



University of
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The Semantic Web and expert metadata: pull apart then bring together

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A problem

- ✧ Humans are very good at processing information
 - ✧ Creation, analysis, synthesis, communication
 - ✧ Some say this is what defines us
- ✧ We have invented machines to process data
 - ✧ Faster, globally, non-stop
- ✧ The result is the information eruption
 - ✧ The Web: a continual explosion
- ✧ Information professionals cannot keep up
- ✧ We need our machines to process metadata

Semantic Web

- ✧ “... an evolving extension of the [WWW] in which the semantics of information and services on the web is defined.”
 - ✧ Wikipedia, English, 19.50 30 Aug 2008
- ✧ The basic building block is Resource Description Framework (RDF)



Resource Description Framework (RDF)

- ✧ Simple metadata statements in the form of subject-predicate-object expressions, called triples
 - ✧ E.g. “This presentation” – “has creator” – “Gordon Dunsire”
- ✧ “presentation” and “creator” are metadata structure terms
 - ✧ Classes and properties
- ✧ “this ...” and “Gordon Dunsire” are metadata content terms
 - ✧ Instances or values

Machine-processing

- ✧ RDF is about making machine-processable statements, requiring
 - ✧ A machine-processable language for representing RDF statements
 - ✧ Extensible Markup Language (XML) ✓
 - ✧ A system of machine-processable identifiers for resources (subjects, predicates, objects)
 - ✧ Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) ✓
- ✧ For full machine-processing, an RDF statement is a set of three URIs

Identifiers

- ✧ Things requiring identification (a URI):
 - ✧ Subject “This presentation”
 - ✧ e.g. its electronic location (URL):
<http://cdlr.strath.ac.uk/pubs/dunsireg/AKM2008.pps>
 - ✧ Predicate “has creator”
 - ✧ e.g. <http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator>
 - ✧ Object “Gordon Dunsire”
 - ✧ e.g. URI of entry in Library of Congress Name Authority
File: <http://errol.oclc.org/laf/nb2001-72552.html>
- ✧ Declaring vocabularies/values as “namespaces” in Semantic Web applications provides URIs

Semantic Web applications

- ✧ RDF Schema (RDFS)
 - ✧ Expresses the structure of metadata classes and properties
- ✧ Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS)
 - ✧ Expresses the basic structure and content of concept schemes such as thesauri and other types of controlled vocabularies
- ✧ Web Ontology Language (OWL)
 - ✧ Explicitly represents the meaning of terms in vocabularies and the relationships between them (scope, etc.)

Library namespaces

- ✧ Resource Description and Access
 - ✧ Successor to Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules
- ✧ Two types of vocabularies
 - ✧ Metadata entities (elements, attributes)
 - ✧ E.g. “Title”, “Content type”
 - ✧ Represented as RDF Schema
 - ✧ Metadata content (controlled terms)
 - ✧ E.g. “spoken word” (instance of content type), “microform” (instance of media type)
 - ✧ Represented in SKOS

RDA SKOS example (fake)

