Open Archives Initiative Object Re-use & Exchange

Abstract Data Model and Implementation: Beyond the Basics

Simeon Warner⁽¹⁾

Pete Johnston, Carl Lagoze, Michael Nelson, Robert Sanderson, Herbert Van de Sompel

(1) simeon@cs.cornell.edu

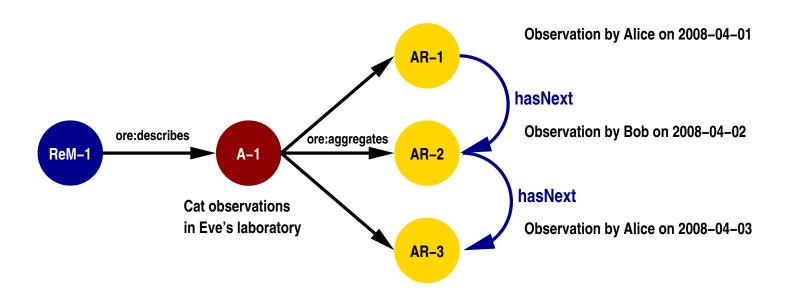
Open Repositories 2008

Southampton University, UK. 4 April 2008

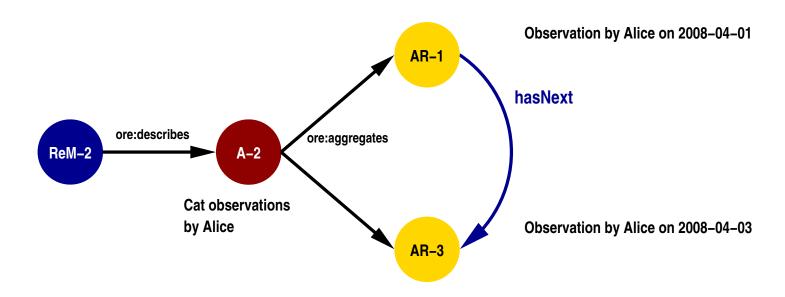
1. Proxies

Adding *context* to resources

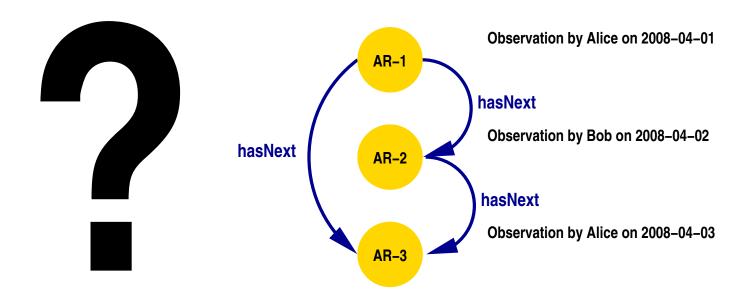
Alice and Bob observe cats in Eve's laboratory



Alice's observations



Agent combines ReM-1 and ReM-2 and is confused



What did we mean by hasNext?

ReM-1 — Bob's observation on 2008-04-02 is the next observation after Alice's observation on 2008-04-01 *in the sequence of observations in Eve's laboratory*

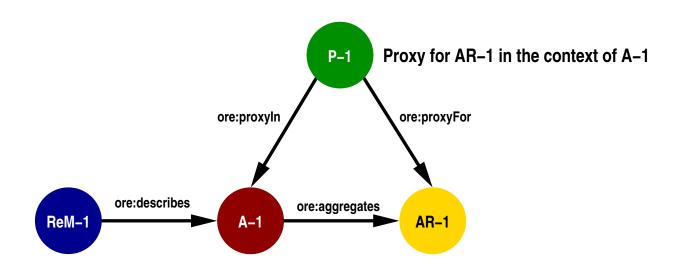
ReM-2 — Alice's observation on 2008-04-03 is the next observation after her observation on 2008-04-01 *in the sequence of Alice's observations*

Modelling a resource in context

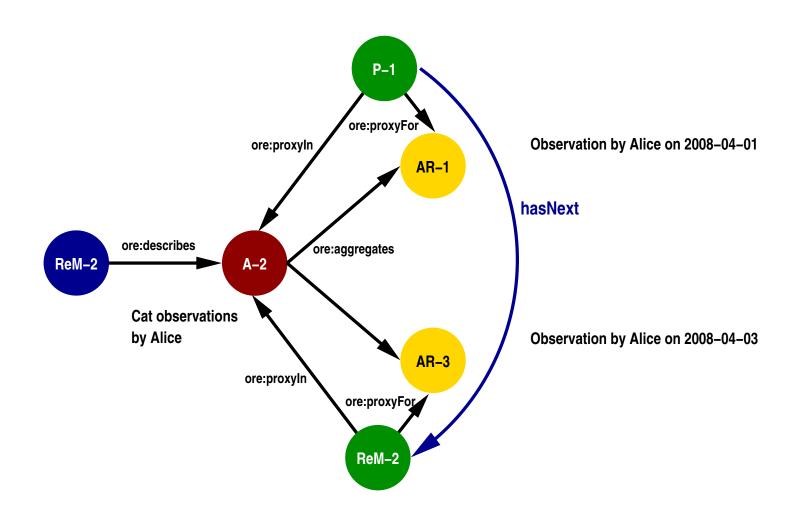
Two components:

