Title: Usage Board Meeting Agenda
Date of meeting: 16-17 June 2003
Venue: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Date Modified: 2003-06-11
Maintainer: Thomas Baker, Usage Board chair <thomas.baker@bi.fhg.de>
Description: Revisions are posted to the Usage Board mailing list. On completion of a meeting, the archived agenda can be accessed through the Usage Board Meetings page.

Participants:

Tom Baker, chair	Rebecca Guenther	Traugott Koch
Andy Powell	Roland Schwaenzl	Andrew Wilson
Diane Hillmann	Stuart Sutton	Makx Dekkers, guest

Apologies: Haruki Nagata

Venue: http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Venue.html
Schedule: http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Schedule.html

TOPIC 01. Mission and principles (Tom)

Some issues related to dumb-down need clarification -- for example, does dumb-down mean "resolve all sub-property relationships" or "resolve to Elements (as opposed to Element Refinements)"? Other issues relate to Encoding Schemes (how valid is the distinction between Vocabulary and Syntax encoding schemes?). We cannot resolve these issues without first discussing a draft on the list, so in Ithaca we should aim merely to identify and prioritize the open issues.

The Mission document has been updated to remove redundant text about grammatical principles (which has since been moved to the the DCMI Grammatical Principles).

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC01.html
-- DCMI Grammatical Principles
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/
-- Mission of the DCMI Usage Board
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/documents/2003/06/11/mission/
-- Email digest on "vocabulary" vs "syntax" encoding schemes
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC01.types-of-encoding-schemes.html

Time needed: 30"

TOPIC 02. Usage Board Process (Stuart)

A brief report on changes or clarifications made since the Florence meeting.

Copies of the Process documents have been put into the

"background readings" packet.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC02.html

Time needed: 20"

TOPIC 03. DCMI Documentation (Tom)

Brief report on the work-flow for generating Web pages
and RDF schemas from the raw term declaration data in XML.

There are small differences of wording between the DCMI
Terms document and the newly published ISO standard.
In Ithaca, we will vote on changing the DCMI wordings to
bring them into line with the ISO standard. Once this
is done, we will need to inform John Kunze so that he can
revise the RFC.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC03.html
-- Differences between Usage Board documentation and ISO/NISO
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/UB-ISO.differences.html

Time needed: 30"

TOPIC 04. "Using Dublin Core" (Diane)

Diane has revised "Using Dublin Core" (e.g., with specific
guidance for individual element refinements). Since DCMI
has no real process for approving the revision of this
document (or at least none that really works), we should
figure out how to bring the process of revision to a close.
Time permitting, we could perhaps return to this document
after other business is taken care of in order to discuss
issues of content.

The entire draft of "Using Dublin Core" is available in
the packet of "background readings".

Time needed: 30"

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC04.html

TOPIC 05. Attributes of DCMI Terms (Tom)

Put another way: What is the Application Profile used by
the Usage Board to declare terms? Do we need to clarify the
details of this profile and declare it formally?

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC05.html
-- Usage Board Application Profile (draft)

http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Usage-ap.html
-- Attributes of DCMI metadata terms
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Rdf-xml-data-attributes.pdf

Time needed: 30"

TOPIC 06. RDF schemas of DCMI terms (Roland/Makx/Tom)

Tom, Roland, Eric, Dave Beckett, Makx, and Stu held a round of discussions earlier this year with the goal of resolving modeling issues for declaring DCMI terms in RDF schemas. Makx, Tom, and Roland will report on the status of these discussions and on future paths forward. We will discuss the role of the Usage Board as compared with DC-Architecture and other groups within DCMI with regard to the schemas.

Time needed: 45"

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC06.html

TOPIC 07. Registration of Encoding Schemes (Traugott)

In Ithaca, we should evaluate the test period for Encoding Scheme registration and and clarify any problems that may have arisen.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC07.html
-- Guidelines for Vocabulary and Encoding Scheme Qualifiers, http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/vocabulary-guidelines/

Prototype:
-- Vocabulary and Encoding Scheme Registration, http://wip.dublincore.org:8080/schemes/index.html
-- Proposals pending as of 2003-06-11 http://wip.dublincore.org/schemes/searchServlet?reqType=summary&status=pen.

Time needed: 90"

TOPIC 08. Structured Values, or "DCSVs" (Andy)

Andy has developed a "Usage Board view of Structured Values" that we can discuss among ourselves in Ithaca and then with DC-AB and DC-Architecture. Once UB principles are agreed we can go back to Citation WG and Libraries WG with advice about submitting proposals for structured values.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC08.html
-- Andy's discussion paper (2003-06-10) http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Structured-values.html

Time needed: 90"

TOPIC 09. Libraries profile (Rebecca)

A brief report should identify any further actions that may need to be undertaken by Usage Board in support of the Library Application Profile. We should try to approve the nine proposed encoding schemes on a fast-track basis. With reference to the Usage Board review guidelines, we should discuss the feasibility of undertaking a formal review of the profile at the Seattle meeting.

The entire Libraries Application Profile is included in the "background readings" packet.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC09.html
-- Proposals for encoding schemes in DC-Lib Application Profile
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/dclib-encodingschemes.html
-- DCMI Usage Board Review of Application Profiles
http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/

Time needed: 30"

TOPIC 10. MARC Relator Terms as Refinements for Contributor (Rebecca)

In Florence, we agreed to work with the Library of Congress to have MARC relator terms declared as refinements of Contributor. LC is currently implementing this decision and Rebecca can report in Ithaca. We should determine whether the Usage Board needs to follow through, and how, and identify any lessons learned. After Ithaca, we will need to prepare a document explaining how MARC Relator terms can be used as refinements for Contributor.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC10.html
-- Assignment of URIs to metadata terms of MARC 21 - Action plan
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/MARC-URIs.pdf
-- Excerpts from the RDF schema declaring the MARC Relator terms
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Relator-excerpts-rdfxml.html
-- Comments from Roland
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Marc-relators-in-rdf.html

Time needed: 90"

TOPIC 11. AskDCMI (Stuart and Diane)

Stuart and Diane will report on AskDCMI, which has been in operation for the past few weeks. We will discuss the role of Usage Board members in handling questions.

Required viewing:
-- http://askdcmi.askvrd.org/

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC11.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/AskDCMI.html
-- http://askdcmi.askvrd.org/services/askdcmi/expert_tips.asp

Time needed: 30"

TOPIC 12. Proposal from DCMI Type Working Group (Diane)

Two related proposals have been submitted to add terms to the DCMI Type Vocabulary -- "Moving Image" and "Still Image". We need to vote on these.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC12.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/StillImage.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/MovingImage.html

Time needed: 90"

TOPIC 13. Strategic role of Usage Board (Makx)

As Managing Director of DCMI, Makx will lead a discussion of the strategic role of the Usage Board for DCMI in the medium term. Some of this discussion can take place during breaks and at meals, but we should probably consider drafting a planning document over the next few months.

Questions to consider include:
- How does the UB relate to strategic planning of DCMI as an organisation?
- Should the UB contribute more clearly to strategic objectives by soliciting proposals in certain areas?
- Where will proposals come from in the future?

Time needed: 45"

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC13.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/UB-Orientation.pdf

TOPIC 14. Seattle meeting and timing (Tom)

DC2003 is scheduled for Sunday 28 September through Thursday 2 October 2003. In scheduling a Usage Board meeting we need to consider that Rosh-Hashanah is on September 27-28 and Yom Kippur on Monday, 7 October. These constraints seem to point towards holding a UB meeting after the conference, so we will need to discuss the exact timing.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC14.html

Time needed: 15"

TOPIC 15. Dublin Core Application Profiles (Tom)

Tom, Makx, Rachel, and Thomas Fischer have drafted Guidelines for Dublin Core Application Profiles. Based on an analysis of over twenty existing application profiles of Dublin Core, the draft guidelines aim at providing a sensible and coherent format that will meet the needs of most Application Profile creators; that is as simple as possible yet as detailed as is sometimes necessary; and that will lend itself in the future to transformation into machine-processable forms. Should the Usage Board approve of, promote, or use these guidelines? Would the Usage Board need to discuss these guidelines in detail?

Required reading:
-- Guidelines for Dublin Core Application Profiles
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Guidelines.pdf
-- DCMI Usage Board Review of Application Profiles
http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/

TOPIC 16. Other issues (Tom)

Here is a file where I have simply "dumped" issues which (at the time of dumping) seemed like they may some day need to be addressed. Please browse this file at your leisure and point out if any issues have already been addressed or should move up in our list of priorities.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Issues.html

Title: Information on the venue from Diane
Date: 2003-06-09

HOTEL

Ithaca Holiday Inn
222 S. Cayuga St.
Ithaca, NY 14850

Check-in time is 3p; Check-out Noon
TEL: 607-272-1000
Fax: 607-277-1275 (guest)

SUNDAY

Sunday afternoon I will be taking interested parties on a tour of the local wineries. I suggest that we meet for lunch (Rebecca has suggested Moosewood Restaurant, a famous local vegetarian restaurant within easy walking distance of the hotel) and leave for the wineries from there (on the theory that it's always better to drink on a full stomach!) From the tour we will go to my house for a party where some of my other colleagues will join us.

MONDAY

Our meeting will be held at Cornell Information Science, 301 College Ave., Ithaca (tel.: contact is Rosemary Adessa, 607-255-9555). We have a conference room with wireless and wired connections that work with dhcp. If you want to be able to use wireless, we'll need to have you registered for our network before you come. To register, end Rosemary [rosemary@cs.cornell.edu] your MAC address (At the start button, go to run and type in: cmd at the prompt type in: ipconfig/all. What we need is the Physical Address..... (i.e. 00-06-5B-A1-61-54). We also have a projector and screen, lots of whiteboard space, and a large conference table.

You should meet in the lobby by 8 a.m. for the hotel shuttle which will bring you to campus. Those of you with rental cars should contact Rosemary if you intend to drive up here instead of taking the shuttle--parking is scarce and we'll need to tell you how to get in and where to park. We are within walking distance of the hotel but it's almost straight up, so only the

determined should attempt it. If you're a breakfast eater it would be wise to eat at the hotel or elsewhere downtown prior to meeting the shuttle--we'll have coffee and tea available but not breakfast (there is a small deli in the building for those of you who prefer eating later in the morning). Start of the meeting is scheduled for 8:30.

Dinner Monday evening is at the Boatyard Grill (on the water), courtesy of NSDL.

TUESDAY

The routine on Tuesday will be much the same, unless we've made some adjustments on Monday. Those of you who have Tuesday afternoon or evening flights should talk to Rosemary or Anat about arrangements to go to the airport--they'll make sure you get there in time.

CONTACTS

You should be able to reach me at 1-607-387-9207 over the weekend or possibly on my cell phone (I don't usually leave it on for incoming calls but will this weekend): 1-607-275-6580.

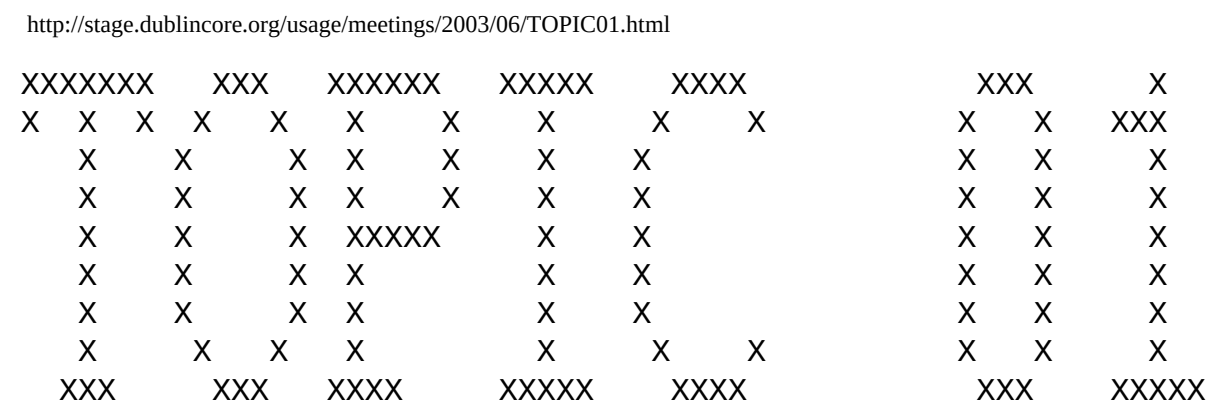
If you need to leave contact numbers at your office or home for the days of the meeting, use the ones below:

Rosemary Adessa [rosemary@cs.cornell.edu] -1-607-255-9555
Anat Nidar-Levi [anat@cs.cornell.edu] 1-607-255-5925

Rosemary and Anat are our ace administrative goddesses, and are doing their utmost to make sure we have a successful and pleasant meeting!

Title:	Usage Board Meeting Schedule
Date of meeting:	16-17 June 2003
Venue:	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Date Modified:	2003-06-11
Maintainer:	Thomas Baker, Usage Board chair <thomas.baker@bi.fhg.de>
Description:	Revisions are posted to the Usage Board mailing list. On completion of a meeting, the archived agenda can be accessed through the Usage Board Meetings page.

2003-06-17 0830-1200 Morning Session	210"	TOTAL
Coffeebreaks	45"	
TOPIC 01. Mission and principles (Tom)	20"	
TOPIC 02. Usage Board Process (Stuart)	20"	
TOPIC 03. DCMI Documentation (Tom)	30"	
TOPIC 04. "Using Dublin Core" (Diane)	30"	
TOPIC 05. Attributes of DCMI Terms (Tom)	30"	
2003-06-17 1300-1800 Afternoon Session	300"	TOTAL
Coffeebreaks	45"	
TOPIC 08. Structured Values, or "DCSVs" (Andy)	120"	
TOPIC 11. AskDCMI (Stuart and Diane)	20"	
TOPIC 09. Libraries profile (Rebecca)	30"	
TOPIC 13. Strategic role of Usage Board (Makx)	45"	
2003-06-18 0830-1200 Morning Session	210"	TOTAL
Coffeebreaks	45"	
TOPIC 12. Proposal from DCMI Type Working Group (Diane)	90"	
TOPIC 06. RDF schemas of DCMI terms (Roland/Makx/Tom)	45"	
2003-06-18 1300-1700 Afternoon Session	240"	TOTAL
Coffeebreaks	45"	
TOPIC 07. Registration of Encoding Schemes (Traugott)	60"	
TOPIC 10. MARC Relators as Refinements for Contributor (Rebecca)	90"	
TOPIC 14. Seattle meeting and timing (Tom)	15"	



TOPIC 01. Mission and principles (Tom)

Some issues related to dumb-down need clarification -- for example, does dumb-down mean "resolve all sub-property relationships" or "resolve to Elements (as opposed to Element Refinements)"? Other issues relate to Encoding Schemes (how valid is the distinction between Vocabulary and Syntax encoding schemes?). We cannot resolve these issues without first discussing a draft on the list, so in Ithaca we should aim merely to identify and prioritize the open issues.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC01.html
-- DCMI Grammatical Principles
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/
-- Mission of the DCMI Usage Board
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/documents/2003/06/11/mission/
-- Email digest on "vocabulary" vs "syntax" encoding schemes
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC01.types-of-encoding-schemes.html

Time needed: 30"

2003-06-11: Issues regarding DCMI grammatical principles

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1) In the definition of Element Refinement:

> In DCMI practice, an Element Refinement refines just one
> parent property.

Roland does not like the last sentence of the above because he does not see an absolute need to articulate that Element Refinements refine just one parent Element. He asks, "What does it help? What would go wrong, if we had it different?"

My personal opinion is that it is helpful to articulate this because people might otherwise assume that refinements could apply to more than one element, and in some application

environments this could complicate or confuse the process of dumb-down. What do others think?

2) For several reasons, Roland does not like the new distinction between "Vocabulary Encoding Schemes" and "Syntax Encoding Schemes". For example, he feels that defining Syntax Encoding Schemes specifically with regard to "strings" formatted in accordance with a "formal notation" neglects values, such as "YYYYMMDD" -- semantically the equivalent of an W3CDTF string -- which may not be considered as a "string" in a given application environment. More generally, he feels that ground-breaking discussion of the nature of Encoding Schemes should not be undertaken in a Principles document, which should aim at providing easily understood and generically defined categories.

   In my personal opinion, it is useful to distinguish "Vocabulary Encoding Schemes" as a sub-type for several reasons -- primarily, because they are obviously different than the syntax sort of encoding scheme, and secondarily because we are going to be registering alot of them and would like to be able to give them a special identity in our documentation and related registry environments. In other words, I would really like to maintain Vocabulary Encoding Schemes as a sub-type but would be willing to refrain from giving a name to Syntax Encoding Schemes if that were the will of the group.

3) Finally, will need to change URL anchors in the term declarations:

    #encoding-scheme to #vocabulary-encoding-scheme
                  or to #syntax-encoding-scheme

    #controlled-vocabulary-term to #vocabulary-term

2003-06-11: Issues regarding the Mission statement

Points to add to the mission statement include:

- -- All names added to DCTERMS namespace must have been through the UB process.
- -- Only things covered by the DCMI grammar are allowed in the DCTERMS namespace.
- -- UB is responsible for the content of the machine-readable schema representations of all DCMI terms - and need to have mechanisms to ensure quality control of those schemas.

-- Structure of DCMI schemas is responsibility of the DC-Architecture WG. (Note need to fix DC Architecture WG process.)
-- Structure of DCMI schemas could be the subject of a DCMI Schema Policy - i.e. a DCMI recommendation.
-- There needs to be coordination between UB and DC-architecture to ensure that schema structure represents DCMI grammar and terms.
-- Note: TB to produce statement of 'insufficient distinction' for UB mission.

TB: Maybe also words about criterion of overall complexity and granularity.

Title: DCMI Grammatical Principles
Creator: DCMI Usage Board
Identifier: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/2003/02/07/principles/
Latest version: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/
Date modified: 2003-02-07
Description: This document describes the grammatical principles that govern the decisions of the Usage Board as the maintenance body for DCMI metadata semantics. See also a related document, "DCMI Usage Board Mission" [1], and the Dublin Core Metadata Glossary [8].

1. Scope of this grammar

This grammar presents the typology of DCMI metadata terms and describes the principles underlying their definition and use. As defined in the "Namespace Policy for the Dublin Core", a DCMI term is "a DCMI element, a DCMI qualifier or term from a DCMI-maintained controlled vocabulary." A DCMI namespace, in turn, is "a collection of DCMI terms" [2].

2. Elements and qualifiers

2.1. Elements

An Element is a property of a resource. As intended here, "properties" are attributes of resources -- characteristics that a resource may "have", such as a Title, Publisher, or Subject.

2.2. Qualifiers

"Qualifiers" is the generic heading traditionally used for terms now usually referred to specifically as Element Refinements or Encoding Schemes.

2.2.1. Element Refinements.

An Element Refinement is a property of a resource which shares the meaning of a particular DCMI Element but with

narrower semantics. In some application environments (notably HTML-based encodings), Element Refinements are used together with Elements in the manner of natural-language "qualifiers" (i.e., adjectives) [3]. However, since Element Refinements are properties of a resource (like Elements), Element Refinements can alternatively be used in metadata records independently of the properties they refine [9]. In DCMI practice, an Element Refinement refines just one parent DCMI property.

2.2.2. Encoding Schemes.
An Encoding Scheme provides contextual information or parsing rules that aid in the interpretation of a term value. Such contextual information may take the form of controlled vocabularies, formal notations, or parsing rules. If an Encoding Scheme is not understood by a client or agent, the value may still be useful to a human reader. There are two types of Encoding Scheme:

2.2.2.1. Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
Vocabulary Encoding Schemes indicate that the value is a term from a controlled vocabulary, such as the value "China - History" from the Library of Congress Subject Headings.

2.2.2.2. Syntax Encoding Schemes
Syntax Encoding Schemes indicate that the value is a string formatted in accordance with a formal notation, such as "2000-01-01" as the standard expression of a date.

2.3. Dumb-down Principle

The qualification of Dublin Core Elements is guided by a rule known colloquially as the Dumb-Down Principle. According to this rule, a client should be able to ignore any qualifier and use the value as if it were unqualified. While this may result in some loss of specificity, the remaining term value (minus the qualifier) must continue to be generally correct and useful for discovery. Qualification is therefore supposed only to refine, not extend the semantic scope of an Element.

2.4. Appropriate values

Best practice for a particular Element or Qualifier may vary by context. Definitions may provide some guidance; other information may be found in the Usage Guide [6].

3. Vocabulary Terms

The Usage Board maintains the DCMI Type Vocabulary [7] -- a general, cross-domain list of recommended terms that may be used as values for the Resource Type element to identify the genre of a resource. The member terms of the DCMI Type Vocabulary are called Vocabulary Terms.

4. Application Profiles

In DCMI usage, an Application Profile is a declaration of which metadata terms an organization, information resource, application, or user community uses in its metadata [10].

REFERENCES

[1] http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/mission/
[2] http://dublincore.org/documents/2001/10/26/dcmi-namespace/
[3] http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2731.txt
[4] http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/dcmi/dc-xml-guidelines/
[5] http://dublincore.org/documents/dcq-rdf-xml/
[6] http://dublincore.org/documents/usageguide/
[7] http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/dcmitype/
[8] http://dublincore.org/documents/2001/04/12/usageguide/glossary.shtml
[9] A shift from the former view to the latter is reflected in the names assigned by the Usage Board to Element Refinements, with a move away from adjective-like names such as "created" (approved in July 2000) towards noun-phrase-like names such as "dateCopyrighted" (approved in July 2002). One consequence of using Element Refinements independently of Elements is that information about relationships between them will reside outside of the metadata records in separate schemas that applications needing to perform operations such as dumb-down will need to consult.
[10] http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/

Metadata associated with this resource: http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/index.shtml.rdf

Title: DCMI Usage Board Mission and Principles
Creator: DCMI Usage Board
Identifier: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/2003/06/11/mission/
Replaces: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/2002/07/13/mission/
Latest version: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/mission/
Date modified: 2003-06-11

1. Mission of the DCMI Usage Board

The mission of the Usage Board is to ensure an orderly evolution of the metadata terms maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. The Usage Board evaluates proposals for new terms (or changes to existing terms) in light of grammatical principle, semantic clarity, usefulness, and overlap with existing terms. To proposals that are accepted it assigns a specific status. The Usage Board also evaluates constructs that use DCMI terms, such as Application Profiles. The Usage Committee strives for consensus, justifying its decisions and interpretations in terms both of principle and of empirical practice.

2. Publication policy

The Usage Board makes available its proceedings and decisions in a publicly available space on the DCMI Web site.