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:skos="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">
  <!-- WARNING: This is a single-concept fragment -->
  <!-- Scheme: RDA Content Type -->
  <skos:ConceptScheme rdf:about="http://RDVocab.info/termList/RDAContentType">
    <dc:title>RDA Content Type</dc:title>
  </skos:ConceptScheme>
  <!-- Concept: spoken word -->
  <skos:Concept rdf:about="http://RDVocab.info/termList/RDAContentType/1001">
    <skos:inScheme rdf:resource="http://RDVocab.info/termList/RDAContentType"/>
    <skos:prefLabel>spoken word</skos:prefLabel>
    <skos:definition>Content expressed through language in an audible form.
    Includes recorded readings, recitations, speeches, etc., computer-generated
    speech, etc.</skos:definition>
  </skos:Concept>
</rdf:RDF>

```

Vocabulary URI

Term URI
Term definition

More library namespaces

- ✧ IFLA bibliographic control standards
 - ✧ Discussions during WLIC 2008, Québec City
- ✧ RDF Schema for entities and relationships from Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)
 - ✧ E.g. “Work”, “has Expression” / ”is Expression of”
- ✧ Others are likely to follow:
 - ✧ Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD)
 - ✧ International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)
 - ✧ Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Records (FRSAR)
 - ✧ UNIMARC
- ✧ Library of Congress taking a similar approach with MARC21

A short history of the evolution of the library catalogue record

In the beginning ...

Lee, T. B.

**Cataloguing has a future. - Audio disc
(Spoken word). - Donated by the author.**

1. Metadata



... the catalogue card

From flat-file record ...

Bibliographic description

Author:	Lee, T. B.
Title:	Cataloguing has a future
Content type:	Spoken word
Carrier type:	Audio disc
Subject:	Metadata
Provenance:	Donated by the author

Name authority

Name:
Biography:
...

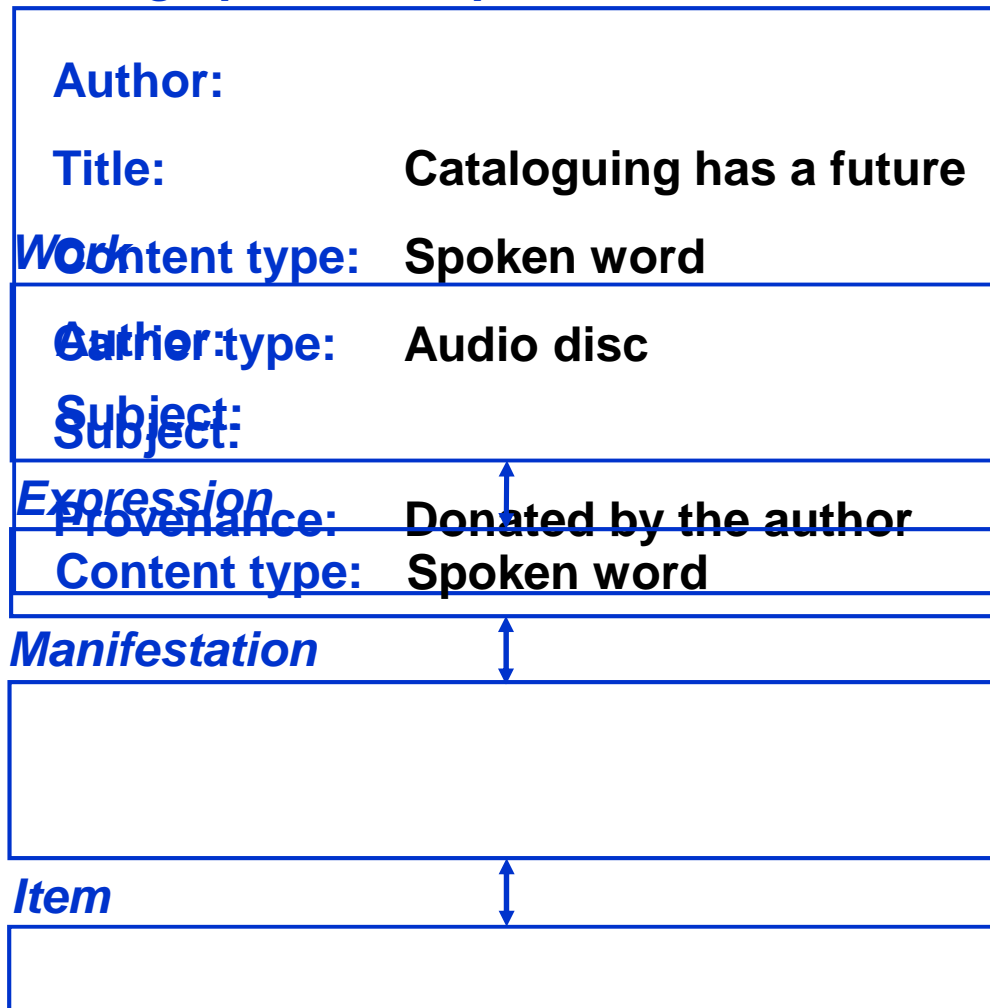
Subject authority

Term:
Definition:
...

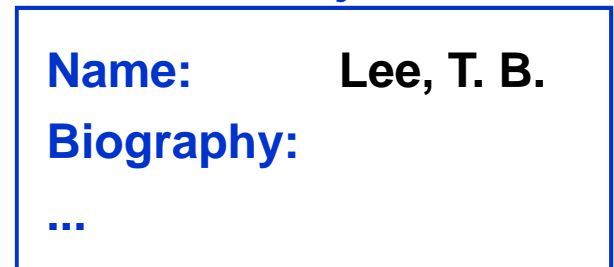
