

## Procedure that provides limited control of MFHD sort order in WebVoyage.

This procedure allows you to get holdings records (provided they are in different locations) to sort in a desired order in the public OPAC.

This is not a feature but a “workaround” that was first reported in the Voyager listserver by Scott Anderson of Millersville University in March of 2001. Numerous institutions have followed these procedures with satisfactory results. There is a possibility that the workaround will be “designed out” of Voyager at some point, but at the time of submitting this information, it continues to function properly

Examples below are taken from the Colorado School of Mines Arthur Lakes Library configuration.

### STEP 1.

In SYSADMIN > Access Control Groups create a new group (call it “world”) with the following **two** ranges of I.P. numbers (which at this writing encompasses the entire Internet):

1.0.0.0 – 127.254.254.254

128.0.0.0 – 254.254.254.254

Voyager System Administration -- Access Control Group Definitions

Select Group | IP range

| IP range     | Group Name           |
|--------------|----------------------|
| CSM On Site  |                      |
| World        |                      |
| Patron Group | CSM Patrons          |
| Patron Group | Faculty Access       |
| Patron Group | Guest Access         |
| Patron Group | Library Staff Access |
| Patron Group | Student Access       |

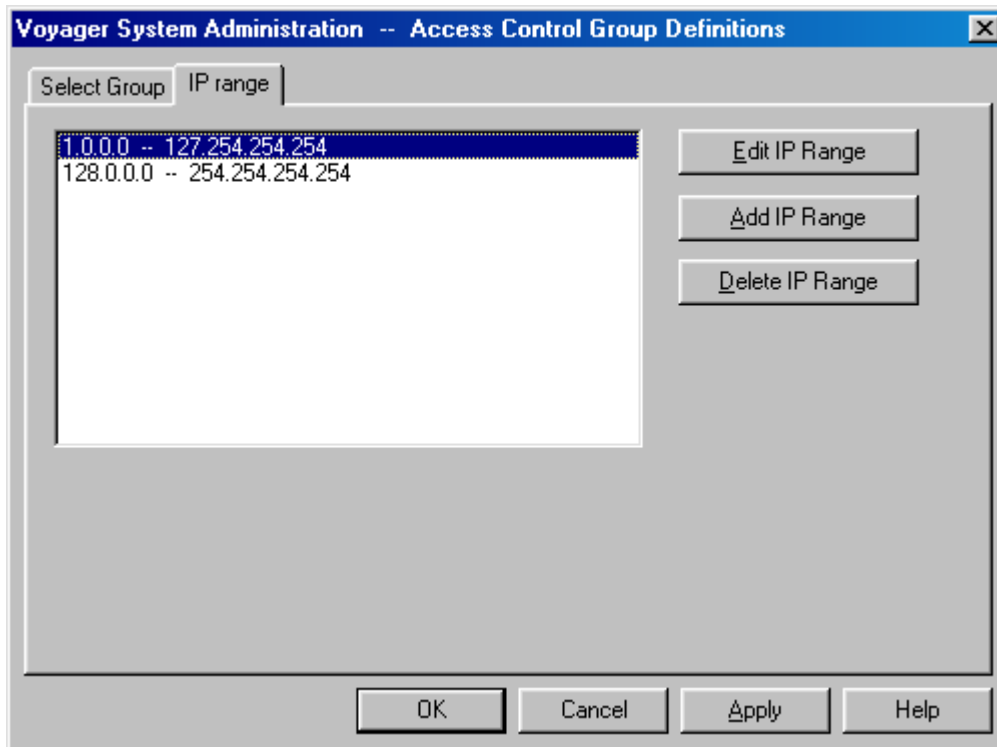
Buttons: Edit Access Group, Add Access Group, Delete Access Group

