

RDF and Digital Libraries

Conventions for Resource
Description in the Internet
Commons

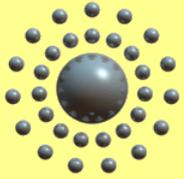
Stuart Weibel

purl.org/net/weibel

December 1998

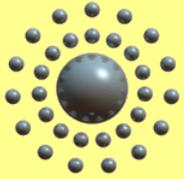


A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a Dublin Core metadata page. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://purl.org/net/workshops/dc6'. The page content includes a diagram with nodes for 'The Dublin Core Directorate', 'OC LC', 'Library of Congress', and 'CNI'. A central box contains the title 'dc:DC The Sixth Dublin Core Metadata Workshop'. Below this, a box states 'Metadata Happens' with a sub-note: '90 delegates from 15 countries'. Another box describes it as 'An international, cross-disciplinary workshop for resource description standards'. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows 'Microsoft FrontPage' and 'Library Center Home Page'. The background of the browser window is a photograph of a woman looking at a computer screen, with several blue puzzle pieces overlaid on the image.



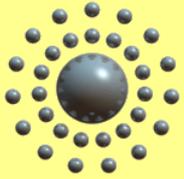
Outline of Today's Talk

- Motivations for developing new conventions for resource description
- The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative: semantics for resource description in the Digital Library
- The Resource Description Framework: An architecture for Web metadata



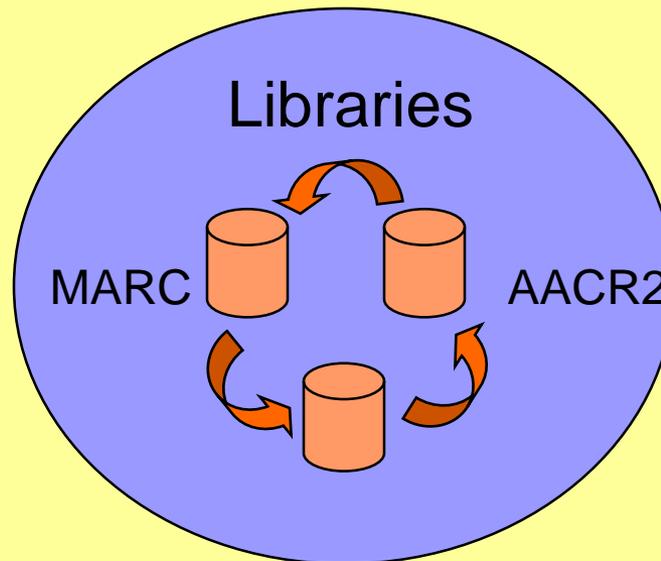
What are digital libraries?

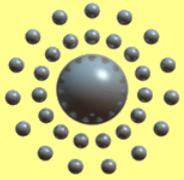
- Institutions with articulated policies for managing information:
 - **S**election
 - **C**ollection
 - **O**rganization
 - **A**ccess
 - **P**reservation



