcher is concerned that if this problem is not tackled

Ranganathan's five laws of librarianship will not find expression and the library user's information need will go unmet thereby defeating the work of the librarians and one of the very aims of establishing the library. It is on this premise that the researcher will seek to identify whether Claude AI can assist by providing call number, subject heading, and cutter number for a given book. There is a lot of mental work and labour involved in manual cataloguing and classification (Ejiroghene, (2020). The time-consuming nature of manual subject analysis and classification, coupled with the growing volume of resources in libraries, has led to concerns about the scalability and sustainability of this approach (Svenonius, 2000; Chan, 2005).

Since that is the case, the researcher want to explore the AI as an automated system of classification to see whether it can reduce the intense mental work and labour of librarians performing cataloguing and classification manually and ensure scalability in the midst of growing body of knowledge.

Objectives of the Study

- i. To determine the ability of Claude AI in providing call number for a given book
- ii. To determine the ability of Claude AI in providing subject term for a given book
- iii. To determine the ability of Claude AI in providing cutter number for a given book

Research Questions

- i. Does Claude AI provide call mark for a given book?
- ii. Does Claude AI provide subject term for a given book?
- iii. Does Claude AI provide cutter for a given Author?

Review of Related Literature

Traditional library classification systems and methods

Dewey Decimal Classification

The Dewey Decimal System is a widely used library classification system that was conceived by Melvil Dewey in 1873 and first published in 1876. It is a hierarchical system that organizes library materials by subject into 10 main classes, which are further divided into 10 divisions

each, and then 10 sections each (Comaromi, 1976). Dewey's original motivation was to create a more accessible method of organizing knowledge and information at the Amherst College Library where he was a student. Prior to Dewey, most libraries used fixed location systems, where books were arranged by size or date of acquisition rather than subject matter, making browsing difficult (Chan, 1994). Dewey's system aimed to group materials by subject in a logical way to facilitate browsing.

The 10 main classes in Dewey's original classification were:

000 - General works

100 - Philosophy

200 - Religion

300 - Social sciences

400 - Language

500 - Pure sciences

600 - Applied sciences

700 - Arts and recreation

800 - Literature

900 - History and geography

Since its inception, the Dewey Decimal System has undergone numerous revisions and expansions as knowledge has grown. The print version is now published approximately every 14 years by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), with digital updates issued more frequently to assigned Dewey classifiers (Mitchell & Vizin-Goetz, 2009). The Dewey system remains very popular worldwide, being used by over 200,000 libraries in 135 countries (Dewey Services, 2021). It has been translated into over 30 languages (Chan, 2017). Its hierarchical structure facilitates browsing and new subjects can theoretically be accommodated seamlessly as knowledge grows through expansions within existing classes and divisions. Critiques of the system include that its Western origins result in Eurocentric and Christian biases in certain areas (Wallace, 2015).

The universal adoption of the Dewey system and its constant expansion and revision has spawned a body of research on using it effectively for classifying new materials, handling updates and consistencies across libraries, and exploring specialized applications. There is also ongoing discourse on the merits and drawbacks of alternative systems like the Library of Congress Classification and newer faceted classification systems (Lee, 2015). Furthermore, the emergence of digital libraries and information organization on the internet has necessitated consideration of Dewey's applicability and adaptations in the electronic realm (Gnoli, 2008). There is no doubt; the Dewey Decimal System is a pioneering and enduring library classification scheme that has shaped information organization for over a century. It continues to be used by and studied by librarians globally, and remains a key standard as libraries evolve into modern digital environments.

Library of Congress Classification Scheme

The Library of Congress Classification (LCC) system was developed in the late 19th century by the Library of Congress as a unique classification scheme for its rapidly growing collection. It was first published in 1904, around the same time as the Dewey Decimal System, with which it shares some conceptual similarities in terms of hierarchical structure (Chan, 1999).

The LCC divides knowledge into 21 broad classes, labeled alphabetically from A to Z, with some letters standing for more than one class. Classes are further subdivided into narrower sub-classes using a combination of letters and numbers in a hierarchical system (Taylor, 2006). For example, A-AM covers general works, AN-AZ philosophy and psychology, B-BJ philosophy, BL-BX religion, etc.