3. Process

Usage Board process is described in a separate document, "Dublin Core Usage Board Administrative Processes" [1].

4. Scope

The Usage Board maintains the terms defined within DCMI namespaces, as described in the document "Namespace Policy for the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative" [2], and reviews constructs that use these terms, such as Application Profiles [3].

5. DCMI metadata grammar

The principles by which the Usage Board evaluates DCMI metadata terms are described in a separate document, "DCMI Grammatical Principles" [4].

REFERENCES

[1] http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/
[2] http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-namespace/
[3] http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/
[4] http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/

Title: Email digest about "types of encoding scheme" (vocabulary, syntax)
Date: 2003-06-11

2003-02-12: Tom

There are two remaining "cleanup" issues with regard to the declaration of encoding schemes.

> Existing 'recommended' schemes (with exception of DCMIType)
> should now become 'registered'. (Note this was also agreed at
> last meeting!).

1) I should have remembered at the meeting that this change had not just been already agreed at the previous meeting -- I had at the time actually gone into the data and made this change. So it was already done, and would not now be worth mentioning except for the wrinkle that, in Florence, we felt DCMIType was an exception and should be "registered".

   In my opinion, if DCMIType is now "registered" we should leave it "registered". My recollection of our rationale is that we should recommend our own vocabulary. But in fact, each of the Type terms -- taken individually -- is already "recommended". Do we need to also recommend the term used to designate the vocabulary? I don't think so. At any rate, to change it, we would need to hold a little vote. Does anyone really think we should do this?

> Finally, will need to change URL anchors in the term
> declarations:
>
> #encoding-scheme to #vocabulary-encoding-scheme
> or to #syntax-encoding-scheme

2) I am making this change as follows (please shout if I am in error about a particular encoding scheme):

vocabulary-encoding-scheme:
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/LCSH
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/MESH
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/DDC
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/LCC
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/UDC
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/DCMIType
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/IMT
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/ISO639-2
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/RFC1766
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/ISO3166
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/TGN
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/RFC3066

syntax-encoding-scheme:
http://purl.org/dc/terms/URI
http://purl.org/dc/terms/Point
http://purl.org/dc/terms/Box
http://purl.org/dc/terms/Period
http://purl.org/dc/terms/W3CDTF

2003-02-12: Roland

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i'm not sure about the meaning of "syntax-encoding-scheme"

dct:Point, dct:Box and dct:Period appear as of quite different type as URI and W3CDTF - These two are still rather different.

The three DC "Schemes" internally can call for value encodings. They more or less identify (semantic) dimensions and default encodings, which can become overriden by user settings.

Their mixed character is quite visible in the drafted XML encodings for these complex gadgets.

dct:Box additionally comes with the suggestion to better approximate the shape of a region by tiling the place with a set of simple regions. How this is supposed to be done in detail and how resulting "identifiers" are supposed to be compared?

The handling of units in DCMI Box is inconsistent in DCSV and XML syntax. In DCSV it seems, that "units" must be chosen the same for northlimit, eastlimit...., whereas the XML syntax suggests they can be chosen for each direction separately.

What (a single) dct:Box in fact is doing is to assert:
The place in question
has some properties: a northlimit, a southlimit....
In case all the property values are known one can infer, that the place is contained in something one could call a "Box"
Each property may have it's own encoding scheme and one can provide a dumbdown value, which is a name for the place.

dct:Box provides some metadata vocabulary for geographic places.
It does not provide welldefined parsing rules.

dct:Period uses W3CDTF as default encoding.

W3CDTF in turn asks for further specifications by adapting standards.
Do we have our settings documented somewhere?

In all it is just URI, which i view as a syntax scheme - and to some extend W3CDTF ...

On the other side a scheme like RFC1766 behaves much like URI,
it provides a syntax encoding for (some) human languages.

I've been rather curious about the distinction between "vocabulary"
encoding and "syntax" encoding from it's beginning - now i'm even more...

2003-02-12: Tom

On Tue, Feb 11, 2003 at 10:53:27PM +0100, Roland Schwaenzl wrote:
> i'm not sure about the meaning of "syntax-encoding-scheme"
[...rest of the message quoted below...]

Roland sees the following group of of NON-vocabulary encoding
schemes as something of a mixed bag for which the label
"syntax encoding scheme" is misleading:

- http://purl.org/dc/terms/URI
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/Point
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/Box
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/Period
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/RFC1766
- http://purl.org/dc/terms/W3CDTF

Of this list, he sees only W3CDTF and RFC1766 (correction
noted!) as "syntax encoding schemes".

His objections regarding Point, Box, and Period have to
do with the confusion about structured values generally,
which according to the specs can be encoded quite differently
with either DCSV or XML syntax. This is a known problem for
which Andy (perhaps with the help of Andrew?) is tasked with
drafting a "Usage Board view of Structured Values" as a guide
for further discussion and action.

We currently have a Principles document which has been amended
to describe the two sub-types of encoding schemes, but this
distinction will not be reflected in the ready-reference Web
pages until the term-definition data is edited to specify the
sub-type for each encoding scheme.

Given Roland's objections, however, it looks to me like
we will need to reconsider this distinction at some point.
And if that is the case, I am reluctant now to go ahead and
change the data.

I therefore propose to postpone making this distinction in
the term-definition data until after we have considered this
issue and the related issue of structured values in Ithaca.
I do not see any practical drawbacks to postponing this change.

However, I do not see from a process point of view how we

could now decide -- over the dc-usage list -- to change the
the amended Principles document, so I propose we leave that
"as is" [1]. Even if "syntax encoding scheme" is problematic,
"vocabulary encoding scheme" is perhaps still a useful (and
very common) sub-type of encoding schemes?

2003-02-12: Roland

---

apparently i got the English wrong:

URI is a syntax scheme.

To some extend W3CDTF as well.

I can't see much of a difference of URI with
things like RFC 1766.

dcmi:Box, dcmi:Point and dcmi:Period are of
different nature.

2003-02-12: Andy

On Tue, 11 Feb 2003, Roland Schwaenzl wrote:
> dct:Point, dct:Box and dct:Period appear as of quite different type as
> URI and W3CDTF - These two are still rather different.
>
> The three DC "Schemes" internally can call for value encodings.
> They more or less identify (semantic) dimensions and default
> encodings, which can become overriden by user settings.
>
> Their mixed character is quite visible in the drafted XML
> encodings for these complex gadgets.

As we've discussed before... if we (correctly in my view) ignore the
proposals for an XML encoding of Point, Box and Period then we are only
left with the DCSV parts of the proposals. In each case, we are left with
a specification (a set of rules) for how a string of characters is
arranged. This is also true of URI and W3CDTF (I think).

> I've been rather curious about the distinction between "vocabulary"
> encoding and "syntax" encoding from it's beginning - now i'm even more...

In DC, all values are strings! (I know you disagree with this - but I
think this is fundamental to being able to represent DC in syntaxes other
than RDF/XML)

A 'syntax encoding scheme' names a set of rules for how the characters in
the string are allowed to be arranged and what the component parts of the
string mean.

A vocabulary encoding scheme names an enumerated list of allowed strings.

That is the distinction? Am I missing something?

2003-02-12: Tom

I just sent off the (hopefully final) specs for generating the
much simpler set of ready-reference Web pages. I am hoping they
will be up on the Web next week for our final review prior to
public release.

My urgent question is the following: In the data files that
will be used to generate those files, can we / should we
go ahead and label Point, Box, and Period "syntax encoding
schemes" (and the others "vocabulary encoding schemes")
before the DCSV issue is resolved?

I am strongly inclined to clarify DCSV before we implement this
distinction. I.e., I see no practical drawbacks in holding
off on this and staying with generic "encoding schemes" for
awhile, whereas I do see the danger of evoking reactions such
as Roland's by making a distinction that is problematic.

Either way, I have until Friday to make this change in the
data (or not make it) before the first set of new documents
are built.

2003-02-12: Andy

Yes, I agree. Wait.

2003-02-12: Diane

I think Andy is quite correct on this, and his explanation
is right on the mark.

2003-02-13: Roland

> As we've discussed before... if we (correctly in my view) ignore the
> proposals for an XML encoding of Point, Box and Period then we are only
> left with the DCSV parts of the proposals.

DCSV in my view does not achieve a welldefined encoding.
DCSV itself calls for encoding schemes.

> In each case, we are left with

> a specification (a set of rules) for how a string of characters is
> arranged. This is also true of URI and W3CDTF (I think).

W3CDTF: From it's introduction:

"As different standards have their own requirements regarding granularity
and flexibility, this profile offers a number of options.
An adapting standard must specify which of these options it permits."

> > I've been rather curious about the distinction between "vocabulary"
> > encoding and "syntax" encoding from it's beginning - now i'm even more...
>
> In DC, all values are strings! (I know you disagree with this - but I
> think this is fundamental to being able to represent DC in syntaxes other
> than RDF/XML)

Sorry!

Everything what you can write down (in an alphabet based language)
is physically strings of characters.

"<meta name="dc:creator" content="Pythagoras">" is a string.
HTML as a mark-up language (among many other things)
reserves certain characters for special use.

DC attempts to give certain strings (like dc:creator) a human understandable meaning
and
suggests to understand the string "Pythagoras" as a name for an entity -

[That is to infer from the string value, that there is at least one entity, which has
the
given string as name].

What you can argue about is HOW a receiving application should or can get informed
about an intended meaning -

Some more practical....
It is very simple to rewrite DCSV for dct:Box in XML:

1: <dc:coverage> <dct:Box dcb:northlimit="v1"
dcb:eastlimit="v2" dcb:southlimit="v3" dcb:westlimit="v4"
dcb:uplimit="v5" dcb:downlimit="v6" dcb:zunits="v8"
dcb:projection="v9" dcb:name="v10"/> </dc:coverage>

[[I assume some English plaintext decoding like the following
is intended: (The resource under description) has as extent
or scope of its content some place (contained) in a box,
which has as northlimit v1, as eastlimit v2......]]

The following is the "original" DCSV encoding for (X)HTML:

2: <meta name="dc:coverage" scheme="dct:Box"
content="northlimit=v1; southlimit=v2; westlimit=v4;
uplimit=v5; downlimit=v6; zunits=v8; projection=v9; name=v10"/>

[Basically one uses ";" for special functionality additionally
to "< />" to make HTML meta transport metadata in the content
field].

3. The XML syntax proposed with dct:Box is close to one which
has the potential of "local datatyping" for each property
separately within the record.

The problem of DCSV is it's missing conventions on naming
non-default unit schemes and projections, which needs to be
addressed. There is also a precision issue: does "1 m" mean
one meter or any length greater or equal to one meter but less
than two meters or ...? [c.f. xml schema part2 discussion on
xsd:decimal literal representations].

The reason for we used DCSV in dcq-rdf-xml is, we're required
to use existing DC recommendations and no namespace URI exists
up till now for the properties used in dct:Box/Point/Period.

One get's into trouble, when one seriously thinks of "string"
largely via the XML-schema simple datatype "string" or some
mark-up free parent[, which there is no built in one in XML
schema part2] -

I don't understand your assertion, that only RDF/XML would
be capable to accept mark-up in values or could cope with a
variety of attributes.

The assertion does not hold for a variety of XML encoded
metadata vocabularies.

> A 'syntax encoding scheme' names a set of rules for how the characters in
> the string are allowed to be arranged and what the component parts of the
> string mean.
>
> A vocabulary encoding scheme names an enumerated list of allowed strings.
>
> That is the distinction? Am I missing something?

Enumeration is just one way (for finite sets with
given cardinality) to tell which elements they contain.

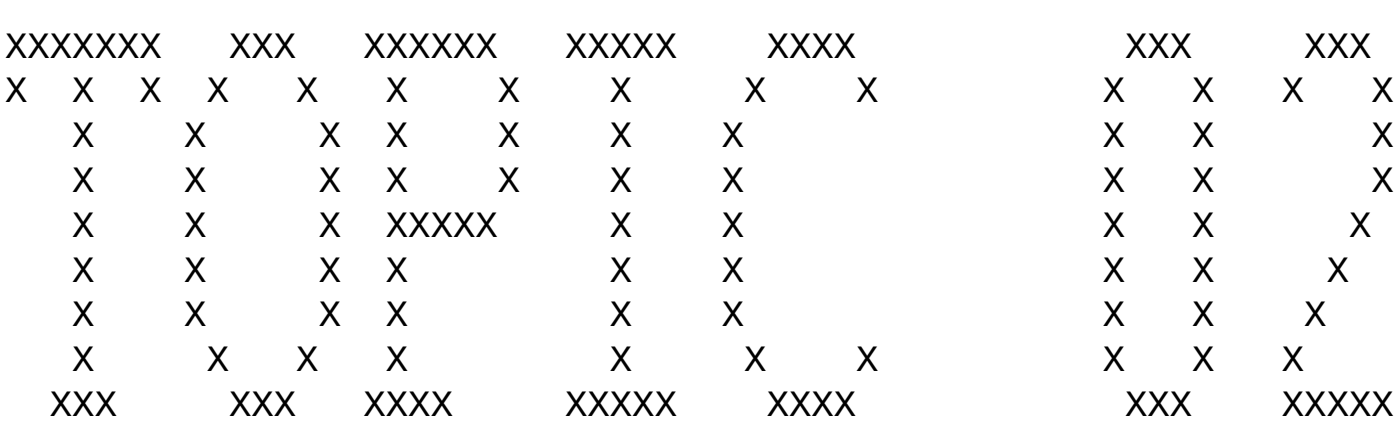
You're subsuming vocabulary encodings to syntax encodings.

I would have expected a vocabulary encoding scheme relates
words in a code to expressions, humans associate meaning with.
I wonder how you can get from the URI spec, what a given URI
has a meaning.

2003-02-13: Andy

> The assertion does not hold for a variety of XML encoded metadata vocabularies.

I'm more concerned about non-XML based encodings... HTML meta
content attribute, LDAP, ...



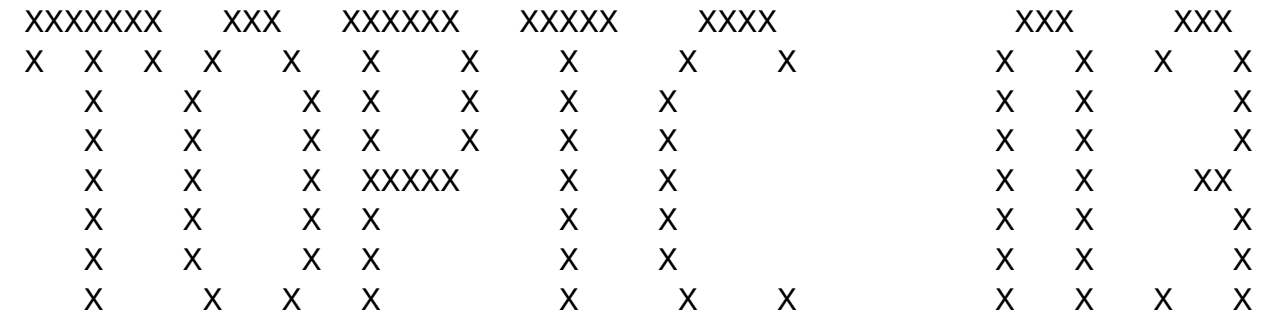
TOPIC 02. Usage Board Process (Stuart)

A brief report on changes or clarifications made since the Florence meeting.

Copies of the Process documents have been put into the "background readings" packet.

Background reading:
-- DCMI Usage Board Administrative Processes
http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/
-- DCMI Usage Board Review of Application Profiles
http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/

Time needed: 20"



TOPIC 03. DCMI Documentation (Tom)

Brief report on the work-flow for generating Web pages and RDF schemas from the raw term declaration data in XML.

There are small differences of wording between the DCMI Terms document and the newly published ISO standard. In Ithaca, we will vote on changing the DCMI wordings to bring them into line with the ISO standard. Once this is done, we will need to inform John Kunze so that he can revise the RFC.

A copy of the ISO document has been put into the "background" packet.

Required reading:

-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC03.html

-- Differences between Usage Board documentation and ISO/NISO http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/UB-ISO.differences.html

Time needed: 30"

Title: Differences between Usage Board declarations and NISO/ISO
Date: 2003-06-11

This is a summary of differences
between the hitherto authortative data at
http://dublincore.org/documents/2002/10/06/current-elements
("UB-data") and the DCMES 1.1 document
http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/ as brought
into synch by Makx with NISO Z39.85 ("ISO-doc"). (also
http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/Z39-85.pdf and
http://www.niso.org/international/SC4/n515.pdf.)

Makx found differences in the Comments for Language and Type
between http://dublincore.org/documents/1999/07/02/dces/
and http://www.niso.org/standards/resources/Z39-85.pdf,
but these differences were already corrected for
http://dublincore.org/documents/2002/10/06/current-elements.

The one biggest and most obvious difference is in the case of
the "names" of the fifteen elements.

The remaining differences are:

Title
    UB-data>Comment: Typically, a Title will be...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Typically, Title will be...

Creator
    UB-data>Comment: Examples of a Creator include...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Examples of Creator include...

Subject
    UB-data>Definition: The topic of the content...
    ISO-doc>Definition: A topic of the content...

    UB-data>Comment: Typically, a Subject will be expressed...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Typically, Subject will be expressed...

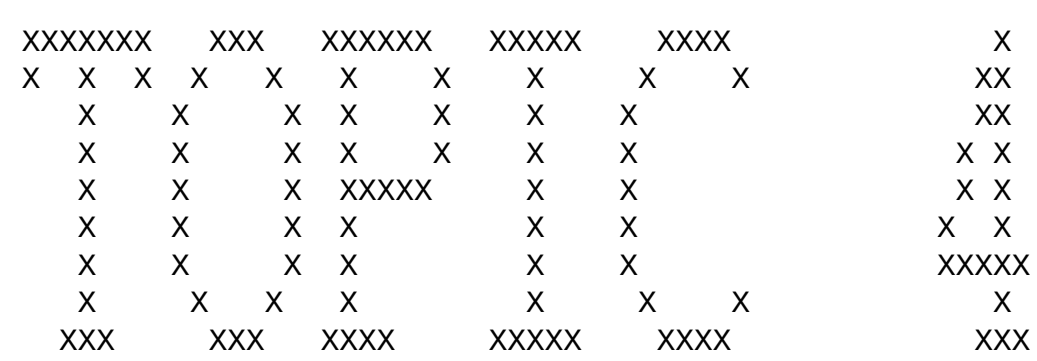
Description
    UB-data>Comment: Description may include but is not limited to...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Examples of Description include, but is not limited to...

Publisher
    UB-data>Comment: Examples of a Publisher include...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Examples of Publisher include...

Date
    UB-data>Definition: A date associated with an event in the life cycle...
    ISO-doc>Definition: A date of an event in the lifecycle...

    UB-data>Comment: ...and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format.
    ISO-doc>Comment: ...and includes (among others) dates of the form YYYY-MM-DD.

```
Identifier
    UB-data>Comment: Example formal identification systems include the...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Formal identification systems include but are not limited to
the...

Source
    UB-data>Comment: ...best practice is to reference the resource...
    ISO-doc>Comment: ...best practice is to identify the resource...

Relation
    UB-data>Comment: Recommended best practice is to reference the resource...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Recommended best practice is to identify the resource...

Coverage:
    UB-data>Comment: Coverage will typically include spatial location...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Typically, Coverage will include spatial location...

    UB-data>...and that, where appropriate, named places or time periods be used...
    ISO-doc>...and to use, where appropriate, named places or time periods...

Rights
    UB-data>Comment: Typically, a Rights element will contain...
    ISO-doc>Comment: Typically, Rights will contain...

    UB-data>...no assumptions can be made about the status of these and
            other rights with respect to the resource.
    ISO-doc>...no assumptions may be made about any rights held in or over
            the resource.
```



TOPIC 04. "Using Dublin Core" (Diane)

Diane has revised "Using Dublin Core" (e.g., with specific guidance for individual element refinements). Since DCMI has no real process for approving the revision of this document (or at least none that really works), we should figure out how to bring the process of revision to a close. Time permitting, we could perhaps return to this document after other business is taken care of in order to discuss issues of content.

Time needed: 30"

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC04.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Using_Dublin_Core.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Using_Dublin_Core-rev1.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Elements-Content.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Elements-Instantiation.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Elements-IntellProp.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Qualifiers-Rev.html

== There are five main documents, linked to this URL:
http://content.nsdl.org/dcub/ (TOM: these have been archived on http://dublincore.org/)

The links DO NOT work properly, some of that work needs to wait until they're back on the DCMI site, so our focus at this stage is on content.

Here's a list of the major changes in this version:

1. I've updated the table of elements, refinements, schemes (very popular in the old documentation) to reflect all the current terms. Yes, I know the schemes will change soon, and I'd appreciate some suggestions on how to handle that.

2. Added guidance for all new elements and element refinements (only specific guidance and examples in the old documentation was for the original 15).

Question: How should links work? Currently the links from

the table to the basic term reference statements in Tom's document, not to the usage guidance (I think it should be the other way round). Reference information in the guidance is not the complete form (no status, for example): should all that be included, just a part, or should each guide section have a link back to the basic list and be kept minimal?

3. Audience has been a real pain, as it's the only element level thing in the "qualifiers" document. I'm still convinced it ought to be in this section but am not sure I've done it that well, and it's one of the most persistent questions we get asked. Should it also be in the list of elements (now categorized as: Content, Intellectual Property, Instantiation), and if so, where should it go? Do those three categories still work?

4. Examples:

The old documentation attempted to include examples in each syntax. I'd like to nix that and just go back to generic examples in the document (It's impossible to do it properly the other way, I've found). If generic examples are the right thing, should there be some for each new term? If the answer is "yes" to that, I'd really like some help coming up with a few!

In general it would help if y'all could read through what I've said about how to apply the element refinements (as well as audience), and make suggestions for improvement.

== Diane wants to keep the discussion at a fairly high level and address the following questions:

1. Does the approach to the additional refinements seem sound (specific comments can be sent to me or the Userguides list). In particular, I'm looking for feedback on how I coped with Audience.

2. Is the organization appropriate? Do the three categorizations for the basic elements still work? Should we continue that with the refinements?

3. How should this update be versioned (if at all?). What else should be done to "vet" it prior to replacing the old version? What timetable is appropriate (should we aim to get the new version out prior to DC2003, or sooner?)

== The table of elements, refinements, and schemes was very popular in the old documentation, and Diane needed to update it to reflect all of the current terms. Tom noted that this keeps coming up as a popular request. Perhaps someone could write a script that generates a nice Web table either from the raw Usage Board data at http://dublincore.org/usage/xml, or from the RDF schemas

(which are themselves generated from the raw data), such as the currently valid http://dublincore.org/2003/03/24/dcq.