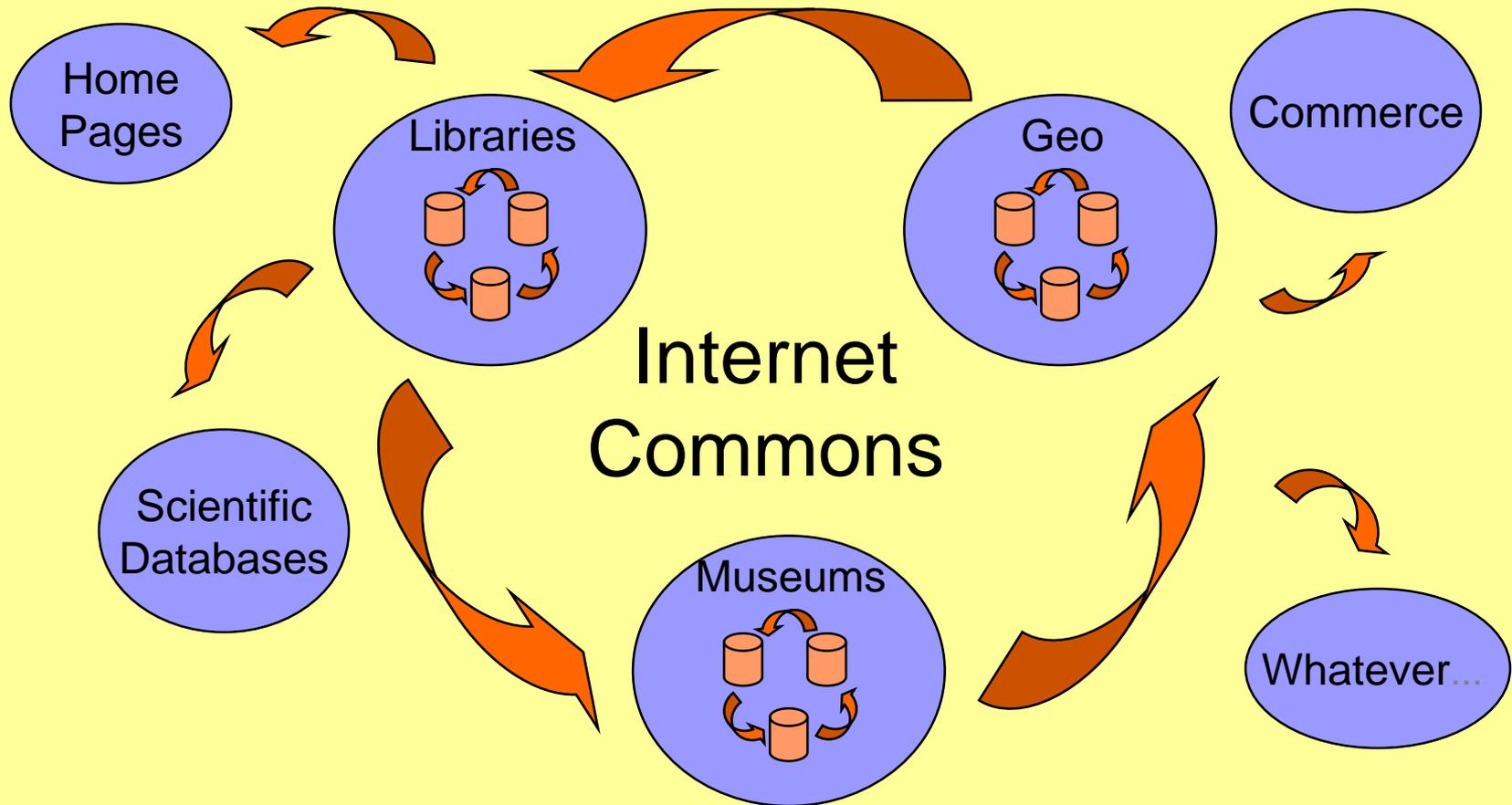
Metadata: *structured data about data*

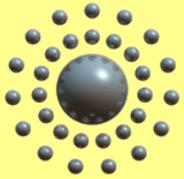
A *resource description community* is characterized by common *semantic, structural, and syntactic* conventions for exchange of resource description information





The Internet Commons embraces many formal and informal Resource Description Communities





Three Levels of Interoperability

Semantic
Interoperability

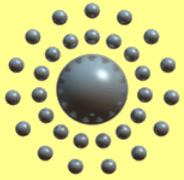
Content Description Standard
meaning (by human agreement)
(DC, AACR2, TEI, FGDC...)