Access Group Code: World

Access Group Name: World

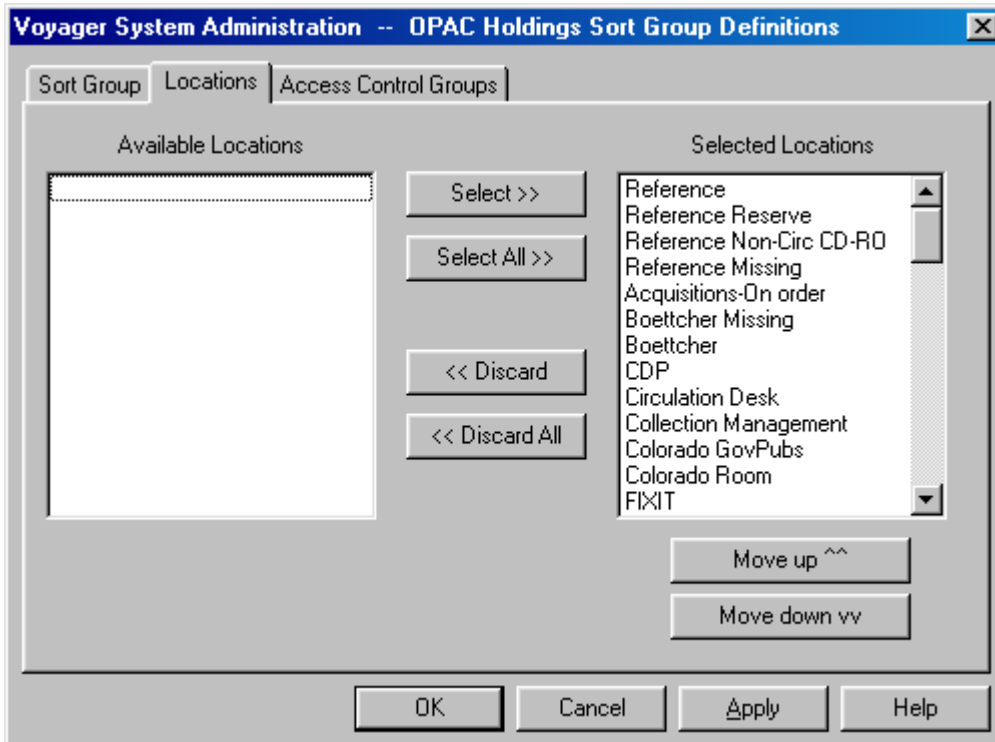
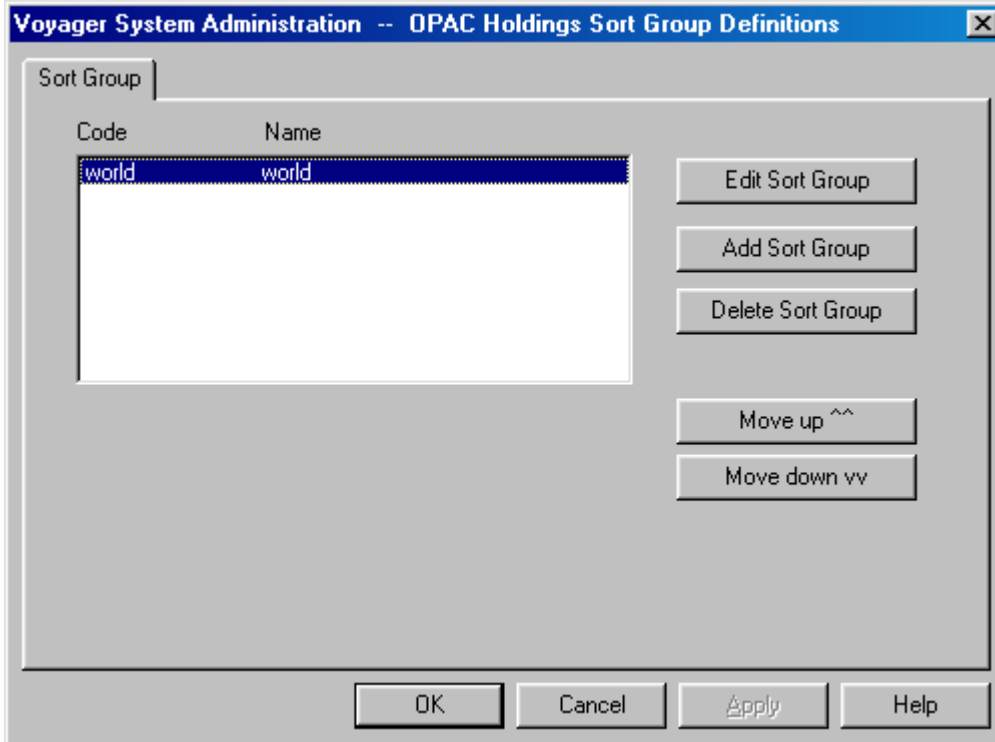
Access Group Type: IP range