Some key differences from Dewey are that LCC has more granularity with 21 main classes versus Dewey's 10, and it uses alphabetical notation rather than purely numerical. LCC was also designed to accommodate a very large national library collection, while Dewey initially targeted smaller libraries (Chan, 1999). The LCC system is used by most research and national libraries in the United States, including the Library of Congress itself. It is also used by many academic and research libraries around the world, though not as widely adopted globally as Dewey (Luo, 2009). Advantages cited for LCC include its granularity allowing for very specific classification

and shelving of materials. Its notation is considered more expressive and meaningful compared to Dewey's strictly numerical system (Chan, 1999). Downsides include that it can be complex to master due to the large number of schedules, and globally less known and understood than Dewey.

Like Dewey, the LCC system is regularly updated by the Library of Congress to accommodate new subjects and changes in knowledge. There is ongoing research examining the biases and gaps of the classification, particularly related to its Western origins (Furner, 2007). Additionally, research explores applications of LCC in the digital realm and evaluates its suitability compared to other options like the Dewey system or faceted classifications (Svenonius, 2000). Consequently, the Library of Congress Classification is a longstanding, detailed library classification scheme created by and for the vast collections of the Library of Congress. It remains prominent in research and academic settings, particularly in North America, and continues to evolve while being studied by librarians and information scientists.

Background on Anthropic and the development of Claude

Anthropic is a leading AI research organization that has played a pivotal role in the development of cutting-edge natural language processing (NLP) models, notably Claude. It is a next-generation AI assistant. With a high level of predictability and dependability, Claude can handle a wide range of conversational and text processing jobs. Claude may assist with summarization, search, Q&A, coding, creative and collaborative writing, and more. Claude is simpler to talk to, more steerable, and far less likely to create detrimental outputs. On personality, tone, and conduct, Claude is also able to follow instructions. From its inception to the emergence of state-of-the-art language models like Claude, Anthropic continues to shape the landscape of AI research, driving innovation and pushing the boundaries of what AI systems can achieve in understanding and processing human language (Anthropic n.d.).

(talk about features like version, free and subscribed benefits etc)

Using AI to perform Cuttering, Cataloguing and Classification

The result of a research by Asim et al., (2023) outline text-to-speech and speech-to-text technologies, Google Assistant to search by voice command, Radio Frequency Identification System (RFID) system for self check-out and check-in, and intelligent data analysis for collection development as the areas of application of AI in academic libraries, the study left out cataloguing and classification and this research is aiming to fill the existing gap. In another study, Isiaka, (2023) found that one of the purposes of using AI in the Libraries is to perform AI cataloguing while this is an interesting findings, it fail to demonstrate how AI can be used to carry-out cataloguing and classification. The artificial intelligence technology will assist in automatically in classifying and cataloguing books with their information being updated on OPAC (Arora et al., 2020). While this claim may be true but it lack concentration on showing how that is possible or not and this research will fill this gap. According to Ajakaye, (2022) Artificial intelligence (AI) programs can help with processes like cataloging, indexing, and abstracting that are now handled by qualified experts; Chatbots can be integrated into readers' advising services or reference operations conducted by librarians. Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems may be utilized to extract significant information from an extensive array of sources, including visually rich resources like maps, and provide a summary to facilitate research. This claim needs to be verified especially on cataloguing and classification of books and other library resources. Oname and Alex-Nmecha, (2020) claimed that AI can be used to perform automatic cataloguing and classification using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) but failed to proof that empirically to which this research will seek to investigate his claim in an empirical enquiry.

Manual Subject Analysis and Classification

Manual subject analysis and classification is the process of assigning subject headings or classification codes to library materials based on human judgment and interpretation of the content. This traditional approach has been used in libraries and information centers for decades to organize and provide access to their collections. Despite the emergence of automated methods, manual subject analysis and classification remains an essential aspect of information organization and retrieval. Manual subject analysis and classification involves analyzing the content of a document or resource and assigning subject headings or classification codes that represent its main topics or themes. This process is performed by human indexers or catalogers

who have expertise in the subject area and an understanding of the classification scheme or thesaurus used (Svenonius, 2000; Chan, 2005).

The importance of manual subject analysis and classification lies in its ability to accurately represent the intellectual content of resources, facilitating effective retrieval and access for users (Markey, 1984; Svenonius, 2000). Human judgment and interpretation are crucial in capturing the nuances and complexities of content, which may be difficult for automated systems to achieve (Chan, 2005). Several approaches and standards have been developed for manual subject analysis and classification. The most widely used classification schemes include the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) (Svenonius, 2000; Chan, 2005). Subject headings are often derived from controlled vocabularies, such as the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) or the Sears List of Subject Headings (Olson & Boll, 2001).

