Libraries use classification system to organize the books on the shelves. Usage of the Library of Congress (LC) or Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) by a library is based on the collection size. 

**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.

**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.

---

Source:
- Dewey Resources. Retrieved on 9 January 2015 from https:/oclc.org/dewey/resources.en.html