Or could such a table perhaps already be generated by the DCMI Registry and then posted as a Web page? If the table is indeed useful -- and it would appear to be so -- then the burden should not lie on the maintainer of "Using Dublin Core" to generate an update; one should be able simply to point to the generic address of a table maintained by DCMI.

TOPIC 05. Attributes of DCMI Terms (Tom)

Put another way: What is the Application Profile used by the Usage Board to declare terms? Do we need to clarify the details of this profile and declare it formally?

Required reading:

-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC05.html

-- Usage Board Application Profile (draft)
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Usage-ap.html

-- Attributes of DCMI metadata terms
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Rdf-xml-data-attributes.pdf

Time needed: 30"

Title: Usage Board Application Profile (draft)
Creator: Tom Baker
Date: 2003-03-12

Mandatory

Name:	The unique token assigned to the term.
Namespace:	The Uniform Resource Identifier of the namespace within which the term is defined.
URI:	The Uniform Resource Identifier used to uniquely identify a term.
Label:	The human-readable label assigned to the term.
Definition:	A statement that represents the concept and essential nature of the term.
Type of term:	The type of term, such as Element or Encoding Scheme, as described in the DCMI Grammatical Principles.
Status:	Status assigned to term by the DCMI Usage Board, as described in the DCMI Usage Board Process.
Date issued:	Date on which a term was first declared.

When appropriate

Comment:	Additional information about the term or its application.
See:	A link to authoritative documentation.
References:	A citation or URL of a resource referenced in the Definition or Comment.
Refines:	A reference to a term refined by an Element Refinement.
Qualifies:	A reference to a term qualified by an Encoding

Version-related

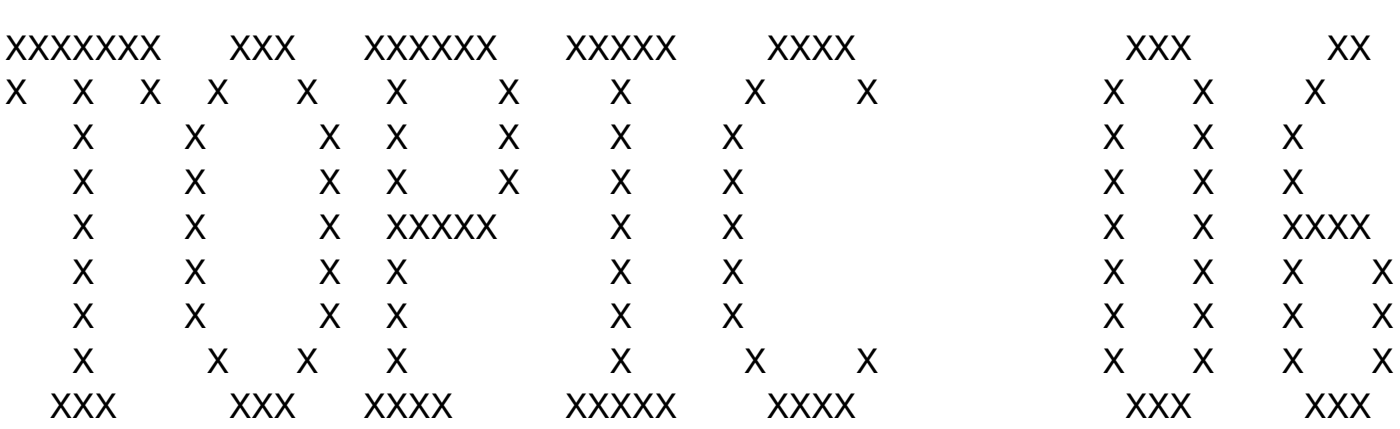
Date modified:	Date on which a term declaration was subsequently modified.
Decision:	A link to the Usage Board decision describing the creation or modification of a term declaration.
Version:	An historical version of a term declaration.
Replaces:	A reference to the immediately precedent historical version of a term declaration.
Is Replaced By:	A reference to the immediately subsequent historical version of a term declaration.

RDF schema bindings:

Name:	NOT USED	
Namespace:	rdfs:isDefinedBy	rdf:resource="xxx"
Label:	rdfs:label	xml:lang="en-US"
Definition:	rdfs:comment	xml:lang="en-US"
Type of term:	rdf:type	rdf:resource="http://.../#element"

```
   Status:             dcu:status          rdf:resource="http://.../#recommended"
   Date issued:        dcterms:issued
   Comment:            dc:description      xml:lang="en-US"
   See:                rdfs:seeAlso        rdf:resource="http://..."
   References:         dcterms:references  rdf:resource="http://.../#W3CDTF"
   Refines:            rdfs:subPropertyOf
   Qualifies:          dcu:qualifies
   Date modified:      dcq:Modified
   Decision:           dcu:decision        rdf:resource = "uri"
                       -- Harry Wagner suggests dcterms:isReferenceBy
   Version:            dcu:version         rdf:resource = "uri"
                       -- Harry Wagner suggests dcterms:hasVersion
   Replaces:           NOT USED
   Is Replaced By:     NOT USED

Terms that would need to be declared in a Usage Board namespace:
   Status:             dcu:status
   Qualifies:          dcu:qualifies
   Decision:           dcu:decision
   Version:            dcu:version

Vocabulary for "Status"
    http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/#conforming
    http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/#recommended
    http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/#registered

Vocabulary for "Type of Term"
    http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/#element-refinement
    http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/#element
    http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/#encoding-scheme
    http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/principles/#vocabulary-term
```

Application	**Usage Board**	**DCMI Terms**	**Historical**	**Roland 2002**	**Harry update**	**Proposed**			
Profile	**XML data**	**Web page**	**Web page**	**RDF schema**	**RDF schema**	**RDF schema**			
Mandatory									
Name	Name	Name	Name	**NOT USED**	**NOT USED**	**NOT USE**			
Namespace	Namespace	**NOT USED**	Namespace	rdfs:isDefinedBy	rdfs:isDefinedBy	**rdfs:**isDefinedBy			
URI	URI	URI	URI	rdf:Property|Class	rdf:Property|Class	**rdf:**Property|Class	rdf:about="http://…"		
Label	Label	Label	Label	rdfs:label	rdfs:label	**rdfs:**label	xml:lang="en-US"		
Definition	Definition	Definition	Definition	rdfs:comment	rdfs:comment	**rdfs:**comment	xml:lang="en-US"		
Type of term	Type-of-Term	Type of term	Type of term	**NOT USED AS SUCH**	**dc:type**	**rdf:**type (or **dcu:type**?)	rdf:resource="http://…"		
Status	Status	Status	Status	**NOT USED**	**dc:relation??**	**dcu:status**			
Date issued	Date-Issued	Date issued	Date issued	dcterms:issued	dcterms:issued	**dcterms:**issued			
Optional									
Comment	Comment	Comment	Comment	dc:description	dc:description	**dc:**description	xml:lang="en-US"		
See	See	See	See	rdfs:seeAlso	rdfs:seeAlso	**rdfs:**seeAlso	Eric suggests **dcu:see**		
References	References	References	References	**NOT USED**	**NOT USED**	**dcterms:**references	Must strip bracketed acronym		
Refines	Refines	Refines	Refines	rdfs:subPropertyOf	rdfs:subPropertyOf	**rdfs:**subPropertyOf			
Qualifies	Qualifies	Qualifies	Qualifies	***"DateScheme" construct***	***"DateScheme"***	**dcu:qualifies**			
Version-related									
Date modified	Date-Modified	**NOT USED**	Date modified	dcterms:modified	dcterms:modified	**dcterms:**modified			
Decision	Decision	**NOT USED**	Decision	**NOT USED**	**dcq:isReferencedBy??**	**dcu:decision**			
Version	Version	**NOT USED**	Version	**NOT USED**	**dcterms:hasVersion**	**dcu:version**			
See Version	Anchor	**NOT USED**	IN <a name=…>	**NOT USED**	**NOT USED**	**NOT USE**			
Replaces	Replaces	**NOT USED**	Replaces	**NOT USED**	**NOT USED**	**NOT USE**			
Is Replaced By	Is-Replaced-By	**NOT USED**	Is Replaced By	**NOT USED**	**NOT USED**	**NOT USE**			
Column 1: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/ - where the attributes of terms are defined									
Column 2: http://dublincore.org/usage/xml/dces.xml, dcmitype.xml, schemes.xml, terms.xml									
Column 3: http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/ - term declarations generated from Column 2 data									
Column 4: http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/ - term declarations generated from Column 2 data									
Column 5: http://dublincore.org/2002/08/13/dces, etc - resolved to by http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1, etc, as late as March 2003									
Column 6: http://wip.dublincore.org/test/dces as of 2003-03-06 - Harry's update									
Column 7: Proposed schema to be generated from Column 2 data									

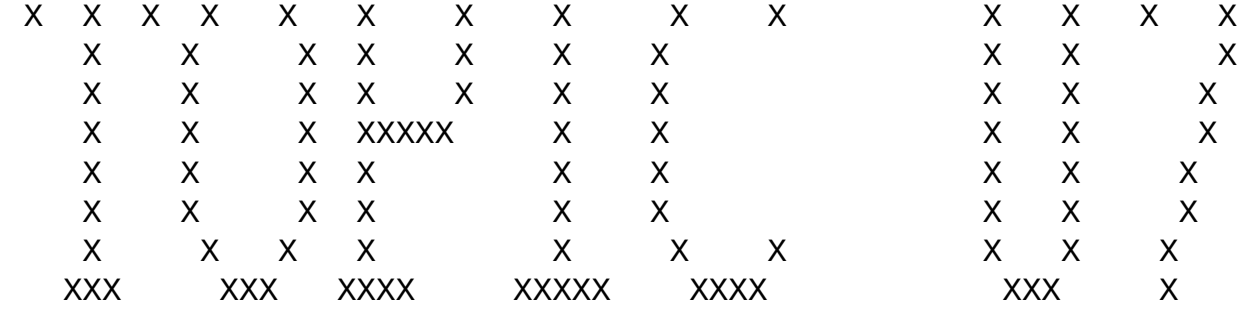


TOPIC 06. RDF schemas of DCMI terms (Roland/Makx/Tom)

Tom, Roland, Eric, Dave Beckett, Makx, and Stu held a round of discussions earlier this year with the goal of resolving modeling issues for declaring DCMI terms in RDF schemas. Makx, Tom, and Roland will report on the status of these discussions and on future paths forward. We will discuss the role of the Usage Board as compared with DC-Architecture and other groups within DCMI with regard to the schemas.

Time needed: 45"

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC06.html



TOPIC 07. Registration of Encoding Schemes (Traugott)

In Ithaca, we should evaluate the test period for Encoding Scheme registration and and clarify any problems that may have arisen.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC07.html
-- Guidelines for Vocabulary and Encoding Scheme Qualifiers, http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/vocabulary-guidelines/

Prototype:
-- Vocabulary and Encoding Scheme Registration, http://wip.dublincore.org:8080/schemes/index.html
-- Proposals pending as of 2003-06-11 http://wip.dublincore.org/schemes/searchServlet?reqType=summary&status=pen.

Time needed: 90"

2002-12-04: Tom

> Of course, there will be encoding schemes where the name of the scheme
> lives in someone else's namespace as well.

I'd like to pick up on this final point by Andy (see full context below). There are two important issues here:

-- Some vocabulary providers may have a namespace URI for the terms in their vocabulary. Proposers should be able to submit this, or add it to the DCMI term declaration at a later date. The assumption here, which we would perhaps need to make clear, is that this URI would be different from the URL of a Web page merely documenting the vocabulary; in other words, there should perhaps be some requirement or expectation that there be a "namespace policy" behind such a URI.

-- Some vocabulary providers may also have a namespace URI for the name of their entire vocabulary. If they do, then

as Roland suggests, we should perhaps use that one instead of creating a new one (redundantly) in a DCMI-maintained namespace. If we decide to do this, then we are in effect inviting people not only to submit proposals to identify a vocabulary with a DCMI-maintained URI, but also to "register" their own vocabulary-identifying URIs with us. If this is the case, then we need to give some thought about what this implies. Does it mean that the URI gets a database record in the Vocabulary Management system for the encoding schemes, and hence outputted to the DCMI registry? Or would DCMI publish RDF schemas referencing those URIs?

Could that vocabulary provider come back to us at a later date and add this URI? And if so, could there be cases were we might want to indicate that the other URI should be used in preference to the DCMI-maintained URI?

2003-12-04: Tom

On Wed, Dec 04, 2002 at 05:02:44PM +0100, Thomas Baker wrote:
> Could that vocabulary provider come back to us at a later
> date and add this URI? And if so, could there be cases
> were we might want to indicate that the other URI should
> be used in preference to the DCMI-maintained URI?

As evidence that we should think this through beforehand: someone from the Treasury Board Secretariat Canada Interdepartmental Metadata Working Group (the body directing and coordinating metadata efforts in the government of Canada) contacted us in April to express the hope that scheme registration would be de-centralized; that the Canadian body would be able to register schemes in their domain and count on DCMI to register schemes with broader coverage (e.g. LCSH, DDC, etc). They were hoping that DCMI would refuse to register schemes in their domain and refer such attempts to their registry.

The meeting notes say:

> -- Where there is an existing 'authoritative' registry
> for a vocabulary encoding scheme we should only ask
> for the DCMI vocabulary encoding scheme name and
> the URI for the entry in the external registry.
> Traugott to update guidelines to reflect this.
> Also add field for known other tokens for this scheme.

I do not find this point reflected in http://www.lub.lu.se/~traugott/drafts/vocab-guide4.html...?
I'm not entirely sure what the sentences above actually, say

but the part about adding a field for known other tokens for
this scheme would seem to indicate that we did in fact already
decide to provide a place for people to register their own URI
identifying their own vocabulary (as a whole).

If that is the case, we should perhaps discuss in the
guidelines whether they could simply "register" that URI,
or whether the DCMI Web form is only for proposing URIs to
be maintained by DCMI.

2002-12-04: Roland

> I'd like to pick up on this final point by Andy (see full
> context below). There are two important issues here:
>
> -- Some vocabulary providers may have a namespace URI for the
>   terms in their vocabulary. Proposers should be able to
>   submit this, or add it to the DCMI term declaration at a
>   later date.

Why not something like:

<rdfs:Class rdf:about="http://foo.org/#fooscheme">
<rdfs:comment>fooscheme, the wellknown product from foo.org</rdfs:comment>
<rdfs:label>fooscheme</rdfs:label>
<dcsomething:status>DCMI registered scheme</dcsomething:status>
<dcsomething:registrant>foo.org</dcsomething:registrant>
<rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource="http://foo.org/"/>
<rdfs:seeAlso rdf:resource="http://foo.org/fooschemeLicence"/>
<dcsomething:qualifies rdf:resource="http://purl.org/dc/terms/test"/>
</rdfs:Class>

> -- Some vocabulary providers may also have a namespace URI
>   for the name of their entire vocabulary. If they do, then
>   as Roland suggests, we should perhaps use that one instead
>   of creating a new one (redundantly) in a DCMI-maintained
>   namespace. If we decide to do this, then we are in effect
>   inviting people not only to submit proposals to identify
>   a vocabulary with a DCMI-maintained URI, but also to
>   "register" their own vocabulary-identifying URIs with us.
>   If this is the case, then we need to give some thought
>   about what this implies. Does it mean that the URI gets a
>   database record in the Vocabulary Management system for the
>   encoding schemes, and hence outputted to the DCMI registry?
>   Or would DCMI publish RDF schemas referencing those URIs?

see above: It also may happen that the vocab provider defines
the items IN the vocabulary via URIrefs.

Think DCMI should just take the stuff "as is" -

>
>   Could that vocabulary provider come back to us at a later
>   date and add this URI?

Probably yes. The provider might claim the URI is branding his
product.

>   And if so, could there be cases
>   were we might want to indicate that the other URI should
>   be used in preference to the DCMI-maintained URI?

Yes that could happen - It may depend on the Terms&Conditions
statement of the registration process.
Don't know about the legal status DCMI registration has.

2003-05-22

On Thu, May 22, 2003 at 10:06:31AM -0400, Diane Hillmann wrote:
> I must admit to a bit of confusion, myself. Are we testing the software
> only, or the process as well? I haven't done anything, I'm afraid, being
> up to my neck with the upcoming UB meeting and getting a new version of the
> documentation ready, but I think part of the non-response may be due to a
> lack of understanding of what was being tested.

Dear all,

Confusingly, the process is actually governed by two separate
documents -- Traugott's "Guidelines" document and Section 5 of
"DCMI Usage Board Process" (see appended excerpts at the end
of this message).

The idea is that everyone should get _some_ experience with the
tool -- if only by proposing and rejecting a "fake scheme"
(as I did, or rather tried). We need to debug both the
process and the software, and the best way to start is by
plunging in. So far, Andy, Rebecca, and Traugott have tried
the registration tool; I tried, but like at least one other
user I never received the email confirmation so could not
follow up (Traugott can check the log files). I am collecting
feedback from users in an Issues list.

Partly for my own clarification here is a step-by-step
overview:

1. SUBMIT a scheme [5-10 minutes]:

a) http://wip.dublincore.org/schemes/index.html
b) Click on "Search" to make sure your scheme is not yet submitted or registered.
c) Fill in the blanks and submit.

2. CONFIRM your submission [2 minutes]:

Within 24 hours, confirm your submission according to email you will receive.

3. REVIEW, EDIT, AND ACCEPT OR REJECT the submission [10 minutes for a fake schema; longer for a real one...]

a) http://wip.dublincore.org/schemes/index.html
b) Click on "Admin"
c) Log in UserId: "all", Password: "test2"
d) Click on "View pending schemes" (yours will appear here after you answer the confirmation email)
e) Click on "Edit"
f) Declare in the "Editor comment" box that you are working on the scheme.
g) Follow directions to edit and accept or reject in accordance with the criteria (see point 4).
h) Send feedback to Tom.

4. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING ON AND FINALIZING a scheme:

In general: A Usage Board member reviewing a proposed vocabulary encoding scheme qualifier for acceptance or rejection should, if necessary, initiate contact with the maintenance agency in the case of questions or concerns about the status of a scheme or proposed token [process 5.6].

a) Is the vocabulary appropriate for dc:subject? If not, then reject.

b) Is the vocabulary created and maintained by recognized entities and properly published [vocabulary-guidelines 3.1; process 5.5.3]? If not, then reject.

c) Verify the submitted information (e.g., name, availability, maintenance status) by looking at the vocabulary and/or contacting the maintainers [process 5.5.1-5.5.2]. Complete the information if necessary.

d) Establish the appropriateness of the (human-readable) label [vocabulary-guidelines 3.2].

e) Verify the uniqueness and appropriateness of the proposed "name" -- the acronym used as a machine token [process 5.5.4; vocabulary-guidelines 3.3].

```
   f) Decide on the necessity of registering multiple, specific
      versions of schemes separately [vocabulary-guidelines 3.4].

   g) Ask yourself whether the scheme might be used with elements
      not specified in the proposal [?? - process 5.5.5].
```

I personally have alot of questions about the burden of responsibility for verifying specific points of detail and on how any verifications or related correspondence with maintainers can be accessibly archived. It is very important that we all get some hands-on experience with this before the Ithaca meeting so that we can make sensible corrections before opening up to proposals from the general public.

In the meantime, a backlog of "real" submissions is building up which will need to be reviewed by UB members. I am reluctant to add to our workloads in this very busy pre-meeting time, but we should not leave "real" submissions hanging for very long if we can avoid it. According to the process I am supposed to start assigning reviewers, though I have some issues about how I can myself manage this process efficiently with the given tools and interfaces. If we do not reduce the backlog very soon, I am strongly inclined to close the registration interface to anything but fake schemas until we are able to fully evaluate the experience and make necessary corrections in Ithaca.

Tom

"Guidelines for registration of Vocabulary and Encoding Scheme Qualifiers", http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/vocabulary-guidelines/

```
|    3. Guidelines
|
|    o 3.1 *Kind of schemes to be registered*
|          + 3.1.1 Only schemes which are created and maintained by
|            recognized entities and properly published may be
|            registered.
|
|    o 3.2 *Labeling of the schemes*
|
|          + 3.2.1 The scheme label should be the official title
|            the vocabulary is known under. The name of the
|            organization maintaining or owning the scheme is
|            rarely sufficient since it does not unambiguously
|            stand for the vocabulary alone.
|
|          + 3.2.2 The scheme labels and acronyms are only
```

appropriate for an unchanged use of an official version of the scheme. Unofficial versions, modified versions, unofficial translations and similar should not use the official label or acronym but apply a local one (e.g. based on the service, project or provider. Ex.: The DutchESS service is using a local variant of the BC classification. It should be called DutchESSC or DutchESS-BC if it is really close to the official scheme).

+ 3.2.3 A subset of an official scheme where terms are unaltered may not be registered separately.

- 3.3 *Acronyms to be used as DCMI qualifier names *

+ 3.3.1 The acronyms must be unique and start with an initial upper case. Every effort will be made to maintain the short name proposed by the maintaining agency. In case of collisions, a suitable alternative will be chosen in consultation with the maintaining agency.

+ 3.3.2 Existing official acronyms or short names should be used as acronyms.

+ 3.3.3 Official translated versions receive an acronym where a standard language code is added, e.g. DDC-fr. This is necessary since translated versions are rarely fully equivalent. Other translations, if registered, will be assigned an alternative acronym.

- 3.4 *Specification of scheme versions*

+ 3.4.1 DCMI will register multiple versions of schemes if they appear to be important and/or it is requested by a user applying for registration.

+ 3.4.2 Versioned schemes should be registered and used when there is a considerable probability that databases exist which apply terms and classes belonging to older versions of the scheme.

+ 3.4.3 The official version of the scheme used should be indicated like in the following examples: DDC21, DDC21ab-fr (abridged DDC version 21 in French), MSC2000.

Note: In order to stay in sync with DCMI conventions, in these guidelines the full name of a scheme is called "label" and an acronym or token is called "name".