Standards and guidelines, such as the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) and Resource Description and Access (RDA), provide guidance on the principles and practices for manual subject analysis and classification (Chan, 2005; Tillett, 2004).

Manual subject analysis and classification, while valuable, faces several challenges and limitations. Subjectivity and inconsistency in human interpretation can lead to variations in the assignment of subject headings or classification codes (Chu & O'Brien, 1993; Svenonius, 2000). The complexity of some subject areas and the need for specialized expertise can also pose difficulties (Chu & O'Brien, 1993). Manual subject analysis and classification continues to play a vital role in organizing and providing access to library collections. While facing challenges and limitations, the human expertise and interpretation involved in this process remain essential for accurately representing the intellectual content of resources. As technology advances, the interplay between manual and automated approaches will shape the future of subject analysis and classification in libraries and information centers.

Methodology

The Free version of Claude AI, which was launched on February 13, 2023, will be queried in order to assess its potential for cataloguing and classification of hardcopy books. Its responses will be record and analysed. A selected title in the library will be used to query Claude AI based on the outlined objectives of the research. Each query will be repeated in three different login sessions of conversation with Claude AI.

Table 1: Anthropic version and Features

Feature	Claude AI Free	Claude AI Pro
Daily message limit	30 messages/day	Unlimited
Customization	None	Fully customizable persona
Integrations	None	Slack integration
Support	Community forums	Priority email support
Ads	May show occasional ads	No ads
Pricing	Free	Starts at \$20/month billed annually

Source: Anthropic website

Results

Query 1:

Based on Library of Congress Classification Scheme, provide a class mark for the title: “Perspectives on African Studies: A Multidisciplinary Approach” edited by Mary E. Modupe Kolawole, published in 2014

Claude AI’s response during the first login session:

Based on the Library of Congress Classification Scheme, the appropriate class mark for the book "Perspectives on African Studies: A Multidisciplinary Approach" by Mary E. Modupe Kolawole, published in 2014, would be:

DT16.5 .K65 2014

Here's how this class mark is constructed:

DT - This is the main class for the history of Africa within the Library of Congress Classification Scheme.

16.5 - This is the subclass for general works on the history and civilization of Africa.

.K65 - This is the cutter number, which is derived from the first letters of the main entry (in this case, the author's last name, Kolawole). The cutter number helps distinguish this work from others in the same subclass.

2014 - This is the year of publication, which is commonly added to the end of the call number to further distinguish specific editions or publications.

So, the full call number DT16.5 .K65 2014 signifies that this is a general work on the history and civilization of Africa (DT16.5), authored by Kolawole (cutter .K65), and published in 2014.

This call number properly situates the book under the broader DT class for African history and civilization, while using the cutter number and publication date to make it unique from other works in the same subclass.

Claude AI's response to the same query during the second login session:

Based on the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) scheme, the appropriate class mark for the title "Perspectives on African Studies: A Multidisciplinary Approach" edited by Mary E. Modupe Kolawole and published in 2014 would be:

DT20

Here's how we can arrive at this class mark:

D - Class for World History and History of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc. DT - Subclass for History of Africa

Within the DT subclass, the numbers are assigned as follows:

DT1-DT19 - General works on African history DT20-DT32 - Sources and subjects relating to African studies

Since this book is a multidisciplinary work on African studies, covering various perspectives and approaches, it falls under the DT20-DT32 range, which is specifically for sources and subjects relating to African studies.

DT20 is the class mark assigned to "General works on African studies. African studies programs."

Therefore, the appropriate class mark for "Perspectives on African Studies: A Multidisciplinary Approach" would be DT20, as it covers a general, multidisciplinary approach to African studies.

Claude AI's response to the same query during the third login session:

According to the Library of Congress Classification Scheme, the class mark for the title "Perspectives on African Studies: A Multidisciplinary Approach," edited by Mary E. Modupe Kolawole and published in 2014, would be:

DT: Class for History of Africa

DT1: Subclass for History of Africa

DT1.5: Subclass for African studies

Since the book is a multidisciplinary study on African studies, it would be classified under the DT1.5 subclass, which covers African studies in general.