Structural
Interoperability

RDF: A data-model for
specifying semantic schemas

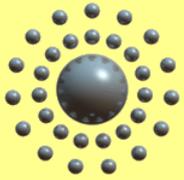
Syntactic
Interoperability

XML: a markup idiom for
structured data on the web



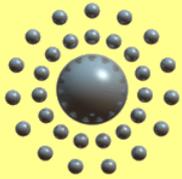
The Dublin Core Metadata Workshop Series

- How to improve resource discovery on the Web?
 - Agreements about resource description semantics
- Build an interdisciplinary consensus about a core element set for *resource discovery*:
 - simple and intuitive
 - cross-disciplinary
 - international
 - flexible



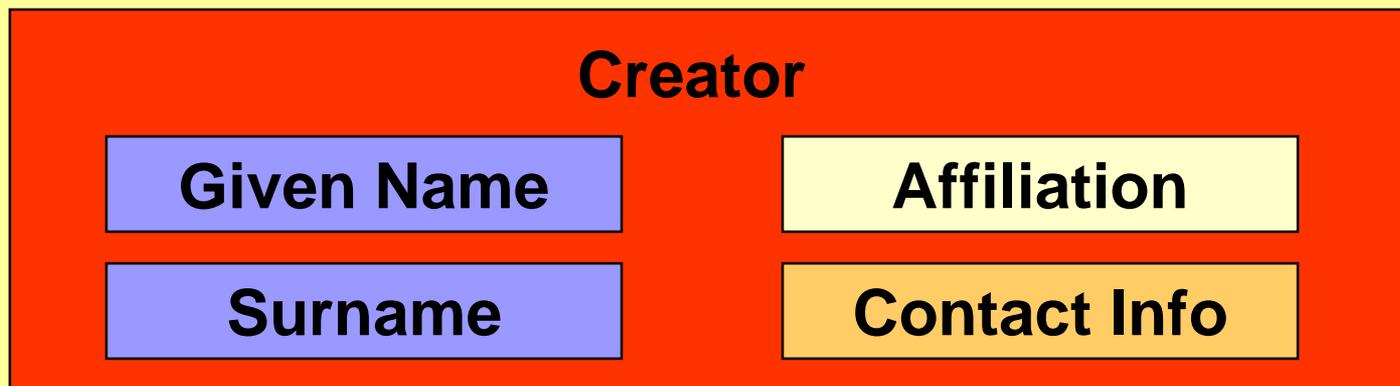
Central Characteristics of the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set

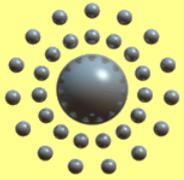
- Descriptive metadata for resource discovery (15 elements)
- Extensible (a starting place for richer description)
- Interdisciplinary (semantic interoperability)
- International (20 languages and growing)



Extensibility (refined semantics)

- Ukrainian Doll model
 - improve description precision with sub-structure (sub-elements and schemes)
 - should degrade gracefully to preserve interoperability

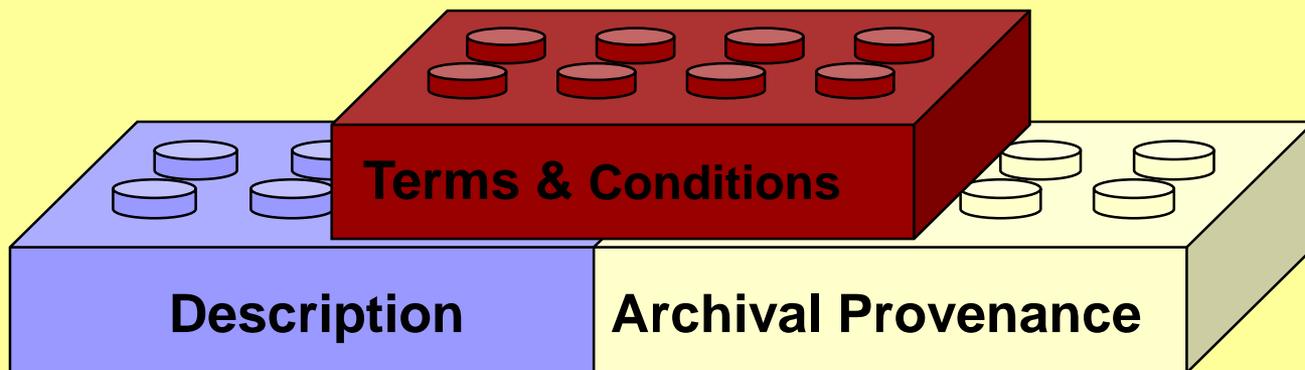


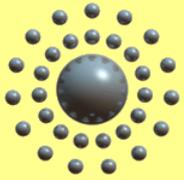


Extensibility

The Lego Metaphor

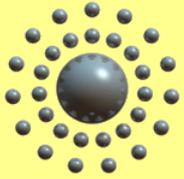
- Modular extensibility
 - additional elements to support local or discipline-specific requirements
 - complementary packages of metadata:





