

Dublin Core Application Profiles at the British Library – a Case Study

DC 2005 - University Carlos III, Madrid

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Tutorial 5: Application Profiles (part II)

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Background – why develop an Application Profile?

- Multiplicity of metadata formats in existence in the library for historic reasons.
- Existing rich databases outside the ILS being put on-line
- Digitisation projects on-going
- Interoperability difficulties
 - Limited cross-searching of BL resources
 - Lack of visibility of digital resources
- Two drivers for the creation of an AP
 - Control proliferation
 - Support a high-level cross-searching facility

Digitisation Projects

- Projects often with some external funding and collaborative partners
- Historically, development of customised metadata formats
 - material type, timescales, budget, available expertise
- Standalone systems
 - Usually with a web presence on BL site
- Without portal functionality these cannot be cross-searched with other BL resources
- Interoperability difficulties internally and externally

How did we develop the AP?

- Recognised the need to identify a usable core of elements that have wide applicability across the library.
- Not a straightforward source several overlapping initiatives:
 - "Collect Britain" an early implementation of qualified DC plus a few BL terms
 - DC-Lib including some MODS terms
 - The European Library some TEL terms
- Politically a need to ensure buy-in from all departments
 - Establish a Metadata Working Group
 - MSS, Sound Archive, Web services, DOM, etc.
- Defined an application profile based existing profiles and validated it internally via the WG

Strategy and Procedures

- Evolving Resource discovery strategy
 - Complete infrastructure not yet in place
 - Where metadata is being created outside the main BL systems .. must be be capable of exporting a file of coherent descriptive records in a format conforming to one of the supported BL standards. The minimum requirement is to supply records in the B-LAP encoded in XML.
- Production of Digitisation Technical Guidelines
 - Specific section on metadata
- Digitisation Project Approval Form inclusion of a couple of metadata questions

Features of B-LAP

- It is a superset of terms thought to have wide applicability across the library
 - ■50 terms, 17 encoding schemes
- Terms are taken from four metadata vocabularies
 - ■DCMI, TEL, MODS and BL
 - Will necessitate the creation of a BL namespace
- It deliberately tried to avoid material-specific terms as it is intended to be generic
 - Projects may develop their own AP based on B-LAP
- Terms may be added if they have generic applicability
- BL usage rules, recommendations and constraints added
- It is expressed following the CEN DCAP Guidelines
- www.cenorm.be/sh/mmi-dc

Terms in B-LAP

Title (M) Modified Replaces

Alternative dateCaptured Is Required By

Edition Type Requires

Creator (R) Format Is Part Of

Contributor (R) Extent Has Part

Publisher Extent Original Is Referenced By

Place of Publication Medium References

Subject (R) Medium Original Is Format Of

Description (R) Identifier (M) Has Format

Abstract BibliographicCitation Conforms To

Table of Contents Source Coverage

Thumbnail Item Number Spatial

Date Language Temporal

Created (R) Relation Rights (R)

Valid Is Version Of Location

Available Has Version Record ID

Issued (R) Is Replaced By

B-LAP example of external term

Name of Term	identifier
Term URI	http://purl.org/dc/element/1.1/identifier
Label	Identifier
Defined By	http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/
Source Definition	An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context
BLAP Definition	
Source Comments	Recommended best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. Formal identification systems include but are not limited to the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) (including the Uniform Resource Locator (URL)), the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN).
BLAP Comments	BL rule: always use an encoding scheme when creating metadata. This will be the identifier for the digital resource being described. To identify the original, whether physical or digital use Source or Relation.
Type of term	Element
Refines	
Refined By	bibliographicCitation
Has Encoding Scheme	URI, URL, OpenURL, DOI, ISBN, ISSN and many others from a list that will be compiled. This will include a BL identifier which may be or incorporate the shelf mark.
Obligation	M
Datatype	string, possibly structured according to an encoding scheme
Occurrence	Repeatable