- the **Resource**
- the context, which in ORE is the **Aggregation**

In web architecture a new concept needs a new resource (and hence name/identifier)... enter the **Proxy**:



Alice's next observation in context



2. Lineage

A resource may be in multiple Aggregations, how can we indicate provenance?

How can we say "I got it here"?

Lineage depends on context

```
(recipient context)

got

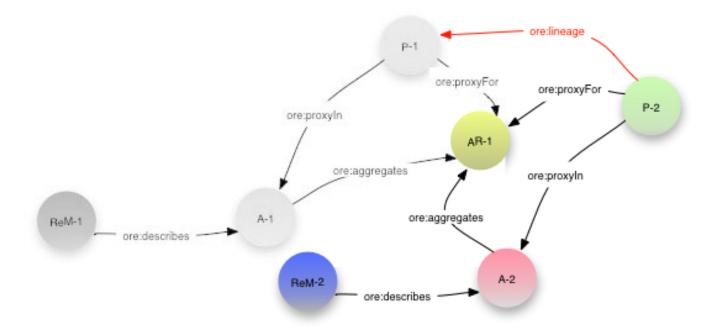
it (resource in both contexts)

here (original context)
```

In ORE *proxies* provide context.

⇒use ore:lineage as relation between proxy nodes

Resource Maps with Lineage



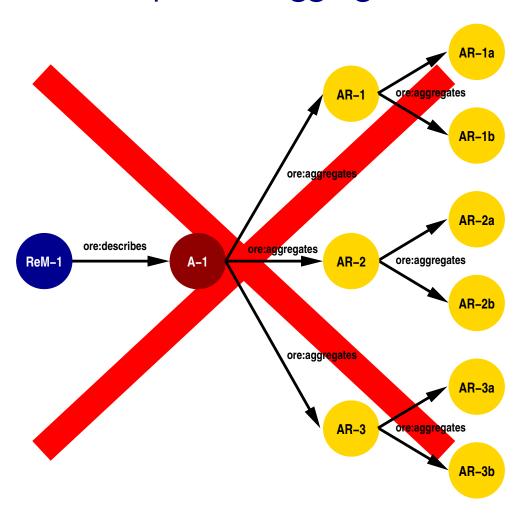
<p-2></p-2>	<ore:lineage></ore:lineage>	<p-1></p-1>	ore:lineage	http://www.openarchives.org/ore/terms/lineage	٦

3. Nesting Nesting or tree structures are common:

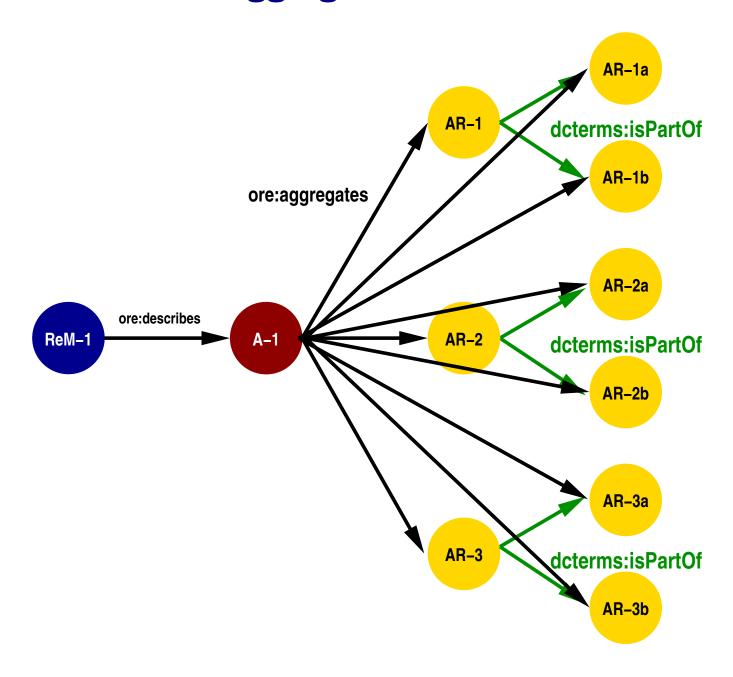
- Repository, Collection, Item, (Version, Datastream,...)
- Journal, Issue, Article (Version, Format)
- Artist, Album, Track
- Collaboration, Experiment, Result set, Data file, Data segment