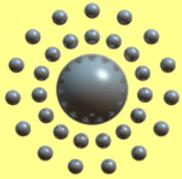
Dublin Core is about semantics... what about structure and syntax?

- HTML META tags jump-started deployment
- HTML 4.0 provided additional structural richness, but suffers from deficiencies
- Embedded metadata only (other important models are not supported)

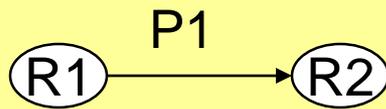


Resource Description Format: An Architecture for Metadata on the Web

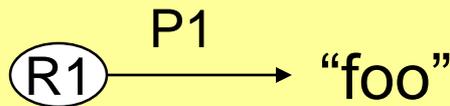
- Conventions to support interoperability among applications that exchange metadata
- RDF provides a data model and structural conventions that comprise an architecture for Web metadata
- XML is the encoding syntax
- Semantics defined by ***stakeholders*** (not software developers)



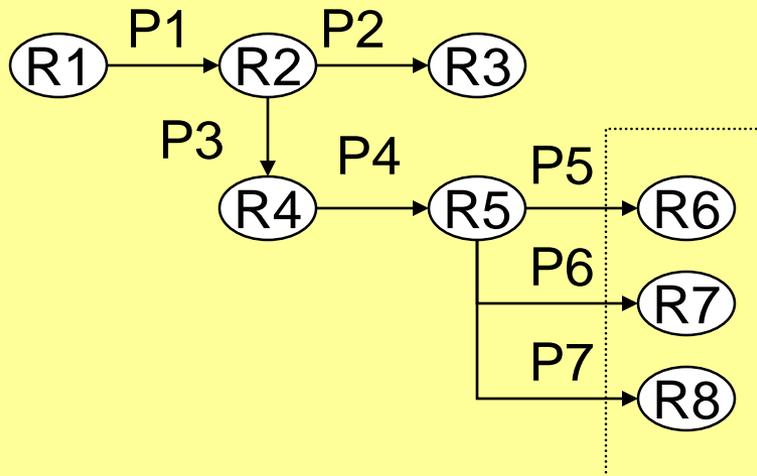
The RDF Data Model



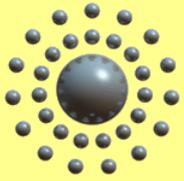
Nodes are **resources** connected by **named properties**



