

# WHAT IS METADATA?

# metadata

noun, plural in form  
but singular or plural in construction



Save

Word

meta·da·ta | \,me-tə-'dā-tə , -'da- also -'dä- \

### Definition of *metadata*

: data that provides information about other data

## Definition [\[ edit \]](#)

Metadata means "data about data". Although the "meta" prefix means "after" or "beyond", it is used to mean "about" in epistemology. Metadata is defined as the data providing information about one or more aspects of the data; it is used to summarize basic information about data which can make tracking and working with specific data easier.<sup>[12]</sup> Some examples include: |

- Means of creation of the data
- Purpose of the data
- Time and date of creation
- Creator or author of the data
- Location on a [computer network](#) where the data was created
- [Standards](#) used
- File size
- Data quality
- Source of the data
- Process used to create the data

For example, a [digital image](#) may include metadata that describes the size of the image, its color depth, resolution, when it was created, the shutter speed, and other data.<sup>[13]</sup> A text document's metadata may contain information about how long the document is, who the author is, when the document was written, and a short summary of the document. Metadata within web pages can also contain descriptions of page content, as well as key words linked to the content.<sup>[14]</sup> These links are often called "Metatags", which were used as the primary factor in determining order for a web search until the late 1990s.<sup>[14]</sup> The reliance of metatags in web searches was decreased in the late 1990s because of "keyword stuffing".<sup>[14]</sup> Metatags were being largely misused to trick search engines into thinking some websites had more relevance in the search than they really did.<sup>[14]</sup>

Metadata can be stored and managed in a [database](#), often called a [metadata registry](#) or [metadata repository](#).<sup>[15]</sup> However, without context and a point of reference, it might be impossible to identify metadata just by looking at it.<sup>[16]</sup> For example: by itself, a database containing several numbers, all 13 digits long could be the results of calculations or a list of numbers to plug into an equation - without any other context, the numbers themselves can be perceived as the data. But if given the context that this database is a log of a book collection, those 13-digit numbers may now be identified as [ISBNs](#) - information that refers to the book, but is not itself the information within the book. The term "metadata" was coined in 1968 by Philip Bagley, in his book "Extension of Programming Language Concepts" where it is clear that he uses the term in the ISO 11179 "traditional" sense, which is "structural metadata" i.e. "data about the containers of data"; rather than the alternative sense "content about individual instances of data content" or metacontent, the type of data usually found in library catalogues.<sup>[17][18]</sup> Since then the fields of information management, information science, information technology, librarianship, and [GIS](#) have widely adopted the term. In these fields the word *metadata* is defined as "data about data".<sup>[19]</sup> While this is the generally accepted definition, various disciplines have adopted their own more specific explanation and uses of the term.

*Slate* reported in 2013 that the United States government's interpretation of "metadata" could be broad, and might include message content such as the subject lines of emails.<sup>[20]</sup>

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Metadata can be stored and managed in a way that makes it possible to find the metadata just by looking at it.<sup>[16]</sup> For example, without any other context, the numbers 1-360 as ISBNs - information that refers to the book "Language Concepts" where it is clear that the sense "content about individual instances of science, information technology, librarianship" is the definition, various disciplines have adopted

# BORING!

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