

Meeting Notes from 21/06/2019

There is a need to create an Excel documents for

1. structuring LD class descriptions (each column is described in detail in the LM metadata project)
 - a. class description
 - b. class shapes
2. structuring LM metadata description
3. classifying CELEX document classes

LD class document

This section describes content conventions in the LAM data document in Excel format which. It is intended as input data for transformation into LAM-SKOS-AP.

Namespacing

- at:_
- cdm:_
- fd:_
- ann:_

Column Names

- alphanumeric column code (each column code will be described in another excel file)
 - e.g. DD
- function notation of two column codes
 - e.g. DateType(DD), means the annotation of DD column with the dateType column. This corresponds, conceptually, to a constraint on property annotation in the instance data. In other words, if the column is an annotation property statement, e.g. annProperty(classProperty), then the column represents a reified structure that annotates the property statement predicated by "classProperty" with the annotation property "annProperty".

Note, some columns have more than one function. For example the keywords column functions as preferred label and keyword set for the class. The mapping relations in LM class description have double function: as descriptive metadata and as shaping/constraining metadata. This will be detailed in the

Cell Values

The cell values either represent specific value constraints or cardinality constraints on a given property (column) for a given LAM class (row).

Represent cardinality constraints on the property (corresponding to the column) for the class (corresponding to the row). The cell of an annotation column represent cardinality constraints on the annotation of the property assigned (in instance data) to the specific class.

Cardinality constraints are provided as the following notations

| name | cell value | cardinality | note |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| mandatory | Y | 1, * | yes, y, according to text |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------|-------|
| mandatory uique | YU | 1, 1 | |
| optional | O | 0, * | |
| optional unique | OU | 0, 1 | |
| forbidden | N, <empty> | 0, 0 | no, n |

The constraint notation can also be provided with an additional comment. The convention to do that is **<constraint notation><special character><comment text>**. The <constraint notation> is the same as provided in the table above. The <special character> is either tilda (~), pipe (|) or dash (-). The <comment text> is free text using any characters.

If none of the constraint notation is in the table cell and the cell is **not empty** then the text is considered as the controlled value, or the proxy for the value on the column property. The value is expected to be present in the controlled list associated to the column. This also implies the "mandatory" cardinality constraint.

Metadata description

The metadata used in the LAM model must be diligently described already with a set of formal specifications.

For the editors of LAM data they correspond to definitions of column from the LD class document.

| domain | property | range | excel column | min | max | notes |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| lam: MetadataProperty | skos:notation | Literal | code | 1 | 1 | code by which it is identified in the LAM data |
| lam: MetadataProperty | skos:prefLabel | Literal | label | 1 | 1 | |
| lam: MetadataProperty | sh:path | URI | cdm property | 1 | 1 | the property used to assign the metadata in the instance data. |
| lam: MetadataProperty | sh:class | URI | controlled value _property | 0 | * | one or multiple controlled lists pecified as range class restriction |
| lam: MetadataProperty | skos:definition | Literal | definition | 1 | 1 | |
| lam: MetadataProperty | lam: methodologyNote | Literal | Analytical methodology | 0 | * | sub-property of skos:note lam: methodologyNote |
| lam: MetadataProperty | skos:scopeNote | Literal | specific cases | 0 | * | |
| lam: MetadataProperty | skos:example | Literal | example cellar notice | 0 | * | |
| lam: MetadataProperty | skos:editorialNote | Literal | comments | 0 | * | |
| lam: MetadataProperty | lam: annotaionConfigurati on | lam: MetadataAnnotation | annotation_[1-7] | 0 | * | specify how a property can be annotated |

| domain | property | range | excel column | min | max | notes |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| lam: MetadataAnnotation | sh:path | lam: MetadataProperty | annotation_[1-7] | 1 | 1 | code by which it is identified in the LAM data |
| lam: MetadataAnnotation | sh:class | URI | controlled value _annotation_[1-7] | 0 | * | the class corresponding to the controlee list of values |

Note that it is possible that the same annotation property e.g. `ann:type_of_date` takes values from different fd tables when it annotates different date properties (e.g. `cdm:resource_legal_date_entry-into-force` and `cdm:question_parliamentary_date_reply`). This means that the descriptions of metadata property annotation must be reified structures.