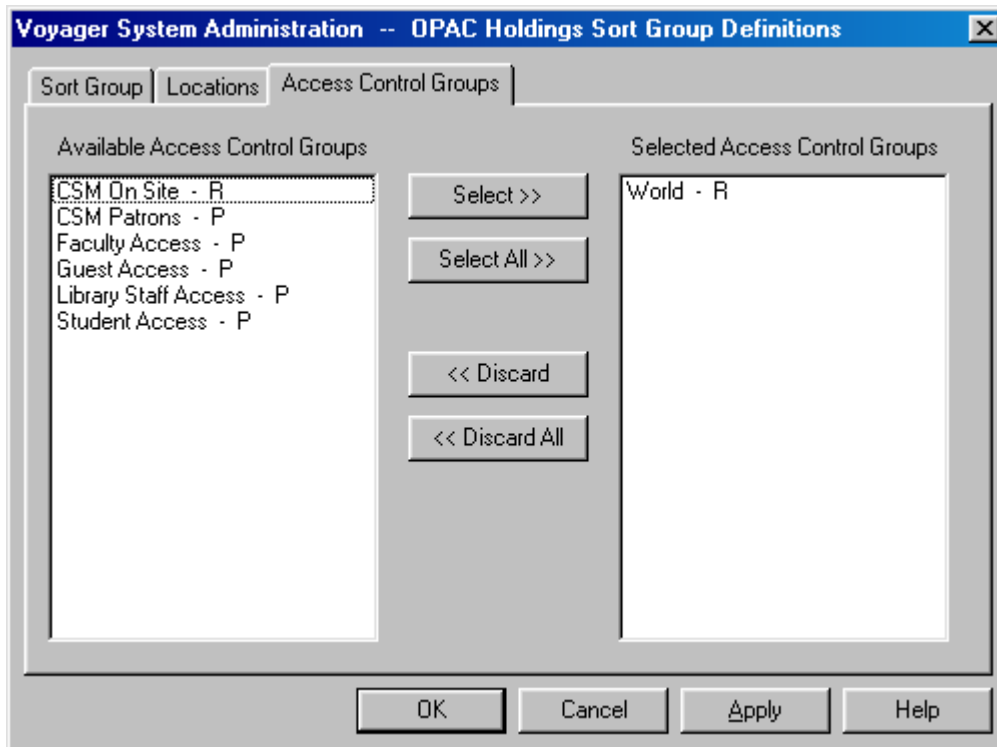
Buttons: OK, Cancel, Apply, Help



**STEP 2.**

In SYSADMIN > OPAC > Holdings Sort Groups create a Sort Group called "world". Include all relevant locations you want to sort. Put them in the appropriate display sort order. Apply "world" ACCESS CONTROL GROUP.





### STEP 3.

In SYSADMIN > Search Configuration > Database Definition create a new database definitions that will have the same definitions as your local database. In essence, you will leave the "Local" (default) database definition alone, but create a second database with a different name (in our case CMS) that has very similar attributes (i.e., it is a Voyager Database, Bibliographic, but (and this is critical) it is **not checked as public**. Rather, in the Access Control tab add your "world" access control group.