... to relational record

From flat-file description ...

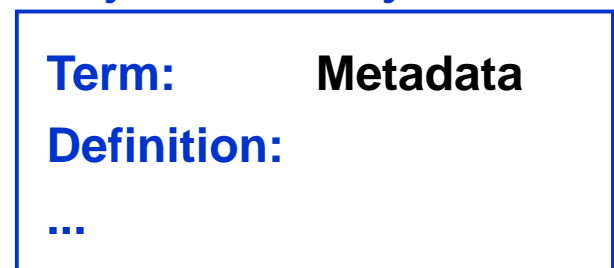
Bibliographic description



Name authority

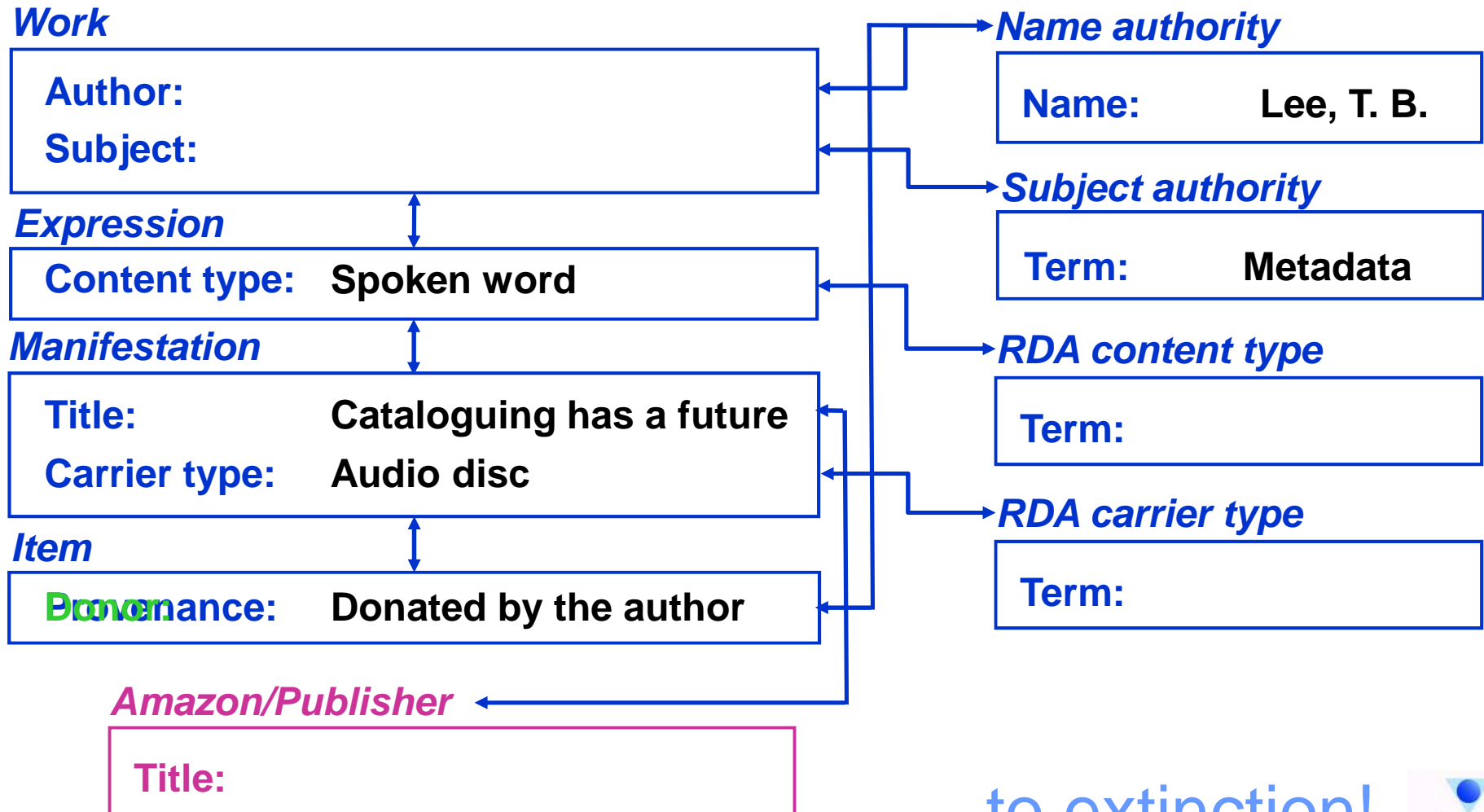


Subject authority



... to FRBR record

From FRBR record ...

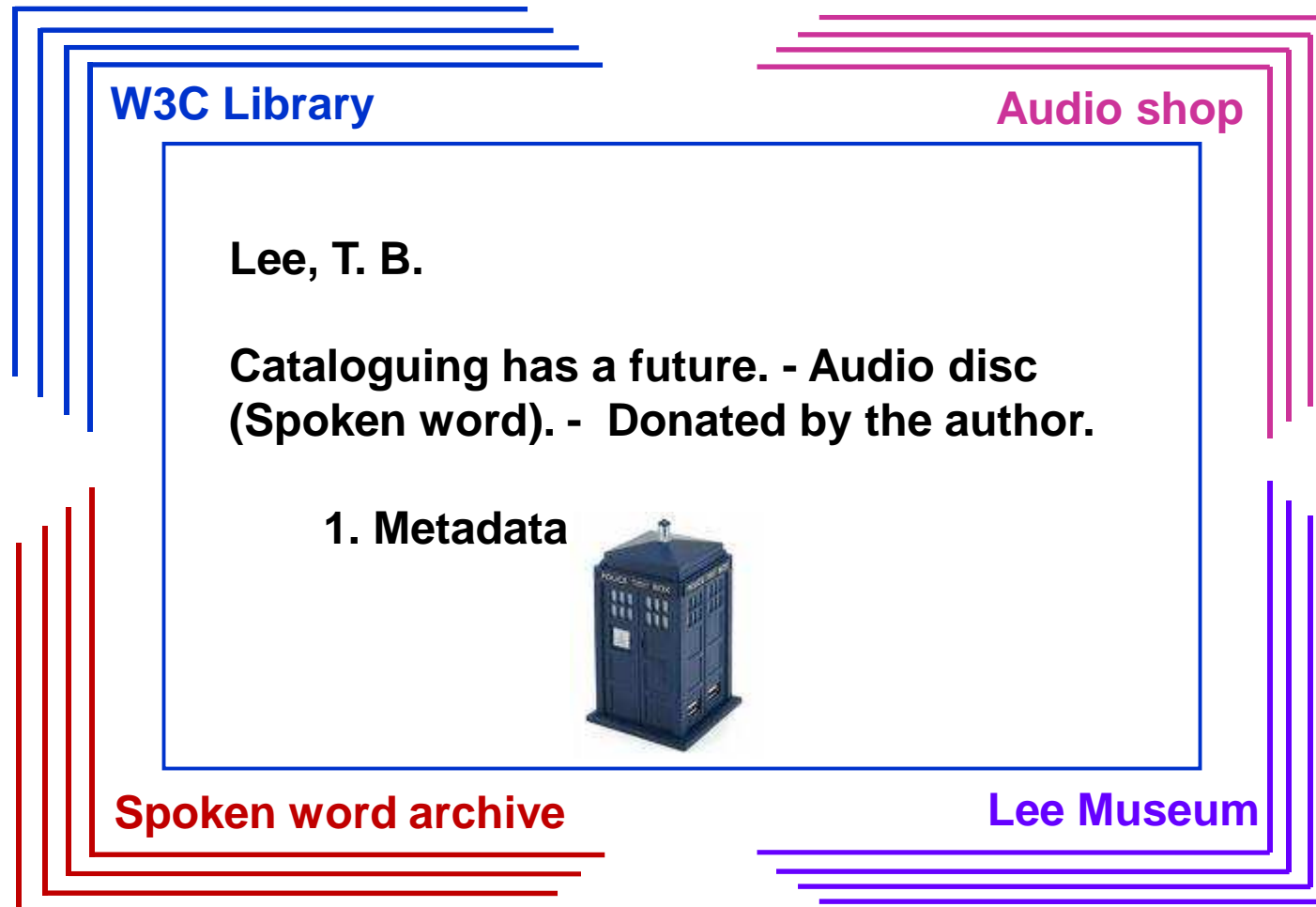


... to extinction!

Where is the record?

- ✧ Implicit, not explicit
 - ✧ Everywhere and nowhere
- ✧ A semantic Web will allow machines to create the record just-in-time
 - ✧ We will not have to maintain records just-in-case
- ✧ The user will have control over the presentation
 - ✧ I want to see an archive or library or museum or Amazon or Google or Flickr or ? display
- ✧ And by avoiding duplication, we can all get on with describing new stuff ...

The hyperdimensional (Tardis) card



“TARDIS four port USB hub, for office-bound Time Lords:
Open a time vortex on your desk” – Pocket-lint



Thank you

✧ Another identifier

✧ `g.dunsire@strath.ac.uk`

✧ `owl:sameAs`

✧ <http://errol.oclc.org/laf/nb2001-72552.html>