Therefore, the complete class mark would be: DT1.5 .P47 2014

Where:

- DT1.5 is the subclass for African studies
- .P47 represents the first letters of the main entry (Perspectives)
- 2014 is the year of publication

This class mark accurately reflects the subject matter of the book, which is a multidisciplinary approach to African studies, and follows the Library of Congress Classification Scheme for organizing and shelving the book in a library collection.

Query 2:

What are the subject terms that represent the call mark DT16.5 ?

Clause AI's response to query during the first login session:

The subject terms that represent the call mark DT16.5 in the Library of Congress Classification scheme are:
"History of Africa" and "Sources"
Specifically:
DT - This is the main class for the History of Africa
DT16 - This is the subclass for General special topics related to African history
DT16.5 - This is the further subclass for "Sources" under the general special topics
So by looking at the call mark DT16.5, we can determine that the two subject terms it represents are:

1. History of Africa (from the main class DT)
2. Sources (from the DT16.5 subclass)

This means books classified under DT16.5 deal with source materials like historical documents, manuscripts, oral traditions, archival records, etc. that are used as evidence and primary/secondary sources for researching and studying the history of the African continent.

The subdivision DT16.5 allows for a focused look specifically at the sources and source materials for African history, separate from general historical narratives which would fall under other subclasses of DT.

Clause AI's response to the same query during the second login session:

In the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) scheme, the call number DT16.5 would fall under:

D - World History DT - History of Africa DT51-93 - Egypt

Specifically, DT16.5 likely refers to:

DT61-DT72 - History of Egypt to the Muslim Conquest, 639-640

So the main subject terms represented by DT16.5 in the LCC system would be:

Ancient Egypt History of Ancient Egypt (to the Arab/Muslim conquest in 639-640 CE)

The DT16-DT20 range covers general works on ancient Egyptian history and civilization from earliest times through the Persian, Ptolemaic, and Roman periods up to the Arab conquest.

DT16.5 being more precise, would indicate a focus on some aspect of the ancient Egyptian history before the beginning of Muslim/Arab rule in 639-640 CE.

Clause AI's response to the same query during the third login session:

DT16.5 is a call number used in library classification systems, specifically the Library of Congress Classification (LCC).

In the LCC, DT is the class for history of Africa, and the numbers after DT represent more specific subjects within African history.

DT16.5 refers to:

DT16 - General works on the history of Africa DT16.5 - History of Africa by period

So books classified under DT16.5 would cover general works on different historical periods or eras in the overall history of Africa as a whole continent, rather than the history of specific African countries or regions.

This call number falls under the broader D class for World History in the LCC system. The subject terms it represents are African History and History by Period or Era for the continent of Africa.

Query 3:

Provide cutter number for the title that begins with “Perspective”

Claude AI’s response to the query during the first login session:

In the Library of Congress Classification system, the Cutter number for the term "Perspectives" would be:

.P47

The Cutter number is derived from the initial letters of the main entry term and is used to further organize materials on the shelves after the class number.

The rules for creating Cutter numbers are:

1. Use the first letter of the main entry word, in this case "P" for "Perspectives"
2. Add the next two consonants from the main entry word, in this case "r" and "s"
3. If there are not two consonants after the first letter, use vowels to make up the three characters needed, but never use "i" or "o"

So "Perspectives" becomes .P47 as the Cutter number.

This Cutter allows books with the same class number to be shelved alphabetically by their title on the library shelves. The full call number including the Cutter would be:

DT1.5 .P47 2014

Where: DT1.5 = Class for African studies

.P47 = Cutter for "Perspectives" 2014 = Year of publication

Using this full call number ensures the book is shelved properly in its subject section in the correct alphabetical order by title.

Claude AI’s response to the query during the second login session:

In library classification systems like the Library of Congress Classification, cutter numbers are used to further organize books on the shelves within a given call number category. The cutter number is based on the author's last name or the title of the book if there is no author.

For a title beginning with "Perspective", assuming there is no author last name, the cutter number would be derived from the letters of the title itself using an algorithm called the Cutter-Sanborn Three-Figure Author Table.

Based on that table, the first few letters "Pers" would be converted to the cutter number: .P42

So for a book titled "Perspective on African History" classified under DT16.5, the full call number including the cutter for the title would be:

DT16.5 .P42

This way, books on African history by period would be grouped together on the shelves under DT16.5, with "Perspective on African History" coming after titles alphabetically before "Pers" and before any after "Pers".