**Voyager System Administration -- Database Definitions**

Select Database | Definitions | Access Control

| Database Code | Database Type |
|---------------|---------------|
| CMS           | Voyager       |
| EBAPH         | Z39.50        |
| EXPACA        | Z39.50        |
| GEOREF        | Z39.50        |
| IIT           | Voyager       |
| INSPEC        | Z39.50        |
| LC            | Z39.50        |
| LOCAL         | Voyager       |
| MICHTECH      | Voyager       |
| PRO           | Z39.50        |
| ROPEWAY       | Voyager       |
| WEBED         | Voyager       |
| WORLD         | Z39.50        |

Database Code:   Public Use

Voyager Database     Z39.50 Database  
 Bibliographic     Citation

Buttons: Edit Database, Add Database, Delete Database, OK, Cancel, Apply, Help

**Voyager System Administration -- Database Definitions**

Select Database | Definitions | Access Control

Name:

Description:

Opac: Addr:  Port:     Sysadmin: Addr:  Port:

Circ: Addr:  Port:     CallSlip: Addr:  Port:

Database Name:     Timeout:

User ID:     Password:

Weight:  ( 0 - 500 )    Maximum Hits:

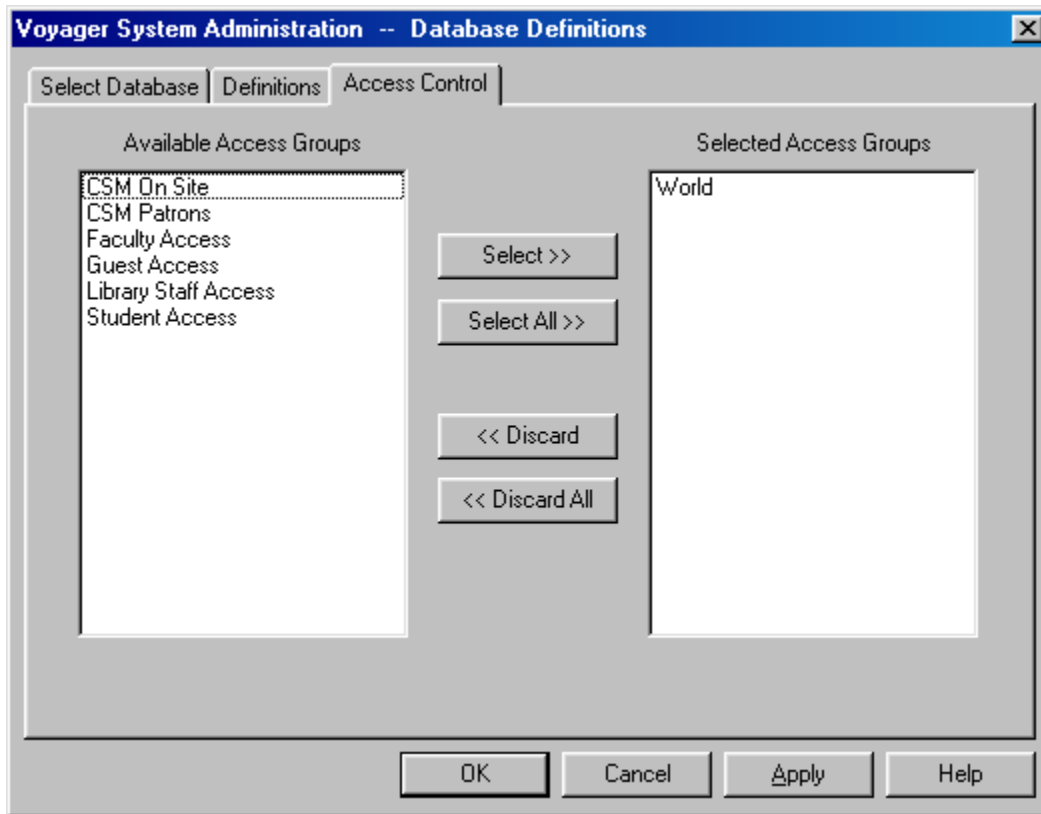
Hook to Holdings:

Maximum number of connections:     Maximum public connections:

Maximum staff connections:     License violation action:

Staff Suppress

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Apply, Help



What you have now done is created a “non-public” access control group that includes any possible I.P. address in the entire world, and funneled access of the OPAC to this group through your ordered locations.