Review of proposed Encoding Schemes (from http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process)

| *5. *Proposals for Registration of Encoding Schemes [top
| <http://www.dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/#top>;]
|
| *5.1.* Submissions of new encoding schemes will be received on the UB list via a Web form
| *5.2.* UB members will "claim" responsibility to shepherd submissions based on:
| *5.2.1.* Their knowledge of a particular scheme
| *5.2.2.* Their knowledge of the language used in the scheme
| *5.2.3.* Their interest or knowledge of a particular subject or topical area covered by the scheme
| *5.2.4.* The time they have available for such tasks
| *5.3*. Submissions unclaimed after one week will be assigned to a UB member by the chair.
| *5.4.* The UB chair will not shepherd individual submissions, but will keep track of submissions and ensure that all are resolved in some manner.
| *5.5.* The shepherd will be responsible for verifying the submitted information:
| *5.5.1.* Name of the scheme
| *5.5.2.* Availability and maintenance status
| *5.5.3.* Appropriateness of the maintenance agency
| *5.5.4.* Uniqueness and appropriateness of the proposed token
| *5.5.5.* Possible use with elements not specified in the proposal
| *5.6.* If necessary, the shepherd will initiate contact with the maintenance agency in the case of questions or concerns about the status of the scheme, the proposed token, or to clarify the submission.
| *5.7.* The shepherd will edit the submission and complete the registration process by submitting the information to the DCMI Web Team.
| *5.8.* The DCMI Web Team will report to the UB list when registration has been completed.
| *5.9.* The UB chair will prepare a monthly report of all new schemes.

2003-05-23

"Please follow the vocabulary guidelines text Chapter 3 during your work, especially reg. the making up of the acronym for DC metadata use (3.3 and 3.4).

The most important steps are:
1) Check our basic requirements (Introduction; 3.1), incl. the
   suitability as Subject element vocabulary
(You might reject the submission immediately after step 1)
2) Verify, correct and complete the information in the record,
   incl. a look on the vocabulary and/or a contact with the
   owner/maintenance agency
3) Establish the label (3.2)
4) Decide upon the acronym (to be used as qualifier name; 3.3)
5) Decide upon the necessity to register scheme versions (3.4)
6) Carry out the registration resp. rejection"

I thought that at least this text was clearly indicating tasks beyond the simple submission described in the test mail to the AB and normally expected from people outside DCMI.

Roland wrote:
"About process: The proposed review process for "schemes" seems to require, that one has access to the content of the "scheme" - or can one be satisfied just with response from the maintainers?"

We need to make sure that the scheme fulfils our few criteria, incl. that it exists in real life, that it is created and maintained by recognized entities and properly published, and that it is a subject scheme as claimed by the submitter.

In most cases, the knowledge we have about the scheme and/or the maintaining organisation should be sufficient and not require any inspection of the scheme itself in cases where it is not freely and online available.

Look up in lists/databases of schemes and in Google or similar services might be a first option and sufficient indication before it is necessary to contact the maintainer (if different from the submitter).

If you are in doubt, I can assist in asking colleagues who know many established vocabulary schemes.

2003-05-23: Tom

Specifically, I think we need to refine the verification actions into some sort of checklist; articulate some notion of "reasonable effort" on the part of a verifier; figure out how we might archive any email correspondence or notes generated in the course of going through a checklist; and therefore try to estimate how much time it would typically take a UB member to completely verify and register an encoding scheme.

Right now I have no clear picture -- will it typically take fifteen minutes to verify and register a scheme, or half a

day?

2003-06-05: Tom's comments on Encoding Scheme registration

With regard to encoding scheme registration, I have been pondering a growing list of questions that I would like to dump here as possible points of discussion in Ithaca:

-- Our use of "Encoding Scheme". According to our Principles and the Namespace Policy, an Encoding Scheme is a "type of term" (like Element and Element Refinement). However, Encoding Scheme is sometimes used to denote the vocabulary itself -- i.e., the controlled _set_ of terms (maintained by others) to which the metadata term (maintained by DCMI) refers. This issue raises troubling issues of data-modeling, so I'm almost reluctant to raise it. Does anyone else think there may be some hidden traps there? Are the Grammatical Principles, Namespace Policy, Usage Board Process, and Guidelines for Registering Vocabulary Encoding Schemes all consistent in this regard?

-- Etiquette in cases where the owners of a vocabulary themselves issue an identifier, such as Rebecca suggested might happen with LCSH. I think we discussed this at a past meeting (not sure offhand which one) and I think we ended up agreeing that, in general, we should be "good neighbors" and defer (through annotations to our documents and perhaps through some sort of formal pointing, as in an RDF schema) to such alternative identifiers in cases they are declared by organizations committed to their maintenance, as would certainly be the case with LoC.

-- The revision of the Namespace Policy to add an additional one for encoding schemes, which is something the Directorate (based on positive feedback from DC-Architecture) is poised to do. The decision to do this (or not) is actually "out of scope" for the Usage Board, but I'm wondering if it is wise for the Namespace Policy to make the same commitment to persistence of registered ESes as to other terms. What if we were to get into a situation of conflict with the maintainers of a vocabulary for whom a DCMI-maintained ES was assigned where -- for whatever reasons, whether for IP, trademark, corporate image, or whatever -- they would demand that we rename or remove a particular ES? One hopes such things will never happen, but such a situation could compel us to violate our own Namespace Policy. Perhaps we should anticipate this possibility by recommending to Stu that the Namespace Policy include an escape clause with

regard to the persistence of terms declared in the context of the new "schemes" namespace.

-- As one of postings pointed out, I (for one) find it confusing that the registration of ESes is discussed in two somewhat overlapping documents -- the Process document and your stand-alone Vocabulary Guidelines. Maybe we should fold the latter into the former, or vice versa, and simply point from the other document.

-- On the basis of this trial run, I think we should make more explicit what "reasonable expectations" we have for UB reviewers to double-check or verify the details of a submission before giving it approval. This checklist could then become part of our documentation. If we want to require reviewers to send email to the maintainers of a vocabulary that is being registered, do we also have a procedure for archiving any email exchanged or for at least recording a summary of any checks undertaken?

-- It might be helpful, in the Ithaca meeting, to quickly walk through the process of registering something. I know this could seem redundant if everyone has done it, but it could be a good way to structure a discussion on the various steps and to get feedback for possible improvements.

2003-06-05: Roland's responses

> -- Our use of "Encoding Scheme". According to our Principles
> and the Namespace Policy, an Encoding Scheme is a "type
> of term" (like Element and Element Refinement). However,
> Encoding Scheme is sometimes used to denote the vocabulary
> itself -- i.e., the controlled _set_ of terms (maintained
> by others) to which the metadata term (maintained
> by DCMI) refers. This issue raises troubling issues
> of data-modeling, so I'm almost reluctant to raise it.

The interpretation as Class, whose ICEXT blablabla....works.
The sublety is with rdf:subClass cycles (or
owl:equivalentClass) versus owl:sameAs and owl:sameAs seems
too strong in the case discussed on dc:architecture.

> Does anyone else think there may be some hidden traps there?

Care has to be taken.

> Are the Grammatical Principles, Namespace Policy, Usage
> Board Process, and Guidelines for Registering Vocabulary
> Encoding Schemes all consistent in this regard?

Very hard question.

> -- Etiquette in cases where the owners of a vocabulary
>   themselves issue an identifier, such as Rebecca suggested
>   might happen with LCSH. I think we discussed this at a past
>   meeting (not sure offhand which one) and I think we ended
>   up agreeing that, in general, we should be "good neighbors"
>   and defer (through annotations to our documents and perhaps
>   through some sort of formal pointing, as in an RDF schema)
>   to such alternative identifiers in cases they are declared
>   by organizations committed to their maintenance, as would
>   certainly be the case with LoC.

Think this is not just a matter of etiquette, but crucial for
interoperability.

Maybe we FIRST should ask the maintainers, whether they want
to issue a declaration by themselves in the future.

2003-12-02: Andy
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 2) We probably need to introduce an additional element to our vocabulary
 template/database records: "Namespace provided by the owner" (of the
 vocabulary).
 It is necessary in the, at the moment, rare case, that the owner of a
 vocabulary provides a formal namespace for it's vocabulary.
 This is different from the URL for a not machine readable web version of the
 vocabulary.

We need to be careful to distinguish between the namespace in which the
terms in an encoding schem live and the namespace in which the name of the
scheme lives. I'll refer to these as the 'encoding scheme terms
namespace' and the 'encoding scheme name namespace'. The two namespaces
may be the same or they may be different.

For example, imagine LoC define a namespace for all the 'terms' in LCSH.
the 'encoding scheme name namespace' would be

http://purl.org/dc/terms/

but the 'encoding scheme terms namespace' might be

http://www.loc.gov/lcsh/

(i.e. the URI associated with the LSCH encoding scheme name would be

http://purl.org/dc/terms/LSCH

the URI associated with an LCSH term would be

http://www.loc.gov/lcsh/History

).

Of course, there will be encoding schemes where the name of the scheme lives in someone else's namespace as well.

Title: # Guidelines for registration of vocabulary and encoding scheme qualifiers

Creator: Traugott Koch

Identifier: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/2003/05/15/vocabulary-guidelines/
Date Issued: 2003-05-15
Latest Version: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/vocabulary-guidelines/
Replaces: http://dublincore.org/documents/2002/12/02/vocabulary-guidelines/
Replaced by: Not applicable
Document Status: This is a DCMI Usage Board Working Draft.
Description: This document describes processes related to the submission and review of proposed encoding schemes for identifying controlled vocabularies of values.
Date Valid: 2003-05-15

DCMI recognizes that different discourse and practice communities have legitimate, particular needs to be able to select either vocabulary schemes from an array of recognized controlled vocabularies (e.g., thesauri, classification systems, taxonomies, ontologies, and word lists) or encoding schemes that determine the syntactic structure of the values (e.g., date encoding schemes). To promote the greatest degree of interoperablity, DCMI encourages the registration of recognized schemes with DCMI.

DCMI recognizes that in order to promote interoperability through the common assignment of terms from established, publicly recognized controlled vocabularies and encoding schemes, the most critical, immediate need is to provide registration mechanisms for vocabularies for the “Subject” vocabulary.

1. General

- 1.1 DCMI does not approve vocabulary schemes, but acknowledges formally maintained schemes as suitable for use with DC metadata. Thus, the schemes have the status "Registered" which does not necessarily imply that they are recommended by the DCMI.

- 1.2 DCMI maintained schemes have the status "Recommended".

2. Registration process

- 2.1 Anyone can propose a scheme for registration by submitting the required information to the web form at: http://wip.dublincore.org:8080/schemes/submitServlet . Institutions who maintain a stable registry containing their own vocabularies in a considerable number can agree with the DCMI Usage Board on a simplified submission process.

- 2.2 The DCMI Usage Board applies a "fast track" decision process involving the guidelines and criteria listed below.

- 2.3 For each scheme, the registrant should provide the following information:

    - Full label of the scheme
    - Suggested name (acronym)
    - Maintenance agency
    - Maintenance agency contact person
    - Maintenance agency contact email address
    - Submitter email address (if different from the maintenance agency contact email address)
    - Online access point (URL if applicable)
    - Access information (URL or physical address)
    - Additional information about the scheme
    - Domain(s) and extent of usage
    - Associated element(s) or element refinement(s)

Example

Full label of the scheme	Dewey Decimal Classification
Suggested name (acronym)	DDC
Maintenance agency	OCLC Forest Press
Maintenance agency contact person name	{ Name of current editor or contact person }

Maintenance agency contact email address	dewey@oclc.org
Submitter email address	{ Email address of submitter if different than the maintenance agency }
Online access point	Web Dewey in CORC (http://purl.oclc.org/corc/)
Access information	http://www.oclc.org/fp/products/index.htm
Additional information about the scheme	License required
Domain(s) and extent of usage	Most frequently used universal classification system for library OPACs and national bibliographies; limited recent usage in web catalogues etc.
Associated element(s) or element refinement(s)	Subject

- 2.4 Schemes that adhere to the guidelines below will be given the status "Registered" and are included in the DCMI Registry. The registration tool contains schemes with the status "Registered" or "Rejected". The scheme will be given an URI of the form: http://purl.org/dc/terms/(Acronym)

3. Guidelines

- 3.1 **Kind of schemes to be registered**
  - 3.1.1 Only schemes which are created and maintained by recognized entities and properly published may be registered.
- 3.2 **Labeling of the schemes**
  - 3.2.1 The scheme label should be the official title the vocabulary is known under. The name of the organization maintaining or owning the scheme is rarely sufficient since it does not unambiguously stand for the vocabulary alone.

- 3.2.2 The scheme labels and acronyms are only appropriate for an unchanged use of an official version of the scheme. Unofficial versions, modified versions, unofficial translations and similar should not use the official label or acronym but apply a local one (e.g. based on the service, project or provider. Ex.: The DutchESS service is using a local variant of the BC classification. It should be called DutchESSC or DutchESS-BC if it is really close to the official scheme).

- 3.2.3 A subset of an official scheme where terms are unaltered may not be registered separately.

- 3.3 **Acronyms to be used as DCMI qualifier names**

  - 3.3.1 The acronyms must be unique and start with an initial upper case. Every effort will be made to maintain the short name proposed by the maintaining agency. In case of collisions, a suitable alternative will be chosen in consultation with the maintaining agency.

  - 3.3.2 Existing official acronyms or short names should be used as acronyms.

  - 3.3.3 Official translated versions receive an acronym where a standard language code is added, e.g. DDC-fr. This is necessary since translated versions are rarely fully equivalent. Other translations, if registered, will be assigned an alternative acronym.

- 3.4 **Specification of scheme versions**

  - 3.4.1 DCMI will register multiple versions of schemes if they appear to be important and/or it is requested by a user applying for registration.

  - 3.4.2 Versioned schemes should be registered and used when there is a considerable probability that databases exist which apply terms and classes belonging to older versions of the scheme.

  - 3.4.3 The official version of the scheme used should be indicated like in the following examples: DDC21, DDC21ab-fr (abridged DDC version 21 in French), MSC2000.

Note: In order to stay in sync with DCMI conventions, in these guidelines the full name of a scheme is called "label" and an acronym or token is called "name".

Traugott Koch (Traugott.Koch@ub2.lu.se)

Created: 2001-05-11
Last update: 2003-02-20
URL: http://www.lub.lu.se/~traugott/drafts/vocab-guide5.html

Metadata associated with this resource: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/vocabulary-guidelines/index.shtml.rdf

Vocabulary Scheme Registration

The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative recognizes the importance of controlled vocabularies (e.g., thesauri, classification systems, taxonomies, ontologies, etc.) and encoding schemes (e.g., date encoding schemes) to resource communities, and the degree to which their use improves the interoperability of metadata.

This application provides an interface for registering vocabulary and encoding schemes, and for searching for previously registered schemes. The application's goal is to promote metadata interoperability and improve semantic understanding through the common use of terms from established, publicly recognized controlled vocabularies and encoding schemes. The application currently supports the registration of subject schemes only.

Please refer to the following sections for additional information:

- Overview
- Searching for existing schemes
- Submitting a new scheme
- Application administration

Overview

General

The DCMI does not approve vocabulary schemes, but acknowledges formally maintained schemes as suitable for use with DC metadata. Thus, the schemes have the status "Registered" which does not necessarily imply that they are recommended by the DCMI. All DCMI maintained schemes have the status "Recommended".

Additional help is provided in the Vocabulary Guidelines

Registration Process

The scheme registration process is open to everyone and schemes can be submitted by completing the Web submission form included with this applicaiton (see figure 3). The submission process consists of the following steps:

1. Schemes are entered using the provided form. **Important:** this action places your scheme in an 'entered' status. Only schemes with a 'pending' status are considered for registration. The following step provides information regarding how to promote an 'entered' scheme to 'pending' status.
2. Once a scheme has been entered an email message is generated and sent to the submitter email address provided on the Web form. This message includes a URL that must be used to complete the scheme submission. Normally this can be accomplished by clicking on this link. **Note:** This action must be taken within 24 hours of the scheme being entered, and schemes are not considered for registration until this action has been taken.
3. The DCMI Usage Board reviews pending submissions using a "fast track" decision process and either approves or rejects scheme submissions. Submitters are notified, via email, of this action.

Searching for existing schemes

The search component is used to search for schemes that have a status of 'registered' or 'pending'. There are two primary interfaces to the search component; a search form and a drop-down selection box that can be used query the database for all schemes with a particular status ('pending' or 'registered').

The search form enables users to search for schemes that match specific words or phrases. The form supports both case-sensitive and case-insensitive searching and enables users to restrict their search to schemes that match:

- An exact word or phrase
- At least one of the words provided
- All of the words provided

Both the search form and the drop-down selection box will produce a summary listing of schemes that match the search criteria. The summary display (figure 1) includes the acronym, scheme name and scheme status.

Summary of all registered schemes **Items found: 1**

Acronym	Scheme Name	Status
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification	Registered

Figure 1: Summary display

Click on any of the acronyms listed to produce a detail listing of that particular scheme. Figure 2 is an example of the detail listing produced by clicking on the 'DDC' acronym in the summary listing above:

Detail for scheme: DDC

Full Name of scheme	Dewey Decimal Classification
Suggested name (acronym)	DDC
Maintenance Agency	OCLC Forest Press
Maint. agency contact name	Joan S. Mitchell
Maint. agency contact email	dewey@oclc.org
Submitter email	wagnerh@oclc.org
Online access point	Web Dewey in CORC (http://purl.oclc.org/corc/)
Access information	http://www.oclc.org/fp/products/index.htm
Additional information	License required
Domain(s) & extent of usage	Most frequently used universal classification system for library OPACs and national bibliographies; limited recent usage in web catalogues etc.
Associated element or qualifier	subject
Date registered	2002-11-05 10:59:25-05
Last modified	2002-11-05 10:59:25-05
Status	Registered

Figure 2: Detail display

Submitting a new scheme

Scheme submission is accomplished using the Web submission form. Complete the form and press the submit button.

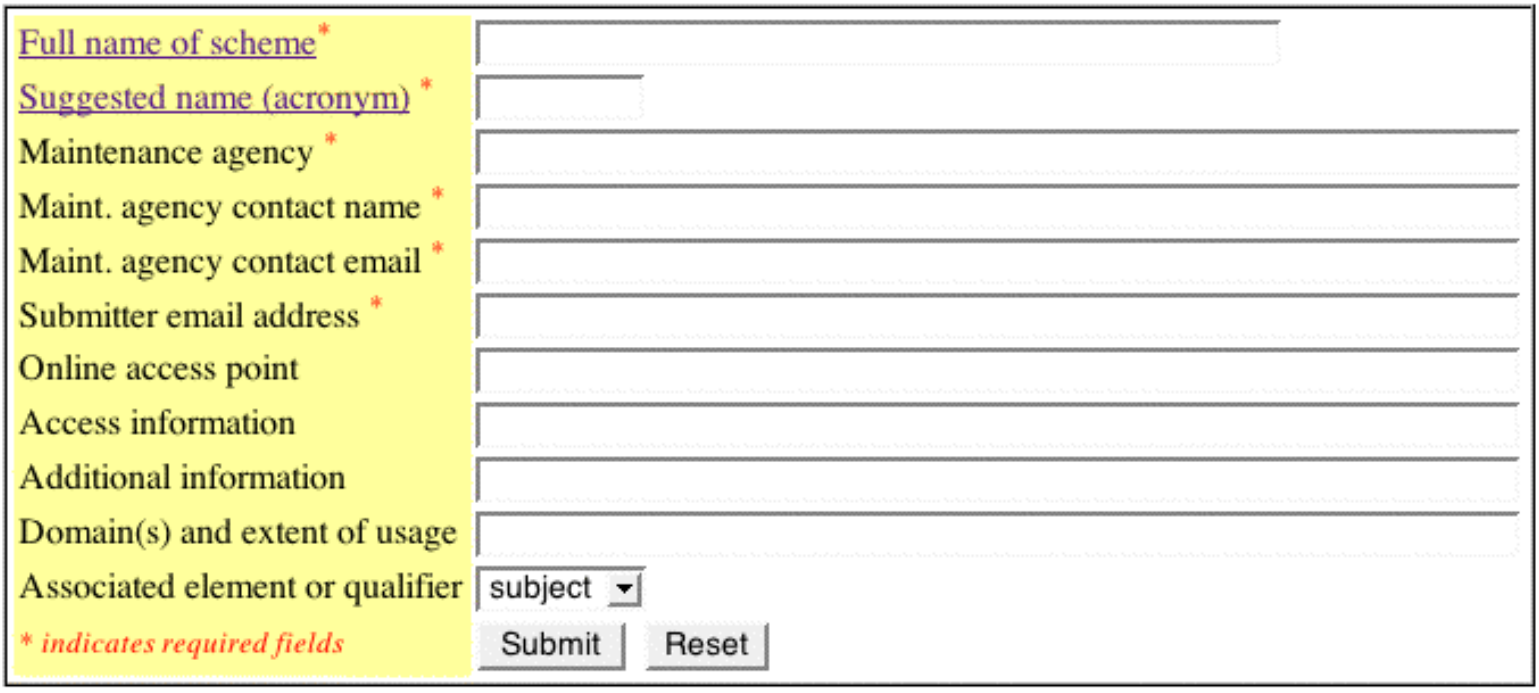

Figure 3: Scheme submission form

Fields marked with an * are required. Some fields, such as 'Full name of scheme' and 'Suggested name (acronym)' have field-level help available. Click on the field name for additional information regarding that field. Additional guidelines regarding the form can be found in the Vocabulary Guidelines.

Upon completing the form, providing there were no errors or missing fields, you will be presented with a confirmation screen indicating your submission has been accepted and given a status of 'entered'. A confirmation email will be sent to the submitter email address provided on the form. This email includes a URL which must be used to confirm the scheme submission. Doing so will change the scheme status from 'entered' to 'pending', and make it eligible for registration.

Note: you must confirm your scheme submission, using the provided URL, within 24 hours of the scheme being entered. Only 'pending' schemes are considered for registration.

Application administration

This function is restricted to authorized DCMI administraters.

Valid XHTML 1.0!