The degenerate case is an arc terminating in a fixed value

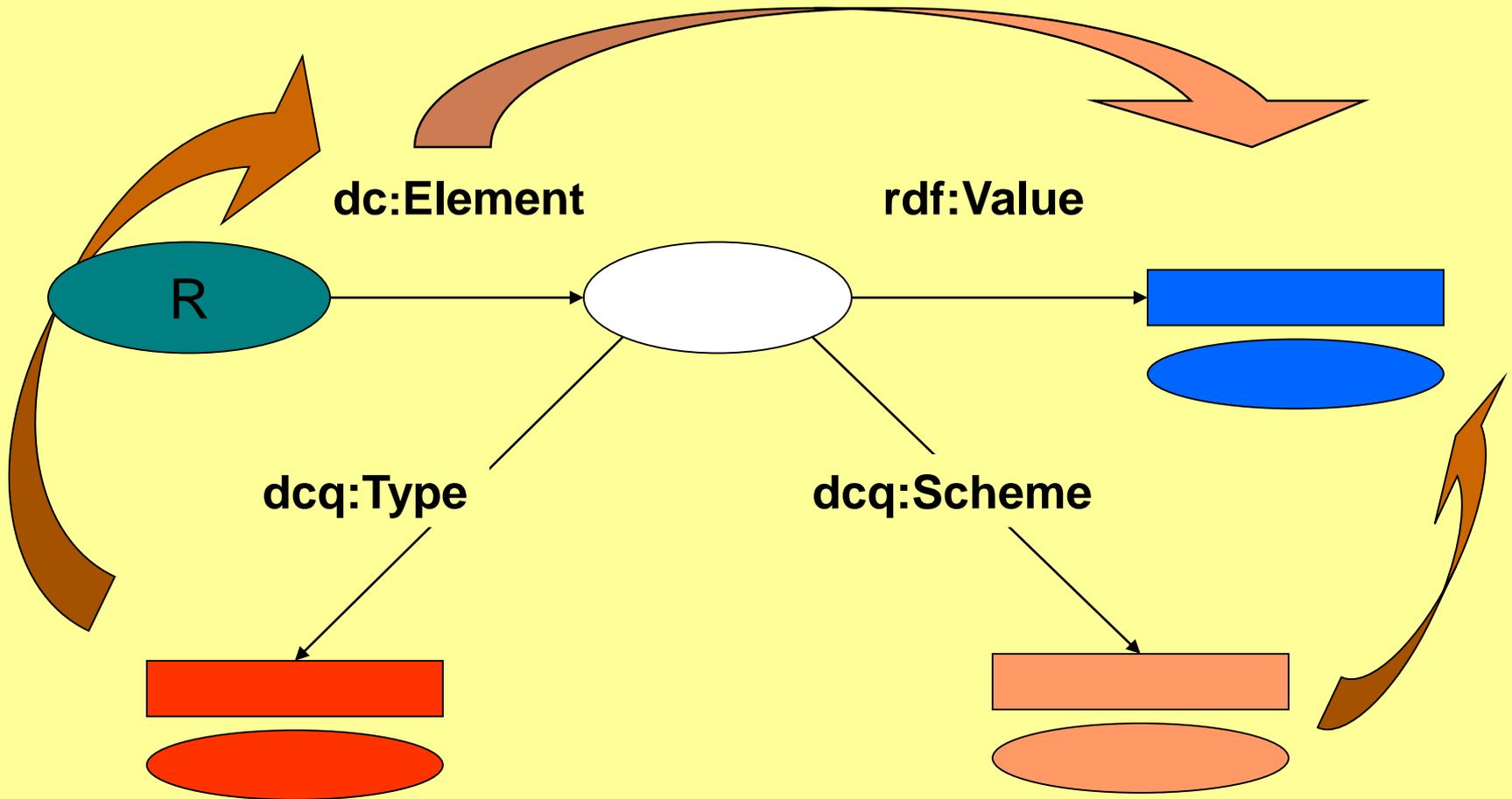


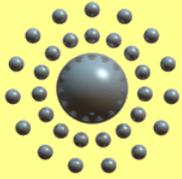
An **RDF description** consists of a directed graph of **arbitrary complexity**



