

## Value mapping parameters and use cases

		Origin == target		Origin != target	
		Remove source?		Remove source?	
		false	true	false	true
Override existing values?	false	V,O -> V,O,N Addition /enrichment	V, O -> V, N Correction	O   V -> O   V, N Additive projection	O   V -> -   V,N Additive extraction
	true	V,O -> O,N [No use case?]	V, O -> N Aggressive correction	O   V -> O   N Destructive projection	O   V -> -   N Destructive extraction

O = old (origin value)

N = new value (target value)

V = existing value in target which is not considered in map

O | V = Origin value in origin facet and existing value in target (any other values in the origin facet are not affected)

### Use cases

- Origin == target (**within facet value mapping**)
  - “Addition/enrichment” (don’t remove source, don’t override existing)
    - Add one or more values based on existing values in the facet
    - Useful in case **one value implies another value**, and both are valid facet values
    - Example: a subgenre value can be expanded to also include the ‘super-genre’
  - V,O -> O,N (don’t remove source, override existing)
    - ??
  - “Correction” (remove source, don’t override existing)
    - The origin value is replaced but other values are left untouched
    - Most common **value harmonisation** use case
    - Implements **decomposition** in case of multiple values
    - Example: fixing a typo or spelling variation
  - “Aggressive correction” (remove source, override existing)
    - Any existing values should be discarded in favour of the target value
    - Might be useful for values that act as an **override**
      - But perhaps we can only be sure enough if we know the conceptual context!
    - Example: a more restrictive availability level overrides all more permissive values
- Origin != target (**cross-facet mapping**)
  - “Additive projection”
    - Value from origin facet implies another value to be added to another facet
    - Example: a certain collection or profile might imply a subject but not

- exclude other explicitly stated subjects.
- “Destructive projection”
  - Value from origin facet implies another value that excludes other options in another fact.
  - Example: an explicit availability statement should override any other (derived) availability information.
- “Additive extraction”
  - A value is ‘extracted’ from the origin value and injected into the target facet (possibly in an altered form), without touching existing values in the target facet.
  - Example: A value in the ‘genre’ facet actually describes a subject so this value is moved out of the origin facet into the target facet (adding to any subject value already present)
- “Destructive extraction”
  - Extraction from origin and injection into target facet, replacing all existing values.
  - Example: Mapping from OAI endpoint to national project could be safely defined this way assuming there are no other concept or value mappings to national project and each record only has one value for national project

CSV:

"resourceclass","resourceclass"

"AnnotatedTextCorpus","annotatedText"

"SongsAnthologiesLinguistic corporaCorpus","audioRecording"

"SpeechCorpus","audioRecording"

"Spoken Corpus","audioRecording"

"OralCorpus","corpus"

"OralCorpus","audioRecording"

"AnthologiesDevotional literature","plainText"