B-LAP – example of local term

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Name of Term	extentOriginal
Term URI	http://labs.bl.uk/metadata/blap/terms.html#extentOriginal
Label	Extent Original
Defined By	http://labs.bl.uk/metadata/blap/terms.html
Source Definition	The physical measurements or time duration of the original object that was digitised expressed as a string in a standard form.
BLAP Definition	
Source Comments	
BLAP Comments	
Type of term	Element refinement
Refines	Format
Refined By	
Has Encoding Scheme	Standard encoding schemes for expressing time and size
Obligation	0
Datatype	string, possibly structured according to an encoding scheme
Occurrence	Repeatable (for size/duration)

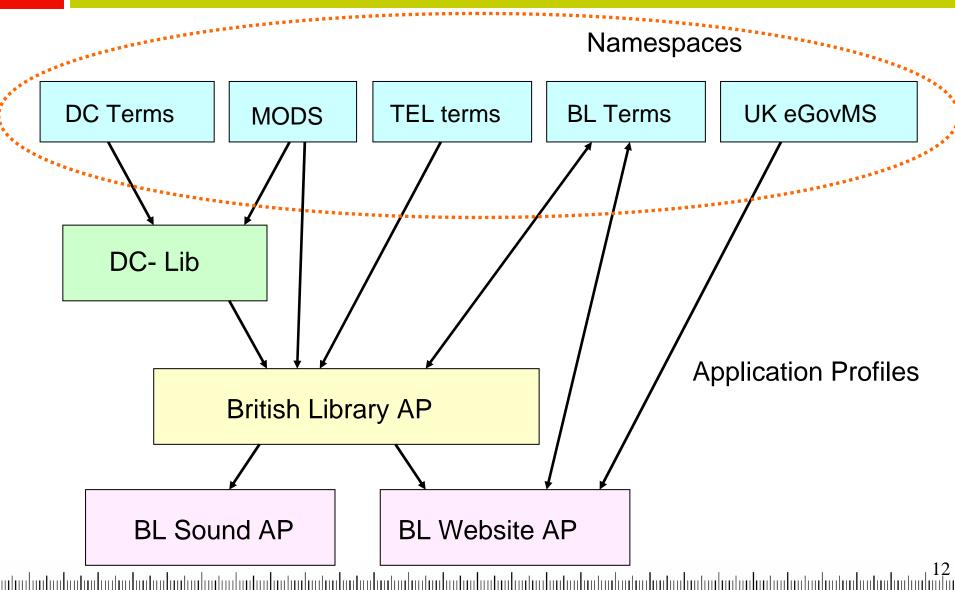
Projects using B-LAP

- So far five initiatives have made use of it and declared individual APs based on the B-LAP
 - Newspaper articles
 - Journal and conference articles
 - Sound
 - Web pages
 - Administrative
- Each has produced an individual AP based on and using a sub-set of the terms in B-LAP
- All are individually documented using CEN DCAP Guidelines

Features of the project profiles

- Selection of a subset of terms from B-LAP
 - depending on functions the metadata was needed to support
- Additionally, each may have:
 - added a few required terms from other metadata vocabulary e.g. eGMS (UK Government) "Category"
 - coined a new term to be entered in the BL namespace e.g. Species
- Where a new term is found to have wider applicability it can be added to B-LAP e.g. DateReceipt
- The result is that each has an interoperable core of terms

Application Profiles and Namespaces



Themed Collections

- Major legacy systems outside the new ILS are increasingly difficult to maintain
 - **■**Migrate to MARC21 in ILS where possible
- Customised datasets for specialist material
 - Unlikely to fit with MARC21 due to e.g. contextual information
- A system that can handle multiple different metadata formats and provide a common but customisable tool for data entry
- Will use B-LAP to underpin a search based on core terms and link back to richer datasets

Issues

- Observing the one—to-one rule (!)
 - mediumOriginal
- Confusion with Format, Medium and Type
 - Controlling Type lists
- Role terms and using MARC Relators
- Use of MODS terms and mismatch of models
- Constantly needing terms that don't quite fit the model
 - Species, Mechanism, Environment as Contributor
- Non—bibliographic resources
- India office records of birth, death and marriage.



For further information

http://dublincore.org/documents/2004/09/10/library-application-profile/

http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/DC-LIBRARIES.html

http://www.cenorm.be/cenorm/businessdomains/businessdomains/isss/cwa/cwa14855.asp

http://www.collectbritain.co.uk/