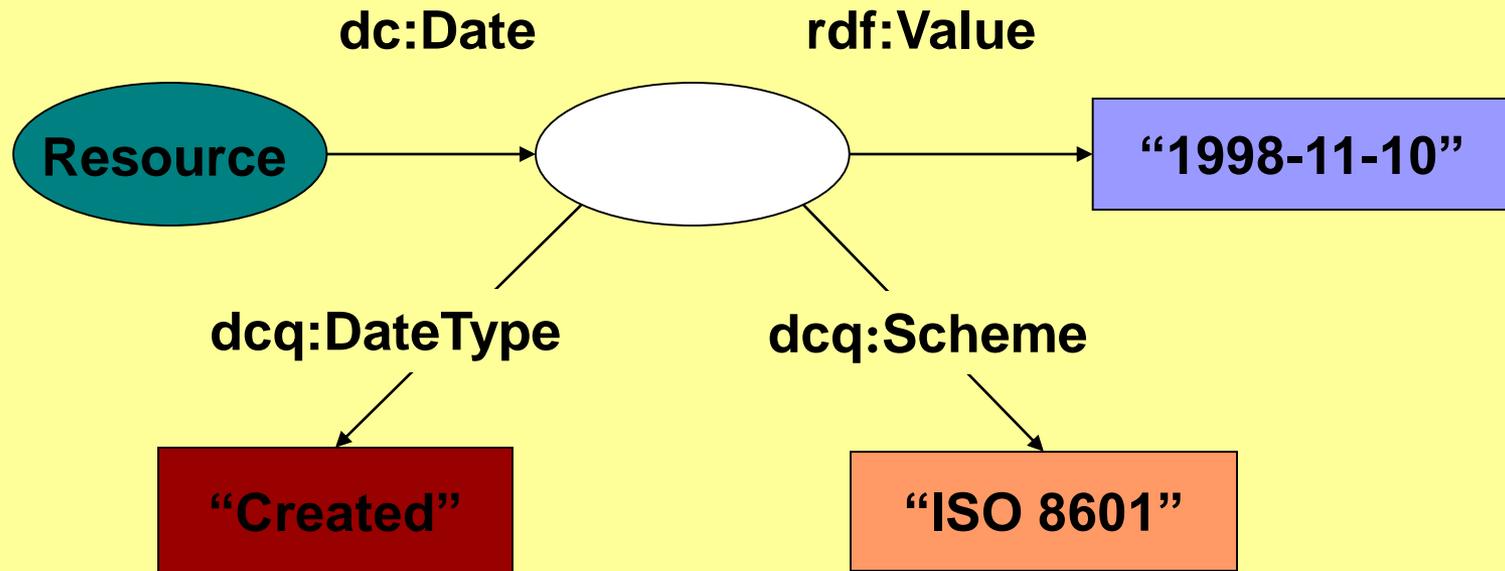
The Dublin Core Data Model

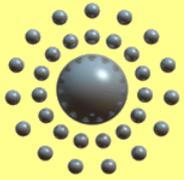
(an application of the RDF data model)