Please direct questions, comments and suggestions to: webmaster@dublincore.org

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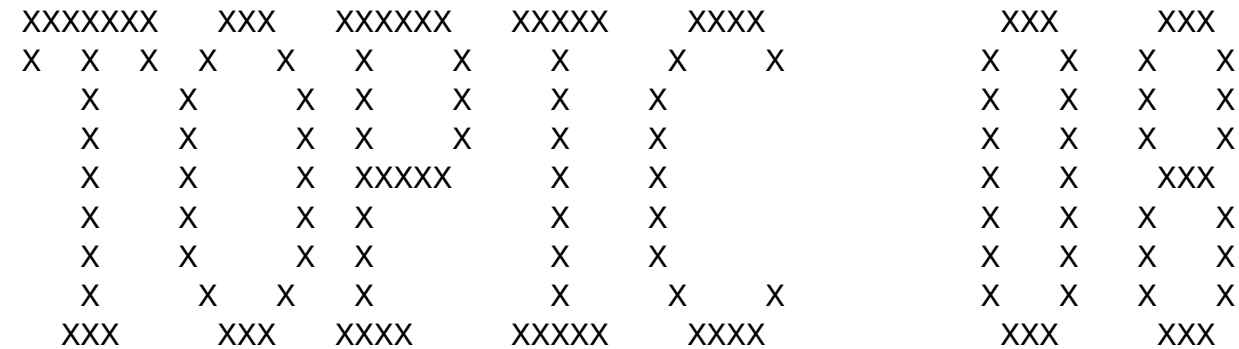
Vocabulary Scheme Registration

Summary of all pending schemes

Items found: 9

Acronym	Scheme Name	Status
ASC	AGRIS Subject Categories	Pending
EIC	Ei Classification	Pending
ETB	European Treasury Browser Thesaurus	Pending
GEMET	GEneral Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus	Pending
SAB	Klassifikationssystem fÃ¶r svenska bibliotek	Pending
UNESCO	UNESCO Thesaurus	Pending
gccore	Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus	Pending
gchccv	Health Canada Core Controlled Vocabulary	Pending
lctgm	Thesaurus for Graphic Materials I	Pending

Please direct questions, comments and suggestions to: webmaster@dublincore.org



TOPIC 08. Structured Values, or "DCSVs" (Andy)

In Florence, we agreed that the four documents (DCSV, DC-Point, DC-Box, DC-Period recommendations) need updating to remove dodgy examples and remove the XML encoding syntax. The Usage Board is willing to take on this work if necessary, though we would need to evaluate the environmental impact of this action. Andy has developed a "Usage Board view of Structured Values" that we can discuss among ourselves in Ithaca and then with DC-AB and DC-Architecture. Once UB principles are agreed we can go back to Citation WG and Libraries WG with advice about submitting proposals for structured values.

Discussion should include the following:
-- summarise the current status of existing 'structured values'
-- agree (in principle) to any required changes to current documents
-- agree a way of actioning any agreed changes
-- agree some scope for what we mean by 'structured value' - e.g. is a value containing MathML markup a structured value?
-- agree associated rules/guidelines
-- agree general policy for acceptance of new 'structured' values

Required reading:
-- Andy's discussion paper (2003-06-10)
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Structured-values.html
-- Journal Article Bibliographic Citation DCSV (Citation Working Group)
http://dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2002/05/citdcsv.html
-- DCMI Agent Detail, structured values for CCP elements (Rebecca Guenther)
http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/wa.exe?A2=ind0204&L=dc-agents&F=&S=&P=169

Background reading:
-- http://dublincore.org/documents/2000/07/28/dcmi-dcsv/
-- http://dublincore.org/documents/1999/04/30/labelled-values-syntax/
-- http://dublincore.org/documents/2000/07/28/dcmi-point/
-- http://dublincore.org/documents/2000/07/28/dcmi-period/
-- http://dublincore.org/documents/2000/07/28/dcmi-box/

Time needed: 90"

DCMI structured values

A discussion paper

Andy Powell, UKOLN, University of Bath
June 2003

Definitions

Let's start with some definitions - always a good place to start! With the exception of the last two, these are taken from Tom's grammatical principles (more or less).

Element
: An element is a property of a resource. As used here, "properties" are attributes of resources -- characteristics that a resource may "have", such as a title, publisher, or subject.

Qualifier
: A "qualifier" is the generic heading traditionally used for terms now usually referred to specifically as element refinements or encoding schemes.

Element refinement
: An element refinement is a property of a resource that shares the meaning of a particular DCMI element but with narrower semantics. In some application environments (notably HTML-based encodings), element refinements are used together with elements in the manner of natural language "qualifiers" (i.e., adjectives). However, since element refinements are properties of a resource (like elements), element refinements can alternatively be used in metadata records independently of the properties they refine. In DCMI practice, an element refinement refines just one parent DCMI property.

Encoding scheme
: An encoding scheme provides contextual information or parsing rules that aid in the interpretation of a term value. Such contextual information may take the form of controlled vocabularies, formal notations, or parsing rules. If an encoding scheme is not understood by a client or agent, the value may still be useful to a human reader. There are two types of encoding scheme: vocabulary encoding scheme and syntax encoding scheme.

Vocabulary encoding scheme
: A vocabulary encoding scheme indicates that the value is a term from a controlled vocabulary, such as the value "China - History" from the Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Syntax encoding scheme
: A syntax encoding scheme indicates that the value is a string formatted in accordance with a formal notation, such as "2000-01-01" as the standard expression of a date.

Value
: The value of an element or element refinement. In DCMI metadata, all values are strings.

Structured value
: A value that contains machine-parsable component parts. A structured value has an associated syntax encoding scheme that indicates how the component parts are encoded within the string.

A typology of structured values

OK, so now let's take a look at what kinds of structured values we're seeing already.

It is possible to identify a number of different kinds of structured values. Four are enumerated below. The first two of these are currently endorsed by the DCMI, in the sense that there are a number of existing encoding schemes that define values that conform

to these definitions of structured values. The latter two are not currently formally endorsed, but it is likely that they are in fairly common usage across metadata applications worldwide.

It is easy to see overlaps in these definitions and they are not intended to be watertight! But they might be helpful in framing the discussion.

Labelled strings

These are values that contain explicitly labelled components within the string. Examples of this kind of structured value include:

DCSV
: and the various DCMI syntax encoding schemes built on it - Period, Point and Box. (Note that at the last Usage Board meeting we agreed to remove the XML syntax from these documents. This hasn't been done yet and needs to be put on someone's todo list!). An example of the use of DCSV in Period is:

```
<meta name="DCTERMS.temporal"
      scheme="Period"
      content="start=Cambrian period; scheme=Geological timescale; name=Phanerozoic
Eon;" />
```

OpenURL
: encoded as a URI. For example:

```
openurl:?genre=article&
atitle=Information%20gateways:%20collaboration%20on%20content
&title=Online%20Information%20Review
&issn=1468-4527&volume=24&spage=40&epage=45
&artnum=1&aulast=Heery&aufirst=Rachel
```

vCard
: for example, as used in IMS metadata:

```
  <lifeCycle>
    <contribute>
      <role>
        <source>LOMv1.0</source>
        <value>publisher</value>
      </role>
      <entity>BEGIN:VCARD\nORG:University of Oxford\nEND:VCARD\n</entity>
    </contribute>
  </lifeCycle>
```

Unlabelled strings

These are values that contain implicit components within the string, i.e. the components are determined based solely on their position within the string. Examples of this kind of structured value include:

W3CDTF
: the date-time format used within most DC metadata. For example:

```
<meta name="DC.date"
```

```
      scheme="W3CDTF"
      content="2003-06-10" />
```

IMT
: the list of Internet media types. For example:

```
<meta name="DC.format"
      scheme="IMT"
      content="text/html" />
```

Presentation-oriented markup

These are values where people want to add 'presentational' or other markup to the string value, for example adding paragraphs, superscripts or chemical/mathematical markup to the value of dc:description. We can perhaps characterise these as follows:

- Markup based on one or another flavour of HTML.
- Markup based on other XML-based languages such as CML and MathML.
- Non-XML markup languages such as TeX.

Secondary resource description

These are values that contain a (more or less) complete description of a second resource (i.e. not the resource being described by the DC record). For example, the value of dc:creator might contain a fairly complete description of the resource author (including birthday, eye-colour and favourite beverage!). Typically, 'secondary resource descriptions' are encoded using XML (or XML fragments), vCard (see above) or by inventing multiple 'refinements' of dc:creator in the form of things like DC.Creator.Address.

Names, identifiers and other kinds of values

In DC metadata records, the following elements (and their element refinements) are used to provide the name or identifier of a secondary resource that is related to the resource being described:

- dc:creator
- dc:contributor
- dc:publisher
- dc:relation
- dc:source

In the case of the first three, this is typically done by providing the name (or in some cases the name and a small amount of additional information in order to better identify the person or organisation) of the secondary resource.

In the case of the last two, this is typically done by providing the URI (or some other identifier) of the secondary resource. However, where no identifier is available, the name of the secondary resource can be provided instead.

The string values of these elements (and their element refinements) are not intended to be used to provide full descriptions of the secondary resource. Therefore, the use of 'secondary resource description' structured values (as defined above) is not allowed with DC metadata records. Therefore, 'secondary resource descriptions' are **not** allowable structured values.

More generally, all values of all DCMI properties, structured or not, must fall within the semantics of the element or element refinement.

Linking between metadata records

The fairly widespread use of 'secondary resource descriptions' within DC metadata records (witness the desire to create refinements like DC.Creator.Address or to embed vCard descriptions within element values) indicates a user-requirement that DCMI is not currently explicitly meeting - namely, the requirement of being able to form linkages between the metadata descriptions of related resources, e.g. to link from the description of a Web page to the description of the author.

The current abstract model for qualified DC, as defined within the Guidelines for implementing Dublin Core in XML DCMI Recommendation, is:

- A *qualified DC record* is made up of one or more *properties* and their associated *values*.
- Each *property* is an attribute of the *resource* being described.
- Each *property* must be either:
  - one of the 15 DC elements,
  - one of the other elements recommended by the DCMI (e.g. audience),
  - one of the *element refinements* listed in the DCMI Metadata Terms recommendation.
- *Properties* may be repeated.
- Each *value* is a string.
- Each *value* may have an associated *encoding scheme*.
- Each *encoding scheme* has a *name*.
- Each literal string *value* may have an associated language (e.g. en-GB).

It would be possible to extend this abstract model to include the following:

- Each *value* may have an associated URI that identifies a metadata record associated with the *value*.

Let's call this a 'linked-metadata URI'. This is very much in line with the recommendations coming out of the DC-Agents working group I think.

(Note: we could narrow this definition down to only cover the elements listed above and to replace the second 'value' by 'secondary resource'.)

Specific encoding syntaxes (RDF/XML, XML, XHTML) would have to specify how this part of the model is instantiated in that encoding. It is possible to consider that internal embedding of one description within another, or using external linking to a remote description, or some combination of both would be allowable mechanisms for instantiating this functionality. For external linking, both rdfs:seeAlso and some form of XLink could be considered as possible technologies.

It may be the case that some encoding syntaxes (e.g. XHTML) will not be able to support this functionality. That is probably OK, provided that this is stated explicitly as part of the syntax encoding specification.

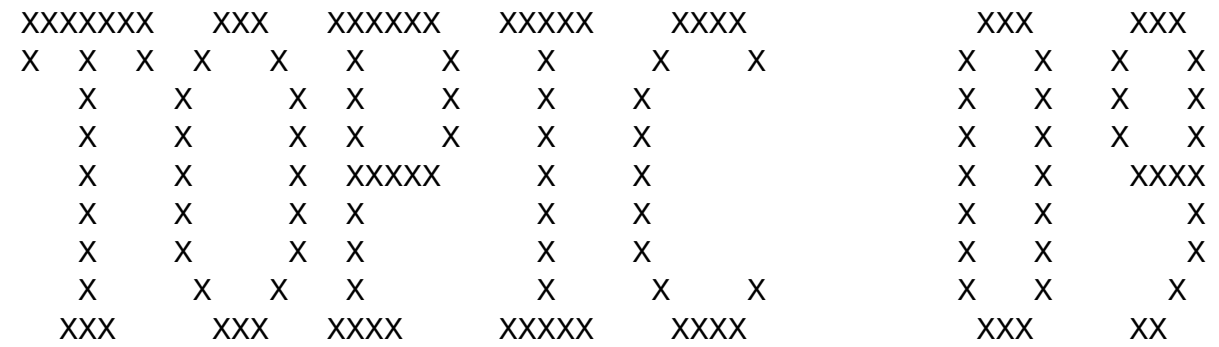
Recommendations

In conclusion, here are my recommendations:

1. Action someone (possibly me!) to remove the XML sections from the DCSV, Point, Period and Box recommendations. Aim to complete this before DC2003.
2. Agree that 'labelled strings', 'unlabelled strings' and 'presentation-oriented markup' are valid structured values and, more importantly, that 'secondary resource descriptions' are **not** valid structured values.
3. Add wording to the grammar document, to say something about values (e.g. that values are strings - this is only hinted at currently) and structured values (the three valid kinds above) and to indicate that all values must fall within the semantics of the element or element refinement.

4. Extend the abstract models for simple and qualified DC to include the 'linked-metadata URI' as outlined above. Instantiate the abstract models in a separate DCMI recommendation.
5. Extend the various encoding syntax specifications (RDF, XML, XHTML) to support the 'linked-metadata URI' and to document how 'presentation-oriented markup' structured values are handled (or not) by the syntax.

Maintained by: Andy Powell
Last updated: 10-Jun-2003



TOPIC 09. Libraries profile (Rebecca)

A brief report should identify any further actions that may need to be undertaken by Usage Board in support of the Library Application Profile. We should try to approve the nine proposed encoding schemes on a fast-track basis. With reference to the Usage Board review guidelines, we should discuss the feasibility of undertaking a formal review of the profile at the Seattle meeting.

The entire Libraries Application Profile is included in the "background readings" packet.

Required reading:

-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC09.html

-- Proposals for encoding schemes in DC-Lib Application Profile
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/dclib-encodingschemes.html

-- DCMI Usage Board Review of Application Profiles
http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/

Time needed: 30"

Proposals for encoding schemes in DC-Lib AP

6 June 2003

This constitutes a series of "fast-track" proposals for adding encoding schemes that are needed in the Dublin Core Library Application Profile. These do not include any proposals for the element Subject, which has an experimental tool for encoding scheme registration. This document will be discussed at the Dublin Core Usage Board meeting in June 2003 in Ithaca, N.Y.

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1. Background.

The Dublin Core Library Application Profile specifies a number of encoding schemes that provide rules for encoding or controlled lists of values to be used with Dublin Core elements. In the absence of a registration tool (which currently is being tested for registering subject schemes), this document proposes these schemes for use with Dublin Core elements other than Subject.

One issue is the URI for an encoding scheme that is maintained outside of DCMI. There are a number that are already available with Dublin Core URIs (e.g. http://purl.org/dc/terms/LCSH). As other institutions, particularly the Library of Congress, assigns URIs to its metadata elements, the situation will exist where more than one persistent name exists for the given encoding scheme: that assigned in DCMI terms and the one assigned by the maintenance agency. This issue needs to be considered in registering new DCMI encoding schemes.

---

2. Proposals for encoding schemes

Term Name: ISO8601

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/ISO8601
Label:	ISO8601
Definition:	This encoding scheme represents the alternative provided in ISO 8601 that does not include hyphens as separators between year, month, and day.

Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/date http://purl.org/dc/element/1.1/coverage http://purl.org/dc/terms/temporal
Availability and maintenance status	ISO document (available for a fee)
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	Appropriate
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	Unique, but may be confusion with the other alternative in 8601 with hyphens, defined in DC as w3cdtf.
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	Rules for encoding: ISO 8601 has alternatives, with or without the hyphen (i.e. 2001-08-07 or 20010807). W3C-DTF includes hyphens and is the only encoding scheme currently approved in DCMI. Alternative using no hyphen needs to be registered as an encoding scheme, since it is well established in the library community.

Term Name: AAT

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/aat
Label:	AAT
Definition:	Art and Architecture Thesaurus
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/type http://purl.org/dc/element/1.1/subject
Availability and maintenance status	Available at:http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat/ Maintained by Getty Research Institute
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	Appropriate

Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	Unique and appropriate
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	

Term Name: TGM2

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/gmgpc -or- http://www.loc.gov/marc.sourcecodes.gmgpc
Label:	gmgpc
Definition:	Thesaurus for Graphic Materials II: Genre and physical characteristic terms
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/type
Availability and maintenance status	Available at: http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tgm2/ Maintained by the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	Appropriate
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	Unique and appropriate
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	URI and label based on code already defined in *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions* and used in bibliographic records. A thesaurus of more than 600 terms developed by the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division with input from other archival image repositories

Term Name: SICI

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/sici
Label:	SICI
Definition:	Serial Item and Contribution Identifier
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/identifier http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/relation http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/source
Availability and maintenance status	Registered as a National Information Standards Organization standard Z39.56 Maintenance by Univeristy of California, Berkeley. http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/SICI/
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	Registration as a URN namespace has been attempted. See: http://draft-ietf-hakala-sici-01.txt

Term Name: ISBN

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/isbn
Label:	ISBN
Definition:	International Standard Book Number
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/identifier http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/relation http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/source

Availability and maintenance status	International ISBN Agency http://www.isbn.org
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	Appropriate
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	Unique
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	ISBNs may also be expressed as URIs. See: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3187.txt This proposal implies using the "raw" ISBN as an identifier.

Term Name: ISSN

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/issn
Label:	ISSN
Definition:	International Standard Serial Number
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/identifier http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/relation http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/source

Availability and maintenance status	Maintained by:International ISSN Agency http://www.issn.org for information
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	Appropriate
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	Unique
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	ISSNs may also be expressed as URIs. See: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3044.txt This proposal implies using the "raw" ISSN as an identifier.

Term Name: DOI

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/doi -or- DOI namespace URI
Label:	DOI
Definition:	Digital Object Identifier
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/identifier http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/relation http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/source
Availability and maintenance status	Maintained by: International DOI Federation http://www.doi.org for information
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	The IDF has attempted to register DOI as a URI scheme, but its application has not yet been accepted.

Term Name: MARC GAC

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/marcgac -or- http://www.loc.gov/marc.gac
Label:	GAC
Definition:	MARC Geographic Area Codes
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/coverage http://purl.org/dc/terms/spatial

Availability and maintenance status	Maintenance agency is Library of Congress http://www.loc.gov/marc/geoareas/
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	Appropriate
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	Unique
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	
Other comments	This list includes different codes than the ISO standard ISO3166, which also includes country codes. Used in millions of MARC bibliographic records.

Term Name: MARC Country codes

URI (proposed):	http://purl.org/dc/terms/marc-countries -or http://www.loc.gov/marc.countries
Label:	MARC Countries
Definition:	MARC Country Codes
Type of Term:	encoding-scheme
Qualifies:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/coverage http://purl.org/dc/terms/spatial
Availability and maintenance status	Maintenance agency is Library of Congress http://www.loc.gov/marc/countries/
Appropriateness of maintenance agency	Appropriate
Uniqueness and appropriateness of proposed token	Unique
Possible use with elements not specified in proposal	

Other comments	This list includes different codes than the ISO standard ISO3166, which also includes country codes. Used in millions of MARC bibliographic records.

Library of Congress

Library of Congress Help Desk (06/06/03)

Title:	DCMI Usage Board Review of Application Profiles
Creator:	Thomas Baker
Identifier:	http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/2003/02/11/profiles/
Latest version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/
Date modified:	2003-02-11
Description:	This document defines the term "Application Profile" in the context of the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. Criteria for Usage Board review of Application Profiles and guidelines for submission are outlined in the DCMI Usage Board Administrative Processes document [PROCESS].

"Application Profile" defined

For the purposes of DCMI Usage Board review, an Application Profile (AP) is a declaration of which metadata terms an organization, information resource, application, or user community uses in its metadata. Moreover:

-- By definition, an AP cannot "declare" new metadata terms and definitions; it only "reuses" terms from existing element sets [HEERY].

-- The ideal element set will use URIs to uniquely identify its terms within XML namespaces [DCMI-NAMESPACE]. As of 2002, however, this cannot be required.

-- By definition, any new term coined for use in an AP must first be declared in a form citable in the AP.

-- An AP may also provide additional documentation on how the terms used are constrained, encoded, or interpreted for particular purposes.

As of 2002, APs are seen primarily as a form of documentation, the purpose of which is to help implementor communities harmonize their metadata practice. It is hoped that in the longer term, machine-processable versions of such APs based

on data models such as RDF will provide a basis for automating metadata interoperability functions such as semantic crosswalks and format conversions.

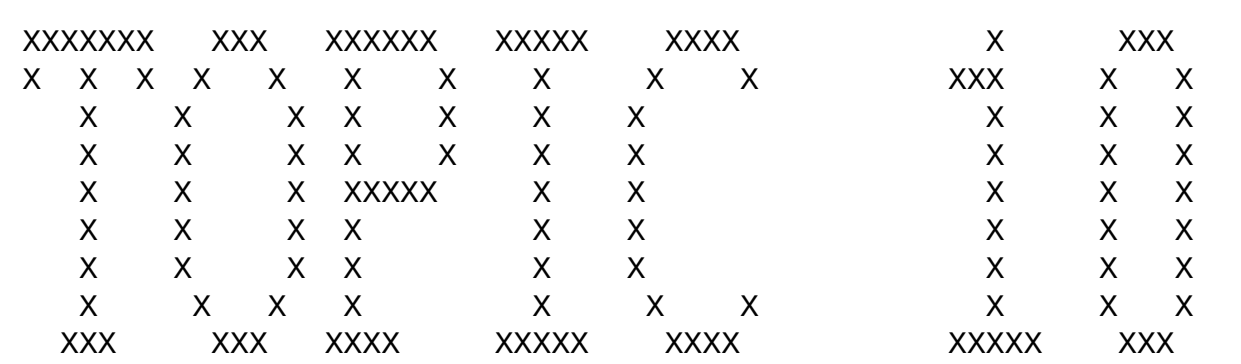
References

[DCMI-NAMESPACE] Andy Powell, Harry Wagner, Stuart Weibel, Tom Baker, Tod Matola, Eric Miller, Namespace policy for the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-namespace/.

[HEERY] Rachel Heery and Manjula Patel, Application profiles: mixing and matching metadata schemas, Ariadne 25, September 2000, http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue25/app-profiles/intro.html.

[PROCESS] http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/.

Metadata associated with this resource: http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/profiles/index.shtml.rdf



TOPIC 10. MARC Relator Terms as Refinements for Contributor (Rebecca)

In Florence, we agreed to work with the Library of Congress to have MARC relator terms declared as refinements of Contributor. LC is currently implementing this decision and Rebecca can report in Ithaca. We should determine whether the Usage Board needs to follow through, and how, and identify any lessons learned. After Ithaca, we will need to prepare a document explaining how MARC Relator terms can be used as refinements for Contributor.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC10.html
-- Assignment of URIs to metadata terms of MARC 21 - Action plan
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/MARC-URIs.html
-- Excerpts from the RDF schema declaring the MARC Relator terms
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Relator-excerpts-rdfxml.txt
-- Comments from Roland
http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/Marc-relators-in-rdf.txt

Time needed: 90"

2003-06-09 Rebecca

With regard to markup in RDF of our entire relator code list: there is still the question about how we are coding the equivalent terms that needs to be discussed. The first term that illustrates the problem of equivalent terms is artist (uri: http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators.art), where we have used 2 labels for the same thing ("Artist" and "Graphic technician"). But that doesn't really work because we want to say that graphic technician is another name for artist, but artist should be used instead.

