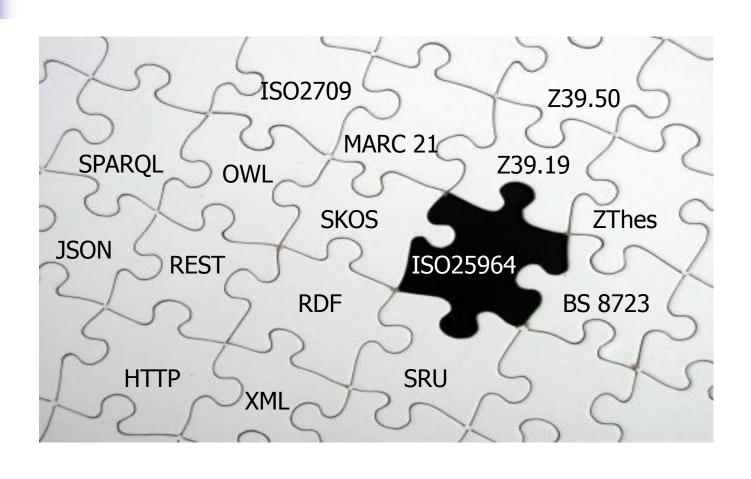
Applying ISO25964 to thesaurus mapping and other forms of linkage

Stella Dextre Clarke
Convenor, ISO TC46/SC9 WG8

In a networked world, standards underpin everything



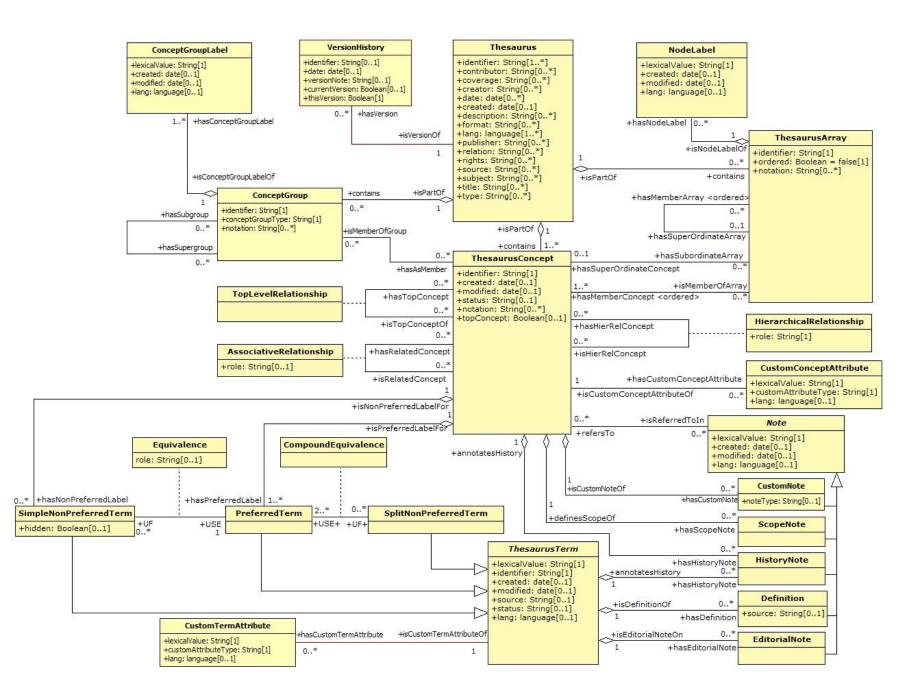


ISO 25964: Thesauri and interoperability with other vocabularies

- Part 1: Thesauri for information retrieval
- Part 2: Interoperability with other vocabularies
- It updates ISO 2788 and ISO 5964
- Shares common ground with ANSI/NISO Z39.19
- Part 1, published in 2011, covers monolingual and multilingual thesauri
- Part 2, published in 2013, covers mapping between thesauri and other types of vocabulary
- information retrieval seen as main application; mapping applies to index terms or to search terms
- See more at <http://www.niso.org/schemas/iso25964/>