Claude AI's response to the query during the third login session:

For the title "Perspectives on African Studies: A Multidisciplinary Approach", a potential cutter number could be:

.P475

This cutter number is based on the following:

The first letter "P" comes from the first letter of the first word in the title after any initial articles ("Perspectives").

The next three digits "475" are derived from the remaining letters in that first word, with vowels being dropped. So "Perspectives" becomes "Prsptv" and then the consonants are converted to digits using:

B=No Digit

C=23 D=31 F=34 G=42 H=43

J=45 K=46 L=49 M=52 N=53 P=72 Q=73 R=75 S=78 T=85 V=86 W=94 X=96 Y=98

Z=99

So "Prsptv" becomes "7578586" and the digits are taken in order to get "475".

This is just one potential cutter number based on a standard way of deriving them from titles. Actual cutter numbers can vary based on specific library cataloging practices. But this shows how a cutter like .P475 could be assigned to that title. Let me know if you need any clarification or have additional examples to work through.

Discussion of Findings

1. To realize the first objective, the first query sought to find out whether Claude AI can provide a call mark for a given book. The response provided by the machine to the first query indicates that Claude AI can provide with detailed taxonomy, the call mark for books in the library. The machine studies and analyse the title of the material and generate a call mark it thinks represents. Claude AI assigned DT16.5 as the call mark. When queried again in another session, it returns a slightly different call mark which is DT20, and during the third session it returned DT1.5. The broad class provided by the machine is the same and consistent but the subclass provided varied thereby providing inconsistent information each time. This demonstrates that the Claude AI reduces intense mental work by the catalog librarian by predicting the broad class of a book but runs into errors when narrowing down to specificity meaning the generative AI can provide clue to a classifier but not classify with absolute accuracy; it lacks the necessary intelligence to be consistent in its responses. This agrees with (Lai, 2023) that ChaptGPT lacks knowledge and intelligence for scholarly research.
2. To realize the second objective, Claude AI was queried in order to find out whether it can determine the subject term of the call mark it assigns to a book. The findings show that the generative AI can provide subject term for any class it assigns call mark to with explicit explanations. For the first session it assigned "History of Africa" and "Sources".

During the second session it assigned “Ancient Egypt” and “history of Ancient Egypt” and for the third session it returned “African History” and “History of Africa by period”. All these instances are established subject terms in the library of congress classification schedules. However, it is still observed that the returned subject terms are inconsistent which a flaw is.

3. For cuttering, it was observed that for the three sessions of login, three different cutters emerged which are .P47, .P42 and .P475 respectively. Again, this is inconsistent. Ideally, the cutter number is supposed to be the same following an established pattern.

Conclusion

Almost all areas of human endeavors use technology to save energy, time and other resources and to attain accuracy and the field of library and information science is not an exception. The revolutionary AI technology is being experimented in library and information science practices and the results are interesting because what the AI does, nothing like that has been heard before now. The coming of AI in library and information science brings a lot of prospects for professionals, educators and practicing librarians. This study contributes to the debate going on in literature about the use of AI in libraries. The progress and desire library and information science professional yawn to see will happen as efforts are directed to fine-tuning knowledge and attain new experiences with the AI. Though this study was carried out using the free version of Claude AI, it is hereby asserted that the AI is surely useful in providing a clue to catalog librarians as they go about cataloguing and assigning call mark and subject heading to books. It can therefore be said that Ai can reduce intense mental work when it comes to classifying books and other information resource but it is not automatic as others may want to think, and lacks consistency. The AI still have a lot to learn in order for it to attain the desired level of proficiency needed in cataloguing and classification.

Recommendations

Premised on the findings in this study, the following recommendations are made:-

1. In the mean time, catalog librarians should not fully rely on Clause AI to perform cataloguing and classification of books but refer to cataloguing and classification tools,

rules, and techniques and their wealth of experience and policy documents of their libraries guiding the work of cataloguing and classification.

2. Developers of Claude AI should work on eliminating inherent bias and errors that may exist in the algorithmic component of the machine.
3. Technical Section of Libraries should fine-tune their existing policies to integrate AI in their operations since it has proven to be useful in giving a clue on the broad class of information materials to be classified.

Limitation and future Research

This work is an early attempt to understand how Claude AI will respond to cataloguing and classification tasks in the library. The study only explored the free version of Claude AI the Pro version should be explored in future studies. Also, the study was limited to only one AI other studies can focus on other AI technologies.

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