The URIs are named as we proposed in the CORES article, so this text should perhaps be included in the packet because it has some impact on some of the documents we'll be discussing in the UB meetings. One is this one of course. There is the general issue about duplicate URIs being assigned for the

same thing, one in dcterms and one that we will be assigning (when we do that). Example is LCSH, which has a URI in dcterms but once we assign URIs to our elements we'll have one. I will be mentioning this issue in the document I'm working on concerning encoding schemes for DC-Lib AP.

We need to discuss again the issue of making creator a refinement of contributor. We discussed at the previous meeting but then at the conference/workshop I heard a lot of disagreement with this approach. So we may need to revisit. I'll be sending our marked up RDF document shortly. We still need to settle on the best way to represent equivalent terms when one is preferred. There were numerous discussions about this, but this was never fully resolved, so our RDF experts need to consider.

In addition, I would like some guidance on how to represent the use of the whole relator list in the library application profile.

CORES Action Plan: MARC 21 and MODS metadata elements

[May 29, 2003, submitted by Rebecca Guenther as input to a D-Lib Magazine article on the CORES Resolution.]

The Library of Congress plans to explore the possibility of providing persistent URIs for its metadata elements. This will include, initially, "http:" URIs for MARC and MODS content designators (elements, subelements, etc). As a first step, this will take the form of a statement that details the convention for naming elements. LC will explore the use of URNs as element names as a more appropriate means to provide persistent identifiers for elements, particularly since naming, rather than retrieval, is the primary objective of a metadata element identifier, and resolution is not an issue. URIs may also be provided for values in controlled MARC/MODS value lists, also initially by publishing a naming convention, and perhaps later explicitly in mark-up (with the exception of the MARC relators as detailed below).

As a result of a request by the DCMI Usage Board to make available the terms in the *MARC Code List for Relators* for use with the Dublin Core Creator and Contributor elements, the Library of Congress will establish URIs for the values on this list as an initial test case. This will initially take a form compatible with DCMI (using RDF) however in the long term it may be replaced by a more comprehensive solution. This work has already been largely completed, although a few details need to be worked out.

Establishing URIs will enable an unambiguous reference to any MARC/MODS element.

1. Assignment of MARC/MODS URIs (short-term).

1.1. MARC
Because there are different MARC formats (i.e., bibliographic, authority, holdings, classification, and community information), it is necessary to identify both that the namespace is MARC 21 and what the format is.(Note that a namespace has been established for MARCXML.) URIs for MARC elements might be constructed as follows:

http://www.loc.gov/marc.[format].[fieldname].[subfield]

Bibliographic format (subfield):
http://www.loc.gov/marc.bibliographic.245.a
would be a URI for subfield $a of field 245 of the MARC bibliographic format.

Bibliographic format (field):
http://www.loc.gov/marc.bibliographic.245

Bibliographic format (indicator):
http://www.loc.gov/marc.bibliographic.245.i1

Bibliographic format (008 element):

http://www.loc.gov/marc.bibliographic.008-s-03
for sound recording 008 character position 03.

Authority format (008 element):
http://www.loc.gov/marc.authority.008

1.2. MARC Code lists

MARC Code List for Relators. Each term on the Relators list would be assigned a URI taking the following form:
http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators.adp
where the last element is the code that represents the term on the list. The above would be the URI for "adaptor".

At a later date, this pattern would be followed for the values on other code lists, where the URI would be constructed with the code attached to a namespace. An unresolved question will be establishing these for MARC language codes, since they are equivalent to ISO 639-2/B codes. This will be considered at a later date.

1.3. Source codes

There are many places in MARC 21 that use a code to identify a source, or in Dublin Core terms, an encoding scheme. The DCMI Library Application profile recommends registering these. Currently there are several encoding schemes that have been registered to be used with Dublin Core elements that also exist in the MARC namespace (examples: lcsh, lcc). If LC assigns URIs for each of these values the redundant namespace identification will need to be worked out (i.e., are they redundantly registered in the DCMI namespace or is the MARC 21 namespace referenced? What will happen with the current overlap?).

1.4. MODS elements

Some MODS elements are already used in the DCMI Library application profile, so URI assignment for these would be useful. Those that are referenced in DCMI-Lib AP are:

Edition
Location

The namespace for MODS is:
http://www.loc.gov/mods

The above could be specified as follows:
http://www.loc.gov/mods.originInfo.edition
(Note that edition is a subelement of originInfo)
http://www.loc.gov/mods.location
It needs to be considered whether a version number should be included in the URI.

MODS elements that are subelements could be assigned URIs as follows:

http://www.loc.gov/mods.titleInfo.partNumber

2. Assignment of MARC/MODS URIs (long-term)

LC plans to assign persistent URIs utilizing URN namespaces. It is currently investigating options for naming elements within this mechanism, rather than assigning http: URIs. Examples might be:

URN:[urn namespace id]:marc.bibliographic.245.a
URN:[urn namespace id]:mods.originInfo.edition
URN:[urn namespace id]:marc.relators.adp

3. Assignment of identifiers to metadata schemas

LC plans to register handles to be used as persistent names for XML schemas which it maintains. These handles will be expressed as URLs which resolve through LC's proxy server (http://hdl.loc.gov). For example:

http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.standards/mods
http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.standards/marc21.slim

4. Timeframe

LC plans to make the relator list available (with URIs for each entity) after the DCMI Usage Board meeting in June 2003. It should be possible to establish persistence policies and URI assignment policies by the second half of 2003, pending investigation of URN namespaces. Minimally, these will be made available as a tool for referencing MARC and MODS metadata elements. Assigning URIs to MODS elements will probably take less time than to all MARC elements. It is expected that assigning URIs may take a year or so.

Rebecca Guenther
Library of Congress
Network Development and MARC Standards Office

Title: Excerpt from the RDF schema declaring MARC relator terms
Date: 2003-06-11

```
<?xml version='1.0' ?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:marcrel="http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators"
         xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
         xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
         xmlns:dcterms="http://purl.org/dc/terms/"
         xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">

  <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators">
    <dc:title xml:lang="en-US">MARC Relator Terms</dc:title>
    <dc:publisher xml:lang="en-US">Library of Congress</dc:publisher>
    <dc:description xml:lang="en-US">A list of relator terms and their
    associated codes. The purpose of this list is to indicate the relationship
    between the resource being described and a named person or
    corporate body.</dc:description>
    <dc:language xml:lang="en-US">English</dc:language>
    <dcterms:issued>2002-07-02</dcterms:issued>
    <dcterms:modified>2002-05-22</dcterms:modified>
    <dc:source rdf:resource="http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators"/>
  </rdf:Description>

  <rdf:Property rdf:about="http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators.act">
    <rdfs:label xml:lang="en-US">Actor</rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:comment xml:lang="en-US">A person who principally exhibits
    acting skills in a musical or dramatic presentation or
entertainment.</rdfs:comment>
    <dc:description xml:lang="en-US">Typically, the name of the Actor
    should be used to indicate the person.</dc:description>
    <rdfs:subPropertyOf rdf:resource="http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor"/>
    <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource="http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/"/>
    <dcterms:issued>2002-11-13</dcterms:issued>
  </rdf:Property>

  <rdf:Property rdf:about="http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators.arr">
    <rdfs:label xml:lang="en-US">Arranger</rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:comment xml:lang="en-US">A person who transcribes a musical
    composition, usually for a different medium from that of the original;
    in an arrangement the musical substance remains essentially
unchanged.</rdfs:comment>
    <dc:description xml:lang="en-US">Typically, the name of the Arranger
    should be used to indicate the person.</dc:description>
    <rdfs:subPropertyOf rdf:resource="http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor"/>
    <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource="http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/"/>
    <dcterms:issued>2002-11-13</dcterms:issued>
  </rdf:Property>

  <rdf:Property rdf:about="http://www.loc.gov/marc.relators.art">
```

```
    <rdfs:label xml:lang="en-US">Artist</rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:label xml:lang="en-US">Graphic technician</rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:comment xml:lang="en-US">A person (e.g., a painter) who conceives, and
    perhaps also implements, an original graphic design or work of art, if specific
    codes (e.g., [egr], [etr]) are not desired. For book illustrators, prefer
    Illustrator [ill].</rdfs:comment>
    <dc:description xml:lang="en-US">Typically, the name of the Artist should be
    used to indicate the person.</dc:description>
    <rdfs:subPropertyOf rdf:resource="http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor"/>
    <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource="http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/"/>
    <dcterms:issued>2002-11-13</dcterms:issued>
  </rdf:Property>

</rdf:RDF>
```

2003-02-07: Roland on MARC Relators

> Let me try to summarize: the RDF block below currently
> says that http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/cns (or
> http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/censor, if LOC decides to
> use full words instead of three-letter codes) is a subproperty
> of http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/contributor (careful *not*
> to use http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor!). It also says
> that http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/cns is labelled "Censor",
> "Bowdlerizer", and "Expurgator".

I like the /relators/cns -
(In fact that's the way we already use marc relators)

It's a pretty good idea to use the "code" to create a URI.
That's a systematic device all classification systems basically
could and should use. All what they then have to do is to
provide a namespace URI and the concatenation rule.

> One question is how the RDF can indicate that of the three
> labels, "Censor" is preferred.

If one thinks the preference given to "censor" is not
essential, then one should go with an iterated label. If one
thinks it suffices the preference understandable for humans,
one could put a remark in the comment.

An alternative would be to use dc:title and dct:alternative
instead of rdfs:label.

dc:title is nothing but a range extension to rdfs:label in that
"literal value" is not required for dc:title. dc:title could
also have an rdf:Alt container as value, which (in RDF M&S)
gives the first item the role of a default - Various versions
with fine grained differences in meaning are possible.

> The other question is whether, alternatively, two additional
> URIs should be created for "Bowdlerizer" and "Expurgator"
> -- URIs which would then be related to the URI for "Censor"
> using the relation daml:samePropertyAs. And if so, how would
> "Censor" then be marked as the preferred term.

More work and you end up with the same issue to select

a default in a class of objects explicitly declared as equivalent.

An additional drawback is with instance data: Whatever you do to deprecate the use of the unwanted URIs - they stay valid. So you create in effect the problem you want to get rid of.

It would make sense to constitute resources to make the titles referentiable, in case one wants to provide translations of the English words separately - instead of other language titles for the concept (!) represented by the code. The URI's for these resources then would be totally unrelated to the URIs for the marc relators. They could perhaps be taken from a URIified English dictionary.

One should think of a URI associated with a descriptor simply as a way of assigning a "code" primarily for consumption of web applications - there is no particular voodoo built in.

Be aware of daml stuff - will sooner or later become superseded by owl.

Anyway...fine grained sophisticated label structures one could create at some time in the future, when one really is sure about what purpose these structures should serve.

For the start: take the easiest approach, which does not assert something really wrong. Be sure: Highly sophisticated structures are currently not much appreciated by most of the users.

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Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

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password:

GO

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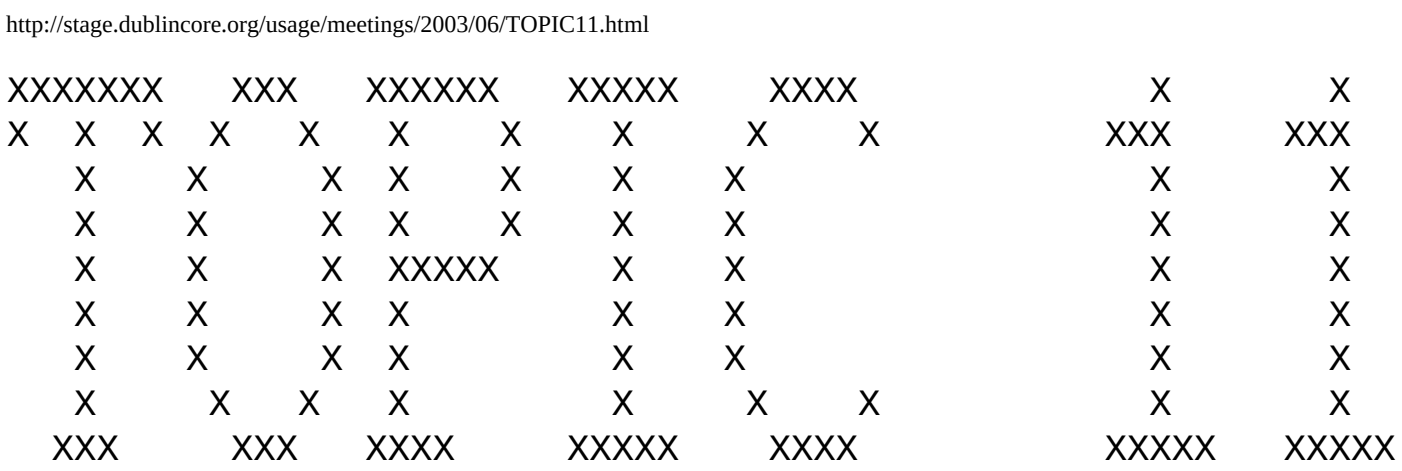


TOPIC 11. AskDCMI (Stuart and Diane)

Stuart and Diane will report on AskDCMI, which has been in operation for the past few weeks. We will discuss the role of Usage Board members in handling questions.

Required viewing:
-- http://askdcmi.askvrd.org/

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/AskDCMI.html
-- http://askdcmi.askvrd.org/services/askdcmi/expert_tips.asp

Time needed: 30"

== As of mid-May, the registered experts on AskDCMI were Palle Aagaard, Ann Apps, Thomas Baker, Makx Dekkers, Mark Frantz, Diane Hillmann, Andy Powell, Roland Schwaenzl, Stuart Sutton, Stuart Weibel, Andrew Wilson, and Mary Woodley.

== Stuart: I'd like to do a quick run through of the process for claiming and answering questions, to see if we can smooth out our handling of questions.

Please add to the reading list (sorry!) the Help documentation for experts: http://askdcmi.askvrd.org/services/askdcmi/expert_tips.asp
-- I'd like to get a feel from the group about where this needs augmenting, changing, etc.

Report on the First Month of the DCMI Service

Diane I. Hillmann, Administrator
May 12, 2003

The new AskDCMI service passed its first anniversary last week, and has so far attracted more questions than anticipated. A total of 40 questions have been asked so far. The questions have been fairly well distributed amongst the available categories:

About DCMI	7
Implementation	8
Syntaxes	6
Terms	18

Most of the questions have been thoughtful and relevant, none so far have been frivolous, but a few have had to be deleted (errors, automated replies, etc.) and one was definitely off-topic.

We currently have 51 registered users and 11 registered experts. Most of the questions have been answered by three of those experts (Diane, Stuart, and Andy), so we clearly have a way to go before we can consider this a fully functioning service.

I see several areas where we need to focus some attention:

1. Recruitment of experts

Eleven experts are not enough, and we definitely need more experts with enough relevant experience to answer questions on syntax. Recommendation: Stu and Makx make some pointed personal suggestions to folks on the Advisory and Usage Boards, plus others that may be vocal and articulate on the lists.

2. More timely answers

The original time parameter for unanswered questions to be deemed "overdue" was 5 days. We have not regularly been making that deadline, which results in questions going into an "overdue" queue, which is not viewable by anyone other than the administrator. Aside from the question of whether this is good from the point of view of the software, it is not good

for this service. There are currently no overdue questions, but that's a result of a good bit of arm twisting on my part.

3. Training for experts

It is entirely possible that part of the problem with both (1) and (2) may be that experts feeling 'in-expert' on the system, to the point that they are not stepping up to the plate and claiming and answering questions. There are several things we could do to ameliorate this. First, I'd like to do a short session with the UB when they are in Ithaca in June (this could be done by me or Yvonne). Secondly, we could do a similar session at the Conferenceeither for the Advisory Board, for the AB and an invited group of potential experts, or for anyone who wanted to participate. Again, the trainers for this could be me, Yvonne, or Stuart.

4. Giving feedback to the VRD

The software we're using is really designed more for use in an 'educational' context, where there is a broader disparity between askers and answerers. AskDCMI is operating in a slightly different context, one that is more 'professional' (though we hope not less educational for that). Stuart has said that the software will be revised to bring it into an 'open source' state by next year, which is an excellent opportunity for us to provide useful feedback to them. We've done very well so far, but I'd like to consider how we could do more. It'd be wonder to think that we could be starting a trend: consider how useful it would be to everyone if W3C could start up one of these? And IEEE/LOM? Having a network of these services could make them potentially much more useful, as questions could be referred between the services.

Tips for AskDCMI Experts

The following suggestions are intended to help experts who volunteer for the AskDCMI service.

Please Do:

- Maintain a tone that is friendly and/or professional in your responses to AskDCMI users
- Use the spell-check feature before submitting your response
- Refer to the work of projects already associated with the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative when possible
- Provide suggestions for resources or a partial answer whenever possible when requesting clarification of a user's question
- Point the user to specific resources relevant to their information request
- "Send to Admin with Comment" any questions that seem to you inappropriate for the AskDCMI service
- Encourage the user to continue their research
- Let an administrator know if you feel that a user is abusing the AskDCMI service in any way (see the AskDCMI Abuse of Service policy for more information)
- Provide the user with citations to any resources that you may use in responding to their question
- Conform with copyright and fair use policies in your responses
- Encourage the user to narrow or broaden their research topic, if appropriate
- Include helpful URLs, if possible, using the following format:

Brief Title of Web Site
Brief description about what the site contains, or instructions on how to locate the helpful information that you would like the user to find
URL of exact page (be careful when providing a URL from a site which uses frames)

- Feel free to edit your answer or include an addendum after submitting or posting

Please Do Not:

- Respond to any questions that you feel might result in illegal or dangerous activities - send these to the administrator instead (Claim the question, then use Send to Admin with Comment)
- Provide a definitive answer to a question that you feel might exceed your expertise - although pointers to resources that will assist the user in continuing their research are fine
- Discourage the user's curiosity, even if their question is extremely vague - instead, take the opportunity to suggest a way for the user to better focus their topic

Some Sample Responses

These responses are intended serve as good examples of the kinds of responses AskDCMI hopes to provide.

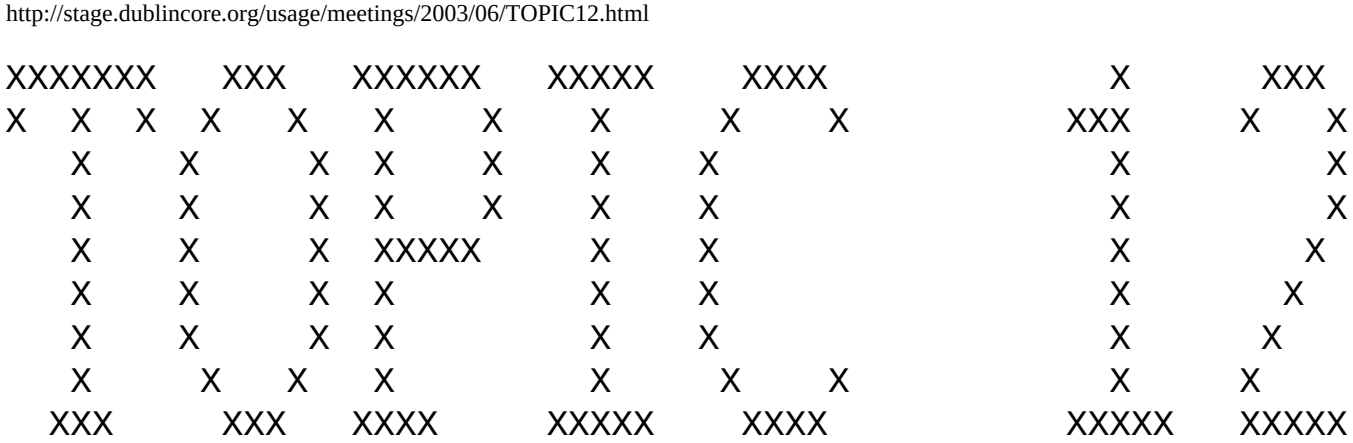
Using DC for Series

Thesauri vs. Classification

A few helpful reminders:

The email that a user receives containing your response will include information on how to create a citation to that response

AskDCMI exists to support DCMI's mission "promoting the widespread adoption of interoperable metadata standards and developing specialized metadata vocabularies for describing resources that enable more intelligent information discovery systems." Your participation in AskDCMI is very important and greatly appreciated!



TOPIC 12. Proposal from DCMI Type Working Group (Diane)

Two related proposals have been submitted to add terms to the DCMI Type Vocabulary -- "Moving Image" and "Still Image". We need to vote on these.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/StillImage.html
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/MovingImage.html

Time needed: 90"

Still Image

Proposal to DC Usage Board for a Still Image Type in the DCMI Type Vocabulary

2nd May 2003

This version: 2nd May 2003 http://www.acmi.net.au/dctypeproposal/docs/StillImage_6.html

Previous version: 14th April 2003 http://www.acmi.net.au/dctypeproposal/docs/StillImage_5.html

Latest version: 2nd May 2003 http://www.acmi.net.au/dctypeproposal/docs/StillImage_6.html

Creator: Simon Pockley mailto:simonp@acmi.net.au Australian Centre for the Still Image(ACMI), Melbourne, Australia

Status of this document: for Review

Description: This document contains a proposal by the DCMI Type Working Group [1] to the Dublin Core Usage Board for a still image Type in the DCMI Type Vocabulary [2].

Name: StillImage

Label: Still Image

Definition: A static visual representation other than text. For example, a picture, photograph, painting, drawing, graphic design, plan, map, or musical score. Note that a still image may be manifested in physical and electronic forms.

Comment: still image or moving image replaces the term ‘image’

Type of term: Encoding Scheme

Encoding Scheme: DCMI Type Vocabulary [2]

Term qualified: dc:type

Why needed: The Dublin Core was initially developed for describing textual resources on the Internet.

Deployments of DC have since expanded to include visual, audiovisual and new media collections. When the DCMI Type Vocabulary was formed a wider ranging list of agreed types (still image and moving image) were grouped together as *image* in the expectation that another vocabulary would provide the necessary distinction between them. The development of this vocabulary did not proceed.

It is therefore proposed that the DCMI Type Vocabulary be extended to separate the value ‘image’ into two resource types. The purpose of separating a still image resource from a moving image resource is to support discovery of resources that originate from, and are managed by quite different domains and are quite different forms of intellectual expression.

The risk of over elaborating a high-level type list, intended to be general, is matched by the risk of not having a top level term for a richly subtyped resource such as still image. Among these subtypes are form terms like Painting, Drawing, Photograph, Plan etc. As more moving image collections are included within the DC.Type term 'image', the absence of a top level term specific to the static image domain would impede the discovery of resources and reduce, rather than increase, interoperability. It is expected that both still image and moving image communities will register second level encoding schemes. However, this proposal should not depend on any particular encoding scheme recommendation.