- Present data in a standard way to enable import and use in other systems (ISO 25964 Part 1)
- 2. Work multilingually (ISO 25964 Part 1)
- 3. Conform to a standard data model (ISO 25964 Part 1)
- 4. Strike the right balance between tailoring to your own market and embracing the outside world
- 5. For Web publishing, export in SKOS format
- To enable linked data, give each concept a URI
- Construct mappings between the terms/concepts of one KOS and those of another (ISO 25964 Part 2)



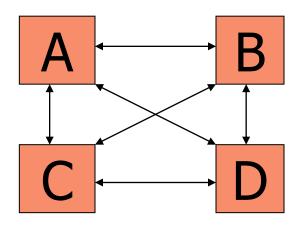


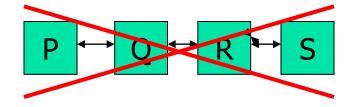
How to map (content of Part 2)

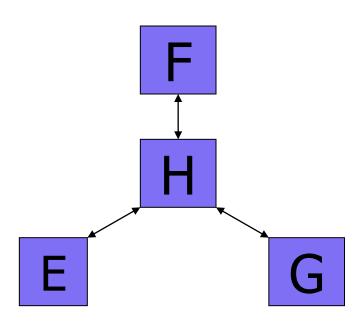
- Models for mapping
- Guidelines for mapping
 - Recommendations on mapping types
 - How to handle pre-coordination
 - Mapping (linking) to/from various vocabulary types:
 - other thesauri
 - classification schemes
 - file plans (Classification schemes used for records management)
 - taxonomies
 - subject heading schemes
 - ontologies
 - terminologies
 - name authority lists
 - synonym rings
- Brief guidance on handling mappings data



Recommended "Models for mapping"







Full range of ISO 25964-2 mapping types

Basic mapping types:

Equivalence

Simple

Compound

Intersecting compound equivalence

Cumulative compound equivalence

Hierarchical

Broader

Narrower

Associative

Simple equivalence can be marked as "Exact" or "Inexact"

Full range of ISO 25964-2 mapping types with examples

Basic mapping types:

Equivalence

Simple: Laptop computers EQ Notebook computers

Compound

Intersecting compound equivalence:

Women executives EQ Women + Executives

Cumulative compound equivalence:

Inland waterways EQ Rivers | Canals

Hierarchical

Broader: Streets BM Roads Narrower: Roads NM Streets

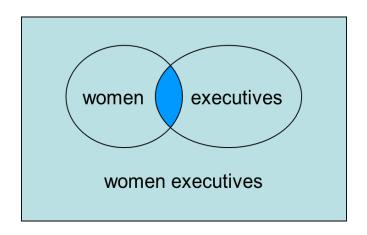
Associative: e-Learning RM Distance education

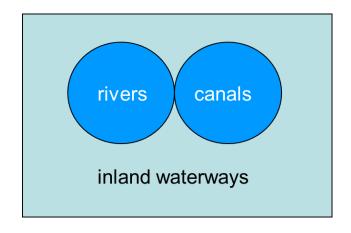
Exact equivalence: Aubergines = EQ Egg-plants

■ Inexact equivalence: Horticulture ~EQ Gardening

Intersecting versus cumulative equivalence

Women executives EQ Women + Executives Inland waterways EQ rivers | canals





SKOS mapping types similar but not identical

Basic mapping "properties" (skos:mappingRelation):

- skos:closeMatch (symmetric)
 - skos:exactMatch (symmetric, transitive)
- skos:relatedMatch (symmetric)
- skos:broadMatch (inverse of narrowmatch)
- skos:narrowMatch (inverse of broadmatch)
- No provision for compound mappings



Linking ISO 25964 data model with SKOS

 The ISO 25964 data model is broadly compatible with SKOS, especially when the SKOS-XL extension is used. See correspondence table at

http://www.niso.org/apps/group_public/download.php/12351/Correspondence%20ISO25964-SKOSXL-MADS-2013-12-11.pdf

 An RDF schema encapsulating the mappings between models is at http://purl.org/iso25964/skos-thes



- Download it from ISO at http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=53658
- Order it from your national standards body (e.g. BSI, DIN, ANSI, AFNOR)
- Some public/academic reference libraries may stock it
- It is not cheap to purchase ⊗
- However, the XML schema for exchange of thesaurus data is in an Annex which is available online without charge or password control. Go to http://www.niso.org/schemas/iso25964/