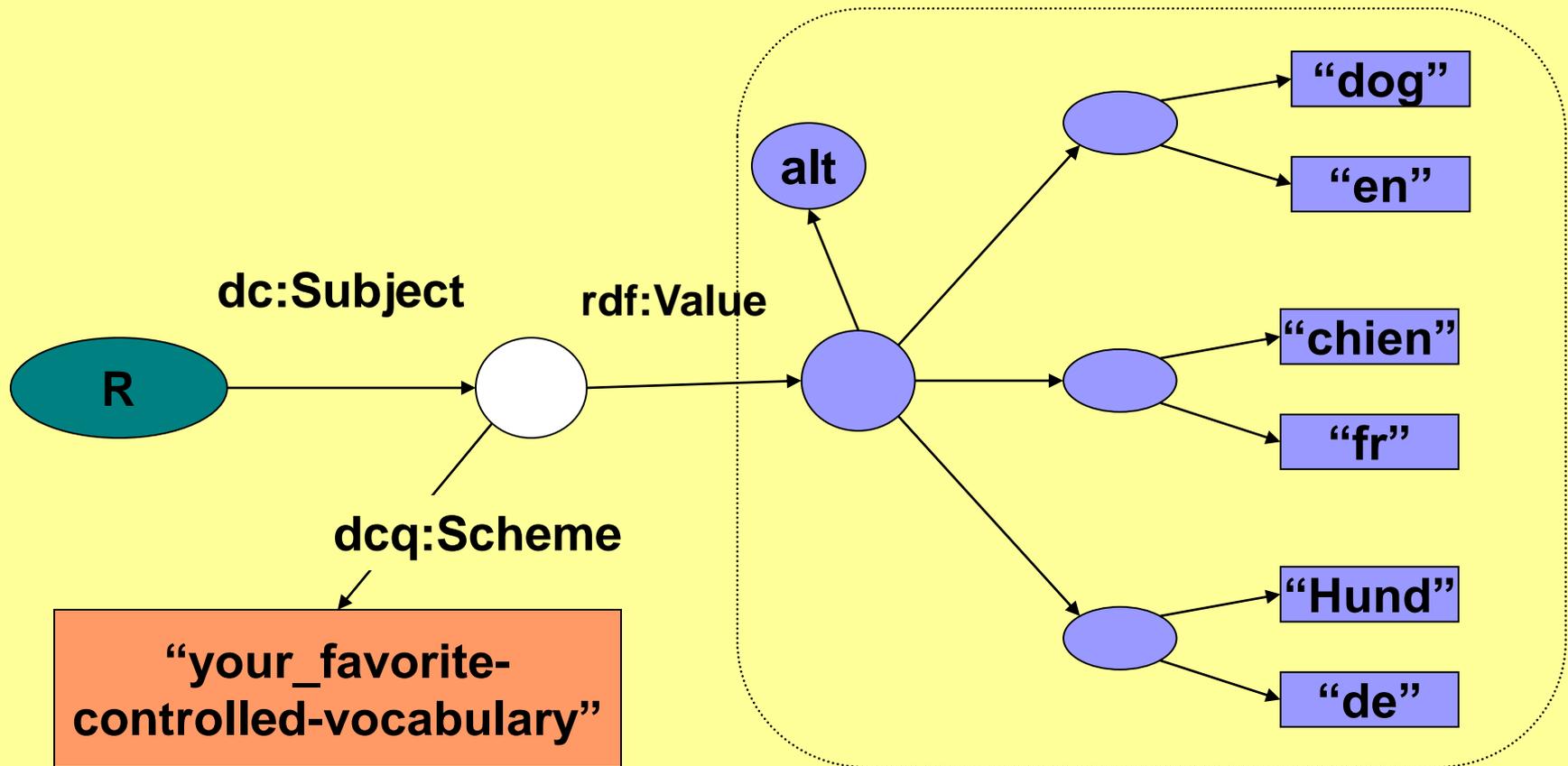


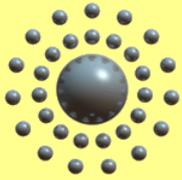
dc:Date





dc:Subject (with multi-lingual substructure)

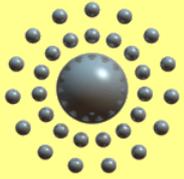




CORC

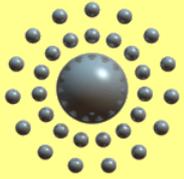
Cooperative Online Resource Catalog

- An OCLC research project exploring the cooperative resource selection, and creation and sharing of metadata by libraries
 - Cooperative cataloging of web resources
 - Accommodating both local and shared metadata (electronic and physical resources)
 - Multi-standard support
 - Dublin Core, MARC, XML, RDF
 - <http://purl.org/corc>



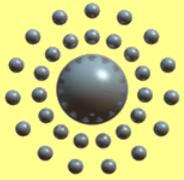
CORC System Components

- Web resource harvesting and selection
- Automatic classification and subject assignment (Dewey Decimal Classification)
- Metadata extraction, editing and authority control
- Resource Identifier maintenance (PURL)
 - <http://purl.org>
- Flexible delivery mechanisms (databases, Web portals)



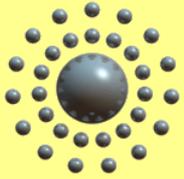
The Reggie Metadata Editor

- Metadata Editor supporting multiple content standards
- Early RDF prototype
- Developed at Distributed Systems Technology Centre, University of Queensland, Brisbane
- <http://dstc.edu.au>



Summary

- Dublin Core semantics and RDF structure are co-evolutionary
- HTML META tags have jump started deployment, but are limited
- RDF provides an enabling architecture and a data model for Web metadata
- Tools are beginning to be appear (and evolve)
- Cross disciplinary resource description is within reach



Additional Information

Dublin Core and RDF

- Dublin Core Homepage
<http://purl.org/dc>
- RDF Home Page
<http://www.w3.org/RDF>
- PURL home page
<http://purl.org>