The suggestion that a combination of Type and Format could be used to identify still image resources would be compromised by the number and complexity of format terms. This would also impede discovery of resources and reduce, rather than increase, interoperability.

The addition of the term *still image* will acknowledge the importance of the static image as a non-textual repository of cultural memory, artistic and intellectual expression and complement the addition of the term *moving image*.

Proposed status: Recommended

Related DCMI terms: Image, MovingImage (proposed)

Related non-DCMI terms:

Still image [image fixe] (Canadian Federal Government): A visual representation of a person, object or act, produced either physically or electronically; a picture as opposed to text. Examples: paintings, prints, drawings, diagrams, graphics, photographs, etc.

Still Image (ANSI T1.523-2001): Nonmoving visual information, i.e., fixed images, such as graphs, drawings, and pictures.

Image (MPEG-7): An Image refers to 2D spatially-varying visual data

Images (object genres) (AAT): Refers to imitations, representations, or other optical counterparts of the

external form of an object, person, animal, place, or phenomenon.

Digital images (AAT): Electronic images stored in the form of electronically encoded picture elements.

Electronic images (AAT): Images recorded and stored in computer and video systems.

Still Video (ANSI T1.523-2001): Video imagery that is not intended to convey the appearance of movement.

graphic (AACR2): A two dimensional representation whether opaque (e.g. art originals and reproductions, flash cards, photographs, technical drawings) or intended to be viewed, or projected without motion, by means of an optical device (e.g. filmstrips, stereographs, slides).

Visual arts (U.S. Copyright Office): For copyright purposes, visual arts are original pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works, which include two-dimensional and three-dimensional works of fine, graphic, and applied art.

Environmental Impact:

The world of fixed images (including text), still pictures and static visual materials has a long descriptive heritage within quite separate domains. Many adopters of the DC.Type term, 'image' have used the term to distinguish between text and image. The term has also been used for still image collections where pictures, photographs, maps, and musical notation can be found either under the umbrella of 'electronic images' or within museum (physical object) collections. Such breadth of use makes it difficult to identify a specific still image domain. Instead, there appear to be several communities of interest, one in the physical world and one in the electronic. Within these communities the term 'image' is not necessarily a domain specific term. Consequently, legacy deployments of the term 'image' within these communities is unlikely to be compromised by this proposal.

To avoid difficulties with deployments of the existing term ‘image’ it is proposed to add the two terms ‘still image' and ‘moving image’ as preferred types. The existing term and the two coupled proposals for new terms will reflect this change:

1. The Status of the term ‘image’ will change to Deprecated. Use ‘still image’ or ‘moving image’
2. The comment of the term ‘still image’ will be moving image or still image replaces the term ‘image’
3. The comment of the term ‘moving image’ will be moving image or still image replaces the term ‘image’

About the proposers: DCMI Type Working Group [1]

References:

[1] DCMI Type Working Group. http://www.dublincore.org/groups/type

[2] DCMI Type Vocabulary. http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/

Expressions of Support: (list to be expanded as expressions arrive)

1. Support from **International Organisation for Standardisation** ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11 - Coding of Moving Pictures and Audio (DC-MPEG liaison) [2nd May 2003]
2. Support from **Society of American Archivists** - Visual Materials Section [1st May 2003]
3. Support from **ViDe Group** [15th April 2003]
4. Support from **Association of Moving Image Archivists** (AMIA) and Standards Review Subcommittee [2nd April 2003]
5. **Library of Congress**, Office of Strategic Initiatives, Caroline Arms
6. **CNN Library**, Dina Gunderson
7. **The European Library (TEL)**, Theo van Veen

Moving Image

Proposal to DC Usage Board for a Moving Image Type in the DCMI Type Vocabulary

2nd May 2003

This version: 2nd May 2003 http://www.acmi.net.au/dctypeproposal/docs/MovingImage_5.html

Previous version: 10th April 2003 http://www.acmi.net.au/dctypeproposal/docs/MovingImage_4.html

Latest version: 2nd May 2003 http://www.acmi.net.au/dctypeproposal/docs/MovingImage_5.html

Creator: Simon Pockley mailto:simonp@acmi.net.au Australian Centre for the Moving Image (ACMI), Melbourne, Australia

Status of this document: for review

Description: This document contains a proposal by the DCMI Type Working Group [1] to the Dublin Core Usage Board for a moving image Type in the DCMI Type Vocabulary [2].

Name: MovingImage

Label: Moving Image

Definition: A series of visual representations that, when shown in succession, impart an impression of motion. For example, an animation, movie, television, video, zoetrope, or visual output from a simulation.

Comment: moving image or still image replaces the term ‘image’

Type of term: Encoding Scheme

Encoding Scheme: DCMI Type Vocabulary [2]

Term qualified: dc:type

Why needed: The Dublin Core was initially developed for describing textual resources on the Internet.

Deployments of DC have since expanded to include visual, audiovisual and new media collections. When the DCMI Type Vocabulary was formed a wider ranging list of agreed types (such as moving image and still image) were grouped together as *image* in the expectation that another vocabulary would provide the necessary distinction between them. The development of this vocabulary did not proceed.

It is therefore proposed that the DCMI Type Vocabulary be extended to separate the value ‘image’ into two resource types. The purpose of separating a moving image resource from a still image resource is to support discovery of resources that originate from, and are managed by quite different domains and are quite different forms of intellectual expression.

The risk of over elaborating a high-level type list, intended to be general is matched by the risk of not having a top level term for such a richly subtyped resource. Among these subtypes are form terms like Animation, Documentary, Unedited footage, etc. These would most likely be included in any second level lists proposed by the moving image community. The absence of such a top level term impedes the discovery of resources and reduces, rather than increases, interoperability. It is expected that both the still image and moving image domains will register second level encoding schemes. However, this proposal should not depend on any particular encoding scheme recommendation.

The suggestion that a combination of Type and Format could be used to identify moving image resources would be compromised by the number and complexity of format terms. This would also impede discovery of resources and reduce, rather than increase, interoperability.

The addition of the term *moving image* will acknowledge the importance of the moving image as one of the significant repositories of cultural memory and intellectual expression in the 20th century. It will not only facilitate the description of media forms such as television news, cinema and documentary but assist in the description of emerging new media and dynamic forms of expression in the 21st century.

Proposed status: Recommended

Related DCMI terms: Image, StillImage (proposed)

Related non-DCMI terms:

motion picture (AACR2): A length of film, with or without recorded sound, bearing a sequence of images that create the illusion of movement when projected in rapid succession.

Videorecording (AACR2): A recording on which visual images, usually in motion and accompanied by sound, have been registered; designed for playback by means of a television set.

Moving Images (AAT): Visual works in which the image, by an optical trick, appears to be in motion. Media for moving images include motion pictures, video recordings, flip books, and some optical toys such as zoetropes.

Motion Picture (MARC 21): A series of still pictures on film, with or without sound, designed to be projected in rapid succession to produce the optical effect of motion.

Videorecording (MARC 21): A recording on which visual images, usually in motion and accompanied by sound, have been registered, and which are designed for playback on a television receiver or video monitor.

Motion picture (AMIM2): a length of film, with or without recorded sound, bearing a sequence of images that create the illusion of movement when projected in rapid succession.

Video (AMIM2): a recording in which electronic signals of visual images, usually in motion and accompanied by sound, have been registered. Video is generally designed for playback utilizing a monitor.

MovingImage (MPEG-7): A Video/MovingImage refers to time-varying 2D spatial data commonly expressed as a temporally discrete sequence of images or frames.

Environmental Impact:

The proposal has widespread support. There is agreement that the long-term benefits of such a change far outweigh the short-term adjustments. Further, as the Dublin Core metadata scheme evolves beyond an original user group and the descriptive needs of their time, it is natural that changes will occur.

An informal survey of the Dublin Core community (DC General) has revealed little evidence of any concern that deprecating the term 'image' would cause problems for existing deployments of DC.Type terms. Where image has been used it appears to have been most commonly used for still images or augmented by local qualifiers.

To avoid difficulties with deployments of the existing term ‘image’ it is proposed to add the two terms ‘moving image’ and ‘still image’ as preferred types. The existing term and the two coupled proposals for new terms will reflect this change:

1. The Status of the term ‘image’ will change to Deprecated. Use ‘moving image’ or ‘still image’
2. The comment of the term ‘moving image’ will be moving image or still image replaces the term ‘image’
3. The comment of the term ‘still image’ will be moving image or still image replaces the term ‘image’

About the proposers: DCMI Type Working Group [1]

References:

[1] DCMI Type Working Group. http://www.dublincore.org/groups/type

[2] DCMI Type Vocabulary. http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/

Expressions of Support: (list to be expanded as expressions arrive)

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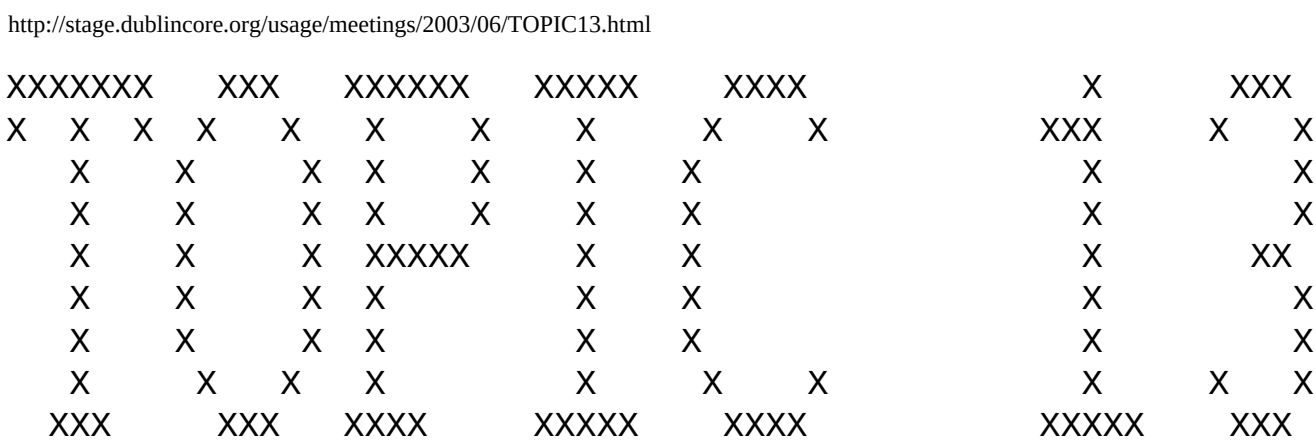
4. Support from **Association of Moving Image Archivists** (AMIA) and Standards Review Subcommittee [2nd April 2003]
5. **Library of Congress**, Office of Strategic Initiatives, Caroline Arms
6. **CNN Library**, Dina Gunderson
7. **The European Library (TEL)**, Theo van Veen



TOPIC 13. Strategic role of Usage Board (Makx)

As Managing Director of DCMI, Makx will lead a discussion of the strategic role of the Usage Board for DCMI in the medium term. Some of this discussion can take place during breaks and at meals, but we should probably consider drafting a planning document over the next few months.

Questions to consider include:
- How does the UB relate to strategic planning of DCMI as an organisation?
- Should the UB contribute more clearly to strategic objectives by soliciting proposals in certain areas?
- Where will proposals come from in the future?

Time needed: 45"

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/UB-Orientation.pdf

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

OCLC Office of Research
6565 Frantz Road
Dublin, Ohio 43017-3395
USA

dublincore.org

Orientation and membership of the DCMI Usage Board

Objective and scope

The current document is a discussion document for the DCMI Usage Board meeting in June 2003 in Ithaca. It considers the orientation of the Usage Board and its membership and seeks to discuss approaches for the future.

Background

This document is written against a background of changes both internal and external to DCMI. These include, on one hand, internal developments related to the operation and results of the Working Groups, and external developments related to the ownership of the Initiative as a whole on the other hand.

Two areas for consideration are addressed in this document:

- Sources of proposals and communication approach
- Usage Board membership and representation

Areas for consideration

Sources of proposals and communication approach

Due to a lower level of activity in DCMI Working Groups, a decline of the number of proposals coming out of these groups can be expected. At the same time, the amount of activities outside of DCMI is increasing, implementing solutions based on a combination of 'standard' DC and local extensions.

DCMI has an interest in acknowledging and documenting locally defined solutions as this may help harmonizing solutions and increasing interoperability, and therefore we should optimize the way groups and individuals can submit proposals to the Usage Board.

Two parallel approaches may be considered:

- Identification of potentially useful additions to the existing Dublin Core properties by the Directorate or Usage Board itself, based on own experience or feedback from the community – establishing task groups one of the existing Working Groups, or asking individuals to write a proposal;
- Promotional activities in the Dublin Core community, encouraging groups and individuals involved in implementation projects to submit proposals and explaining the advantages of seeking Recommended or Conforming status for local extensions.

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

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6565 Frantz Road
Dublin, Ohio 43017-3395
USA

dublincore.org

From the perspective of proposers, it is important that the rules for proposing new properties (elements, refinements, encoding schemes) are well documented. We need to evaluate whether the current documentation is appropriate for people less familiar with the intricacies of the Usage Board process, or that we need to provide additional guidance and support.

Of course, this should not lead to relaxation of grammatical principles and common sense, but we should do all we can to increase the success rate of proposals, especially from sectors that are considered of strategic importance for DCMI. The introduction of the status "Conforming" into the Usage Board process is already a step in the direction of the Usage Board being more "descriptive" than "prescriptive". We need to see how the difference between these two statuses and their respective advantages can be communicated to the community.

Usage Board membership and representation

Currently, Usage Board members are appointed on the basis of their expertise, taking into account a spread over communities of interest and geographic coverage.

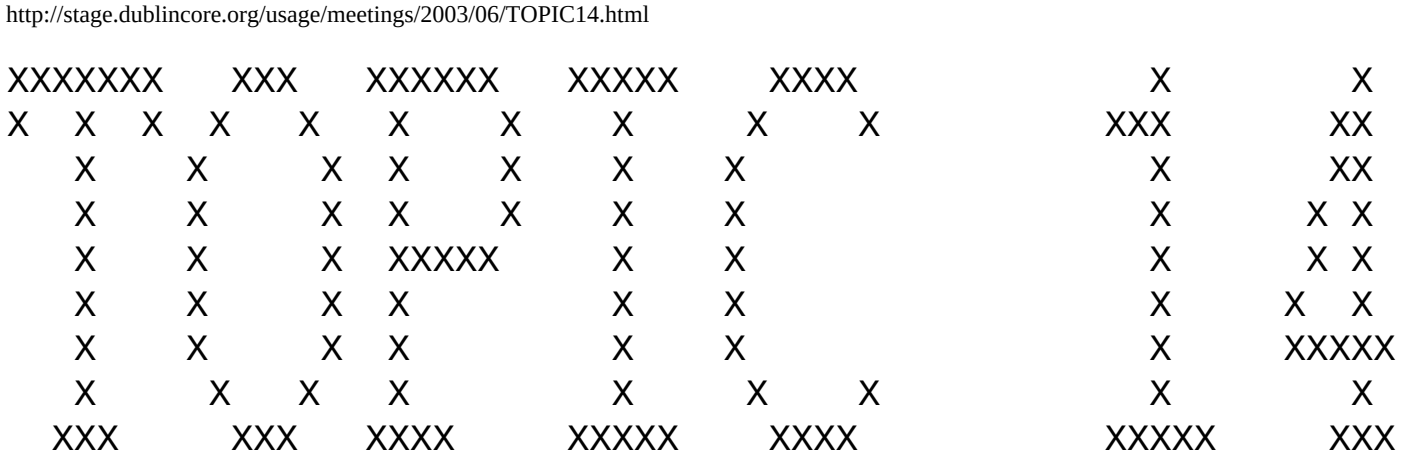
As defined in "DCMI Usage Board (UB) Administrative Processes" (2003-02-07) http://www.dublincore.org/usage/documents/process/#one, the criteria for selecting Usage Board members are:

> 1.3.1. Knowledgeable concerning the development history and purpose of the DC element set and its relationship to the metadata world at large;
>
> 1.3.2. Related to a metadata community relevant to DCMI;
>
> 1.3.3. Willing and able to commit time and energy to the functions of the UB;
>
> 1.3.4. Able to communicate verbally and in writing in English well enough to prepare documents and discuss complex issues in a group setting;
>
> 1.3.5. Geographic and domain distribution of members is relevant but will not override other criteria.

With the change of ownership of the Initiative as a whole, where national Affiliates will constitute an important part of the basis for the organizational and financial viability of the Initiative, the influence of these Affiliates on Usage Board activities and decisions needs to be considered.

The Directorate would like to hear opinions of the Usage Board on a sensible distribution of membership between Affiliate representatives and independent members.

Makx Dekkers/2003-06-10



TOPIC 14. Seattle meeting and timing (Tom)

DC2003 is scheduled for Sunday 28 September through Thursday 2 October 2003. In scheduling a Usage Board meeting we need to consider that Rosh-Hashanah is on September 27-28 and Yom Kippur on Monday, 7 October. These constraints seem to point towards holding a UB meeting after the conference, so we will need to discuss the exact timing.

Required reading:
-- http://stage.dublincore.org/usage/meetings/2003/06/TOPIC14.html

Time needed: 15"

September 2003

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

October 2003

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Dublin Core Application Profile Guidelines
Draft CWA

Contributor: CEN/ISSS MMI-DC Project Team on Metadata – Dublin Core - Application Profiles

Contributor: Thomas Baker

Contributor: Makx Dekkers

Contributor: Thomas Fischer

Contributor: Rachel Heery

Modified: 2003-06-03

Description: These guidelines specify the structure and content of Dublin Core Application Profiles, a form for documenting which terms a given application uses in its metadata, with what extensions or adaptations, and specifying how those terms relate both to formal standards such as Dublin Core as well as to less formally defined element sets and vocabularies. This draft will be submitted to the Metadata for Multimedia Information Dublin Core Workshop of the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in Brussels for approval as a CEN Workshop Agreement in September 2003.

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Foreword

Normally the Foreward is drafted by the CEN/ISSS secretariat.

Introduction

A Dublin Core Application Profile (DCAP) is a declaration specifying which metadata terms an organization, information provider, or user community uses in its metadata. By definition, a DCAP identifies the source of metadata terms used – whether they have been defined in formally maintained standards such as Dublin Core, in less formally defined element sets and vocabularies, or by the creator of the DCAP itself for local use in an application. Optionally, a DCAP may provide additional documentation on how the terms are constrained, encoded, or interpreted for application-specific purposes.

A DCAP is designed to promote interoperability within the constraints of the Dublin Core model and to encourage harmonization of usage and convergence on "emerging semantics" around its edges. Historically, application profiles have emerged out of a need to share local domain- or application-specific refinements of or extensions to Dublin Core within particular application communities without necessarily seeking an extension of the core standard maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI). Application profiles document how implementers use elements from Dublin Core along with elements from other vocabularies, customizing standard definitions and usage guidelines for local requirements [HEERY].

In practice, application profiles are created for a wide range of purposes: to document the semantic structure and constraints used for a set of metadata records ("instance metadata"); to help communities of implementers harmonize metadata practice among themselves; to identify emerging semantics as possible candidates for formal standardization; as guides for semantic crosswalks and format conversions; as specifications for formal encoding structures such as Document Type Definitions (DTDs); for interpreting or presenting legacy or proprietary metadata in terms of widely-understood standards; or for documenting the rules and criteria according to which a set of metadata was created. Application profiles often represent "work in progress", providing foci for ongoing efforts to incrementally improve and clarify a body of shared metadata semantics within a particular user community.

In the absence of guidelines, creators of application profiles have hitherto invented a wide range of presentation formats. The present document distils the salient features of many existing profiles into a format that is as concise and simple as possible, yet as precise and detailed as is sometimes necessary to support the various uses identified above.

Semantic interoperability – the ultimate purpose of documents such as DCAPs – is a longer-term goal to be pursued as metadata vocabularies and related enabling technologies mature over time. In their current form, DCAPs are designed to document metadata usage in a normalized form that will lend itself to translation into common models, such as RDF, that can be processed by machines to automate such interoperability.

Machine-understandable representations will achieve this goal to the extent that metadata terms can be referenced using stable, well-documented identifiers. As discussed below, the practice of identifying metadata terms with Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) is currently gaining momentum. Maintaining a DCAP over time, then, may involve improving its precision incrementally by identifying its terms with URIs as the URIs become available.

In the meantime, these guidelines aim at the more modest aim of providing system developers and information specialists with a normalized and readable view of Dublin-Core-based metadata models. Creators of DCAPs should bear in mind that this normalized form of documentation cannot itself address the deeper problems of interoperability in a world with a diversity of underlying metadata models – problems which will continue to challenge the metadata community as a whole, and the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative in particular, for the foreseeable future.

1 Scope

The present document gives guidance on how information should be structured and presented in Dublin Core Application Profiles. Principles and concepts underlying DCAPs as declarative metadata constructs are defined and explained.

The guidelines do not mandate a particular document format for DCAPs. DCAPs may be presented as plain text files or as Web pages, word-processing files, PowerPoint, or indeed as ink on paper. By providing a consistent presentation structure for such documents, however, these guidelines aim at making it easier for people to understand what others are doing in their metadata. Moreover, the guidelines mandate enough structure to ensure that DCAPs will be convertible as straightforwardly as possible into expressions that use schema languages, such as RDF, for automatic processing by machines. In this sense, a normalized form for DCAPs is a first step towards the more ambitious and long-term goal of automating semantic interoperability across a diversity of information sources.

2 Definitions

Dublin Core Application Profile (DCAP): A DCAP is a declaration specifying which metadata terms an organization, information provider, or user community uses in its metadata and how those terms have been customized or adapted to a particular application. By definition, a DCAP is based in part on Dublin Core and follows DCMI Grammatical Principles [DCMI-PRINCIPLES]. A DCAP consists of one or more Term Usages.

Term Usage: A Term Usage is a description of a metadata term, which, at a minimum, identifies a metadata term with "appropriate precision" by using one or more identifying attributes – "Term URI", "Defined By", "Name", "Label" – as described in Section 3. Optionally, a Term Usage may also describe or annotate a term in more detail by providing additional definitional attributes, relational attributes, or constraints, as described in Section 4.

DCMI Grammatical Principles: As maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, DCMI grammatical principles specify a typology of metadata terms – Elements, Element Refinements, Encoding Schemes, and Vocabulary Terms – along with their interrelationships and functions [DCMI-PRINCIPLES]. A DCAP is based on the simple model of a resource described with a flat set of properties. This is consistent with DCMI grammatical principles, which do not themselves specify more elaborate models.

3 Identifying terms with appropriate precision

Application profiles serve to clarify who is declaring and maintaining the metadata semantics that a group wants to share. This section describes how a metadata term used in a Term Usage can be identified with "appropriate precision".

