Dewey Decimal (DDC) Call No.
Example: 959.5705 TAD

DDC
1. Developed by Melvi Dewey in 1876.
2. Widely used by public and school libraries.
3. Number building - constructing a number by adding notation from the Tables.
4. 4 volumes only.
5. Numbers can be very long.
   • Broader numbers represent broader subjects; more specific longer numbers represent more specific subjects.
Example:
   - 600 Technology
   - 630 Agriculture and related technologies
   - 636 Animal husbandry
   - 636.7 Dogs
   - 636.8 Cats
6. Notation consists only of Arabic numbers.
7. DDC is now owned by OCLC, available in print and web editions, but maintained in the LC.

Library of Congress (LC) Call No.
Example: R 2696.D52 2011

LC
1. Designed to arrange LC's collections.
2. Widely used in academic libraries.
3. Enumerative - more is spelled out in the schedules.
4. Larger - over 40 separate volumes.
5. Economical notation (shorter numbers)
   • Basic arrangement is by disciplines.
   Various aspects of a subject are generally not grouped together, but are classed with the discipline.
Example: Marriage
   - Ethnology - GN480
   - Folklore - GR465
   - Sociology - HQ503 - HQ1057
6. Notation is alphanumeric, using both capital letters and Arabic numbers.
7. LCC is owned and maintained by LC.