At present, the preferred method for identifying a metadata term is to cite its Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) if such is available. A URI is "a compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource" constructed according to a generic and flexible syntax [URI]. The World Wide Web Consortium has promoted the notion that "All important resources should be identified by a URI" [WEBARCH] and has specifically promoted the use of URIs for identifying metadata elements. In the CORES Resolution of December 2002, the maintainers of seven leading metadata standards – Dublin Core, IEEE/LOM, DOI, CERIF, MARC21, ONIX, and GILS -- pledged to assign URIs to their elements and to articulate policies for the persistence of those URIs [CORES-RESOLUTION].

For metadata terms to which URIs have been officially assigned – for example, by signatories of the CORES Resolution such as DCMI – that URI should be cited in the field "Term URI". For example, the Dublin Core element "Audience" should be cited as "http://purl.org/dc/terms/audience". As this form of identification is precise and sufficient on its own, other identifying fields may be left blank:

```
Term URI        http://purl.org/dc/terms/audience
Name            -
Label           -
Defined By      -
```

A term that has been declared or documented somewhere but not assigned a URI (as far as one knows) should be identified as precisely as possible by providing its name and pointing to a declarative document or schema in which it has been defined. The declarative document or schema should be cited with URI, Web address, or bibliographic reference in the field "Defined By". The term itself can be cited using either a string identifier or token (in the field "Name") or a natural-language label (in the field "Label"), or both, taken from the declarative document or schema:

```
Term URI        -
Name            AttendancePattern
Label           Attendance Pattern
Defined By      http://myproject.org/profile/
```

For a term that has not already been defined in any other declarative document, the field "Defined By" should simply cite the URI of the DCAP itself (as assigned in with "Identifier" in the DCAP Descriptive Header). For example, in a DCAP with the URI "http://myproject.org/profile/", a new local term called "Star Ratings" could be defined as follows:

```
Term URI        -
Name            StarRatings
Label           Star Ratings
Defined By      http://myproject.org/profile/
```

A creator of a DCAP wishing to declare locally coined terms in a way that makes them citable with precision, and thus re-usable by others, may undertake the additional step of assigning them URIs. At present, the technical conventions and "Web etiquette" for naming metadata terms with URIs have yet to establish themselves in common practice, though at a minimum it seems both polite and sensible not to promote new URIs unless it is expected they will be maintained. For the purposes of DCAPs, DCMI itself provides models of practice, and further options are likely to emerge as the CORES Resolution is implemented [NAMESPACE, DCMI-TERMS, DCMI-SCHEMAS].

4 Attributes of Term Usages

Attributes for describing the metadata terms "used" in a DCAP are listed below. Note that they are called "attributes" here simply to avoid confusingly recursive formulations such as "terms for describing terms".

In general, the principle of "appropriate precision" applies to the use of Identifying Attributes for Term Usages. At a minimum, a Term Usage should use one or more of the four Identifying Attributes to identify the term being used as precisely as appropriate – i.e., with a formally assigned URI if available, or otherwise by citing a name or label for the term along with a reference to a document, schema, or Web page in which that term is defined.

All of the other attributes of Term Usages are optional and should be used as local needs may dictate. As discussed in Section 5.3, these attributes may record "local" or "source" usage, as needed.

4.1 Identifying attributes

Term URI	A Uniform Resource Identifier used to identify the term.
Name	A unique token assigned to the term.
Label	A human-readable label assigned to the term.
Defined By	An identifier of a namespace, pointer to a schema, or bibliographic reference for a document within which the term is defined.

4.2 Definitional attributes

Definition	A statement that represents the concept and essential nature of the term.
Comments	Additional information about the term or its application.
Type of term	A grammatical category of the term (e.g., "Element", "Element Refinement", or "Encoding Scheme").

4.3 Relational attributes

Refines	The described term semantically refines the referenced term.
Refined By	The described term is semantically refined by the referenced term.
Encoding Scheme For	The described term, an Encoding Scheme, qualifies the referenced term.
Has Encoding Scheme	The described term is qualified by the referenced Encoding Scheme.
Similar To	The described term has a meaning the same as, or similar to, that of the referenced term.

4.4 Constraints

Obligation	Indicates whether the element is required to always or sometimes be present (i.e., contain a value). (Examples include "Mandatory", "Conditional", and "Optional".)

Condition	Describes the condition or conditions according to which a value shall be present.
Datatype	Indicates the type of data that can be represented in the value of the element.
Occurrence	Indicates any limit to the repeatability of the element.

5 Examples

5.1

6 Discussion

6.1 Documentational styles of DCAPs

The use of different document formats or even formal schema languages for presenting DCAPs will impose a wide range of constraints on presentation. As examples of good presentation practice, several existing application profiles have been reformatted as Web pages in accordance with these guidelines. In general, each Term Usage should be depicted as a table with attributes on the left and attribute values on the right.

DCAPs intended for use by software developers will need to be explicit and detailed, but DCAPs intended primarily as informational documents for human consumption can (and often should) be much terser. Attributes not used can be omitted. URIs used for identifying metadata terms can be substituted by qualified names – for example, “dc:title” (entered in the “Name” field) instead of “http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/title” (entered in the “Term URI” field).

6.2 Descriptive metadata about DCAPs

When presented in a document or Web page, a DCAP should be described in a Dublin-Core-based header specifying, at a minimum, a Title, Contributor, Date, Identifier, and Description, as explained in more detail in Annex A.

6.3 “Local” and “Source” attributes

Ideally, application profiles would be dynamically up-dated with information on the terms they use directly from schemas on the Web and this information would be integrated with local annotations into a "one-stop" document for the convenience of users. The use of machine-understandable DCAPs may some day make this possible.

In the meantime, however, creators of DCAPs who wish to include definitions or other such information from original source documents in their Term Usages have no choice but to copy that information from the source. If not maintained, of course, such redundant documentation can go out of alignment with the official source.

If such redundant "source" documentation is supplied, it should ideally be labelled or otherwise visually distinguished from locally added information or annotations. As these guidelines do not specify a particular computer-file format for DCAPs, they cannot recommend a method for tagging these fields for machine recognition. Rather, a DCAP should establish its own document-internal convention, such as labelling certain fields as "Source Label" or "Source Definition" or presenting their contents in italics wherever it seems appropriate to specify such distinctions with precision.

6.4 Types of Comments

Past creators of application profiles for Dublin Core have invented many types of annotation, the most popular of which have been "Notes", "Best Practice", "Usage", "Scope", "Open Questions", "Examples", "Purpose", "Guidelines", and "Don't Confuse With". While the present guidelines lump all of the above into a generically named "Comments" field, creators of DCAPs may wish to repeat this field with different labels as needed. The needs of future machine processing do not now seem to dictate tighter uniformity in this area.

6.5 “Using” Encoding Schemes

In the Dublin Core model, Encoding Schemes are terms that provide an interpretive context for the values of an Element or Element Refinement. An Encoding Scheme names either a controlled vocabulary from which a value is taken or a specification for parsing a value string. (A Vocabulary Term is a member of a controlled vocabulary of values that is named by an Encoding Scheme.)

In general, it is not the role of application profiles to "declare" controlled vocabularies of values, either in the sense of creating lists of potential values or in the sense of giving that list (as a whole) a name and URI. As discussed above for metadata term declarations, doing so is the function of declarative documents or schemas.

Typically, creators of DCAPs need only to identify the encoding schemes that can be used with a particular element. In this case, a Term Usage may use the field "Has Encoding Scheme", either by citing an official URI or by providing enough information to identify a controlled vocabulary or syntax specifications.

Some creators of DCAPs may simply want to make shorthand statements along the lines that metadata "can use encoding schemes defined in Standard A, Standard B, and Standard C" or that "all values in Vocabulary D can be used as element refinements for Contributor". For now, such blanket statements should simply be recorded in "Comment" fields.

If the creator of a DCAP merely wishes to specify a few possible values (e.g., "Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral"), these can be simply listed in a "Comment" field.

Occasionally, creators of DCAPs may want to cite an Encoding Scheme in a stand-alone Term Usage in order to add annotations or comments. This is acceptable, though perhaps less readable than the style of listing Encoding Schemes in the Term Usage of an element. The field "Encoding Scheme For" can be used to point to the Element or Element Refinement qualified. Terms referenced with these attributes should be identified with appropriate precision, preferably with a URI if available.

6.6 “Using” Element Refinements

As acknowledged in the DCMI Grammatical Principles [DCMI-PRINCIPLES], element refinements are sometimes used in application environments together with the elements they refine (in the manner of adjectives) and sometimes stand-alone (like noun phrases). Whether one follows one or the other style may determine whether the DCAP documents Element Refinements under the Term Usages of Elements or as stand-alone Term Usages on their own. The attributes "Refines" and "Refined By" give creators of DCAPs the flexibility to do this either way. Terms referenced with these attributes should be identified with appropriate precision, preferably with a URI if available.

6.7 Declaring new elements

There is nothing to restrain the creator of a DCAP from creating new URIs as identifiers for locally coined metadata terms. For reasons discussed above in Section 3, one should perhaps pause for reflection before taking this step, and if URIs are declared, this step should perhaps be documented separately and not embedded “in passing” into a DCAP full of Term Usages. Any URIs declared for use in a DCAP might best be formed by following the DCMI algorithm and concatenating the URL of the DCAP (e.g., "http://myproject.org/profile/") and the Name of the term (e.g., "starRatings") into a single string (e.g., "http://myproject.org/profile/starRatings") [DCMI-NAMESPACE].

6.8 Documenting grouped or nested metadata elements

In order to be usable across a diversity of application environments, Dublin Core was designed as a flat set of attributes for describing a resource. In implementation practice, however, Dublin Core elements may be embedded in more elaborate models that group or nest the elements in locally specific ways.

In the absence of a clear and widely accepted data model beyond that of the flat set of attributes, however, applications for integrating metadata from many different sources may be able only to extract and interpret the metadata in terms of Simple Dublin Core, losing any application-specific modelling context. An

application designer wishing to document nesting or grouping constructs in a DCAP will need to extend the simple model described here in order to do so and should bear in mind that documenting such constructs will not in itself guarantee that they will be understood or correctly processed by other applications.

6.9 Documenting unorthodox practices

For reasons both of history and of expedience, a significant number of applications have metadata based on interpretations of the Dublin Core model that are unsound from the standpoint of today's grammatical principles. For example, an application may use "CreatorDateOfBirth" – an element representing the birth date of a creator of a resource that does not semantically "refine" dc:creator as its name may imply.

Rather than incorrectly asserting "CreatorDateOfBirth" to be an Element Refinement refining http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/creator, the Term Usage in the DCAP should simply record the local name of the element and identify the URI of the DCAP itself as its source. For example, if the DCAP itself is identified by "http://myproject.org/profile/2003/03/17/", the Term Usage should declare the following, leaving empty any fields (such as "Term URI" and "Refines") that would make incorrect assertions about the element:

```
Term URI        -
Local Name      CreatorDateOfBirth
Defined By      http://project.org/profile/2003/03/17/
Refines         -
```

Whether "errors" such as "CreatorDateOfBirth" will be of negative consequence for interoperability will depend on how they are interpreted and used in the context of particular applications. The analytical effort involved in creating a DCAP is in effect an important first step towards putting such applications onto a more interoperable foundation.

Annex A: Metadata describing a DCAP

A DCAP should itself be described with Dublin Core metadata, either in a header or in a separate metadata record. At a minimum, this description should include:

Title	A name for the Application Profile.
Contributor	A creator or maintainer of the Profile.
Date	The date of last modification.
Identifier	An unambiguous reference to the Profile. Best practice is to provide a URL by which a copy of the document or schema can be retrieved over the Web.
Description	A concise description of the Profile. As appropriate, the description should elaborate on the context and purposes in which the DCAP is intended to be used; the organizations or individuals involved in its development; any arrangements, policies, or intentions regarding the future development and maintenance of the DCAP; or technical characteristics of the instance metadata or database described.

Annex B: Options for machine-interpretable DCAPs

DCAPs can be expressed in machine-interpretable schema languages, and such machine-interpretable schemas can be manipulated by software applications. This CWA does not give detailed recommendations on how such schemas should be structured as a number of issues are still open for debate. The scope of this CWA is limited to recommending how application profiles can be expressed as text documents. Future options for machine-interpretable DCAPs are outlined below.

Currently, two schema languages specified by W3C might be considered: XML Schema [XML-SCHEMA] and RDF Schema [RDF-SCHEMA]. The choice of schema language will be influenced by the functionality that the schema is intended to support – for example, whether it is required as a predictable format for data exchange or intended to support inferences about existing metadata. Such different objectives imply different choices between the two schema languages. There has been some discussion on ways to combine XML Schema and RDF Schema to more fully express characteristics of application profiles [HUNTER]. More recently there has been an attempt within the W3C to differentiate RDF Schema as a vocabulary description language and XML Schema as a basis for providing structured data exchange.

An XML schema provides a structured expression that supports validation of instance metadata. In effect, an XML schema provides a document "template" which acts as an exchange format for metadata instances. An XML Schema serves the same function as an XML DTD with additional capability for extensibility and namespace handling.

An RDF schema expresses relationships between terms, providing a data model for expressing the semantics of terms – their properties, classes, and definitions. The underlying RDF data model combined with the use of unique identifiers allows software to infer relationships between terms and perform data aggregation.

RDF Schemas are effective for expressing the semantics of application profiles, whilst XML Schemas are more effective for expressing cardinality, data-typing, and constraints. Possible approaches to the expression of application profiles in RDF have been explored within projects such as SCHEMAS [BAKER] and MEG [MEG-REGISTRY].

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[WEBARCH] Ian Jacobs, ed., Architecture of the World Wide Web, http://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/.

[XML-SCHEMA] Thompson, Henry S. et al., editors. XML Schema Part 1: Structure. W3C Recommendation 2 May 2001, http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/.

Title: Miscellaneous issues for possible consideration in future
Date: 2003-06-11
Description: This is the file where I simply "dump" issues which (at the time of dumping) seem like they may some day need to be addressed.

== Naming for Element Refinements. Now that we use stand-alone names for Element Refinements, we have an awkward legacy of eight Element Refinement names that do not stand well on their own -- alternative, created, valid, available, issued, modified, spatial, and temporal. We decided at the Bath meeting to leave them alone for now and to switch to using stand-alone names in the future. However, we could consider whether to create a redundant set of names (e.g., dcq:alternativeTitle) with equivalency relationships to the existing names. If we were to do so, this move would need to be accompanied by an "environmental impact" analysis pointing out practical implications for implementors and for DCMI-maintained implementation recommendations (DC-in-RDF, DC-in-HTML, etc). We would also need to evaluate whether HTML guidelines should be modified to use Element Refinements in a stand-alone manner, as is currently recommended for XML usage (e.g. meta name="DCQ.created" scheme="W3CDTF" content="2001-06-15"). Alternatively, and perhaps more easily, we might consider merely changing the human-readable labels (e.g., "Alternative Title").

== Definition of dc:title. The definition of "title" should be reworded to eliminate an inherent assumption that a resource must have a well-defined, unique, formal title. (Roland, Oct 2001)

== Qualification of dc:format. As proposed in 1999, the Format qualifier "medium" is only applicable to physical resources and "IMT" is only applicable to virtual resources. Do we need to revise the official definitions to clarify something like the following? (Andy, Feb 25 2002) :

1) genre - the representational class of the resource (DC.Type)
2) medium - the physical carrier of the information (DC.Format/medium)
3) encoding - the way in which the data is encoded on the medium (DC.Format/IMT)

== RDDL Core. RDDL in effect defines its own core element set for resource discovery -- one that overlaps in awkward ways with Dublin Core. See http://www.openhealth.org/RDDL/ and http://www.openhealth.org/RDDL/rddl.rdfs. Is this a problem? (Oct 2001).

== Use of Dublin Core for non-DLO resources. Is it acceptable to use DC metadata to describe non-DLOs (such as people, organisations, museum artefacts, events, hurricanes, species)? Or: does DCMI want to say that it is *not* acceptable to describe these kinds of things using DC metadata? (Andy, Jan 2002; Liddy Nevile in Dec 2002) Diane thinks it's useful to have a consensus on this, but we might want to have someone write a discussion starter couple of pages on this before we meet; there's a lot of history to this one.

== DCMI Type Vocabulary and Dublin Core scope. If DCMI wants to say that it is *not* acceptable to describe non-DLOs using DC metadata, do we need to indicate somehwere that the current DCMI Type list is _not_ intended to be an exhaustive list of the kinds of resources that DC can be used to describe? To what extent is the current list of types in the DCMIType list an exhaustive list of the kinds of resources that can be described using DC metadata? (Andy, Jan 2002)

== Guidelines on using Dublin Core for non-DLO resources. If it is acceptable to describe non-DLOs using DC metadata, does DCMI want to provide any best-practice guidelines for how to do it in specific instances, such as for people? If so, what DCMI WGs would do this? (Andy, Jan 2002)

== Encoding commonly used identifiers as URIs. Andy has drafted some guidelines about encoding various commonly used identifiers as URIs in DC metadata. See http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/dcmi/dc-identifiers/

== Encoding schemes for dc:relation and dc:source. Should all encoding schemes for Identifier hold also for Relation and Source? Do we need to capture this in our documentation? Diane thinks we should first agree whether we want to do something similar to the creator/contributor thing as a precursor to considering this question.

== Encoding scheme "URI" for Description and Rights (Rebecca, Oct 12 2001)

== Guidelines on using URIs as values. For example, in Identifier, Relation and Source, the use of 'URI' as an encoding scheme means "here is the value and it is a URI". In Rights and Description, the use of 'URI' as an encoding scheme would mean "the value can be found at the following URI". These two things are not the same and therefore shouldn't be encoded using the same mechanism. (Andy, Oct 14 2001). This issue was discussed in Florence, where it was not really resolved, though for this particular

case it was noted that URI had never been voted on as an encoding scheme for dc:description and that therefore it is not currently permissible to use it in this way. Do we need to cover this issue in our documentation?

== Best practice for dc:date. The "best practice" with date doesn't fit with the "best practice" of the Qualifiers recommendation (Roland, Oct 2002)

== Scope of dc:language. Language should not be restricted to natural languages. Languages in the sense of computer science can carry intellectual content, but the "best practice" assertion seems to exclude that (Roland, Oct 2002).

== Comment for dc:subject. The Comment for dc:subject could be read as condoning usage such as "<dc:subject>252</dc:subject>". Roland strongly disagrees with this and thinks it needs clarification (Roland, Oct 2002). The comment currently reads:

> Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

== Applicability of encoding schemes to Element Refinements. According to the term declaration, W3CDTF and Period only apply to Date, not any of the Date refinements. Should they apply to Date AND all its refinements (both recommended and conforming)? Diane points out that this is really the same question as in Source and Relation.

== Capturing informal usage advice. In response to a question from Chris Croome on 7 August, there were helpful postings from Andy Powell and Jon Hanna, after which Chris asked whether we have any way to capture and make available clarifications of this kind. http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/wa.exe?A2=ind0208&L=dc-general&T=0&O=A&P=2886 Where could we put such information? How would this relate to the User Guide activity? AskDCMI is a recent and very relevant development in this regard.

== 2002-11-05: Relationship between http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/wa.exe?A2=ind0211&L=dc-usage&T=0&F=&S=&P=54 btw dc:contributor/1.0 and dc:contributor/1.1

== Should DCMI use the term 'application profile' to describe sub-sets of its vocabulary? Arguments "contra": An application profile 'uses' standard terms in an optimised way for a particular application; there are an infinite

variety of application profiles that could be constructed. DCMI has said it is not in the business of 'approving' an unlimited number of application profiles. DCMI recommendations need to advise on 'generic' use of DCMI terms. Should we 'approve' particular application profiles which may well emerge in a fairly arbitrary way? How will DCMI distinguish between application profiles it wants to consider in the approval process and those it does not??

== 2002-07-10: Element name case. Directorate will soon issue a policy statement about this that will clarify recommendations about retaining element name case as specified in existing schemas (lower case initial characters). This policy statement will need to be reflected in existing documents (notably, a change in the DCMI Namespace Policy document) and alerts to the issue should probably appear elsewhere (the RDF Specification, for example). At such time as can be done, this [policy should be reflected in future revisions of basic semantic declarations (the RFCs, Z39.85, and future ISO documents).

== The OASIS DocBook Candidate Release makes a point of being compatible with Dublin Core _1.0_: http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/docbook/docbook-4.2-CR1.html.

== DCMI Publication Policy http://dublincore.org/usage/documents/2001/07/03/publications/ This document was an attempt to restructure the DCMI Web site - we need to look at this in the context of Web site redesign. No action required at this moment.

== Potential role of UB in oversight of schemas (RDF and XML encodings) used in the DCMI registry or published on the Web for use in Semantic Web applications.

== In approving new term proposals, what weight should UB give to working-group process, buy-in, and proven implementation experience. To what extent is UB in job of a priori/posteriori. How strict? If nobody complains, is that sufficient proof to the UB that there are no adverse effects?

== On whose judgement and with whose approval can the UB revise and evolve its own process? Currently, there is a placeholder in the process document (Stuart Dec 12 2001)

== "Related to this, I know the IMT encoding scheme is only valid for the Format element and not the medium element refinement [1]. Do we have a similar issue with W3CDTF - the schema makes it valid only for Date and temporal, but not any of the Date element refinements (created, et. al.). I guess this is a reflection of how the usage of W3CDTF is defined in the DC

Terms documents. Though, looking back at the DC Qualifiers document, it wasn't clear whether an encoding scheme valid for an element is also valid for its element refinements - as discussed [1] IMT isn't intended for use in medium but surely W3CDTF is intended for use in created, modified, etc.?

== Carol van Nuys of the Norwegian Nasjonalbiblioteket, copied to this message, is having trouble translating the comment for Alternative (Title), which reads: "This qualifier can include Title abbreviations as well as translations." She assumes that it is the *value* of the qualifier which can include Title abbreviations, but the wording is a bit imprecise and, to some people, seems to actually say something else.

== Status and documentation of DCMES 1.0 elements: http://www.w3.org/Search/9605-Indexing-Workshop/ReportOutcomes/S6Group2.html: Shows identifier as being http://purl.org/metadata/dublin_core_elements#title, which does in fact resolve to DCMES 1.0 document.
Also, the DCMI Metadata Terms document http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/ does not show 1.0 terms (but neither did current-elements document).
Term-History (not yet available) shows 1.1 elements replacing 1.0.
Likewise, http://dublincore.org/documents/1999/07/02/dces/ "replaces" (actually supersedes) http://dublincore.org/documents/1998/09/dces/.