No nested Aggregations in a Resource Map

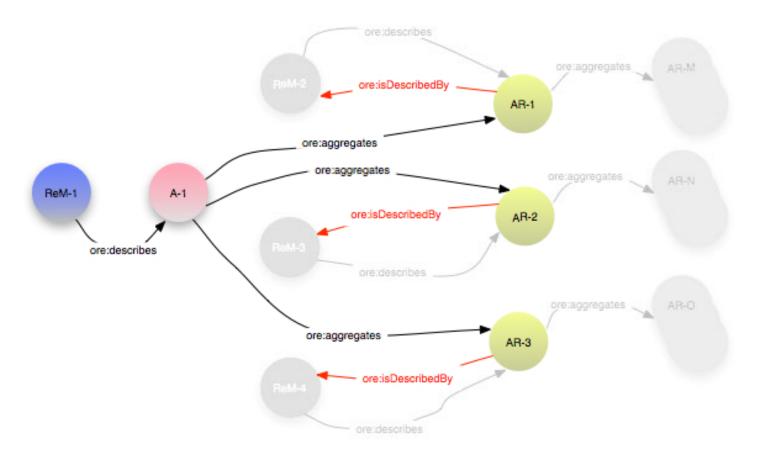
The ORE Data Model includes only the notion of a single level of aggregation. How do I represent aggregations of aggregations?



Structure within an Aggregation



Nested Aggregations



<rem-1></rem-1>	<ore:describe></ore:describe>	<a-1></a-1>
<a-1></a-1>	<ore:aggregates< td=""><td><ar-1></ar-1></td></ore:aggregates<>	<ar-1></ar-1>
<ar-1></ar-1>	<ore:describedby< td=""><td><rem-2></rem-2></td></ore:describedby<>	<rem-2></rem-2>
<a-1></a-1>	<ore:aggregates></ore:aggregates>	<ar-2></ar-2>
<ar-2></ar-2>	<ore:describedby< td=""><td><rem-3></rem-3></td></ore:describedby<>	<rem-3></rem-3>
<a-1></a-1>	<ore:aggregates></ore:aggregates>	<ar-3></ar-3>
<ar-3></ar-3>	<ore:describedby< td=""><td><rem-4></rem-4></td></ore:describedby<>	<rem-4></rem-4>

ore:describedBy	http://www.openarchives.org/ore/terms/describedBy

4. RDF/XML and RDFa

- The ORE Data Model is defined in RDF
- Serialize in RDF/XML or RDFa by feeding the RDF for a Resource Map to any compliant library?

"It is clear that RDF/XML has already too many options in the ways to encode RDF graphs" [Dave Beckett, editor of RDF/XML specification

http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-syntax-grammar/ (2004) commenting on the revision process in http://www.dajobe.org/2003/05/iswc/paper.html (ISWC 2003)]

Atom vs RDF Syntaxes

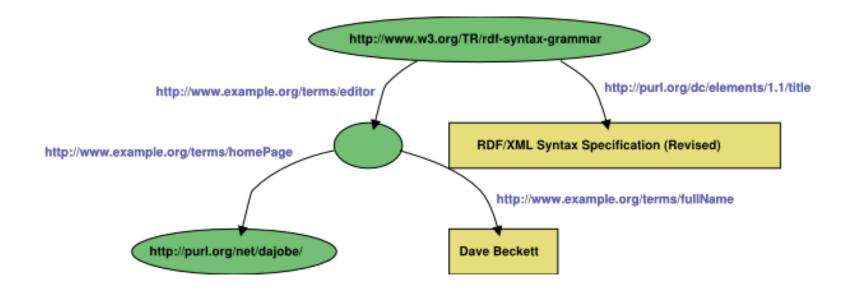
pro Atom

- Widely used and understood
- Good tools and libraries
- ORE/Atom specific libraries being developed
- RDF/XML can be generated via GRDDL

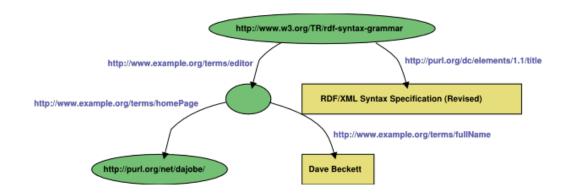
pro RDF Syntaxes

- Complete expressive power in one style
- No mapping required
- Easy extensibility
- RDFa can be embedded in XHTML

RDF/XML structure and serialization

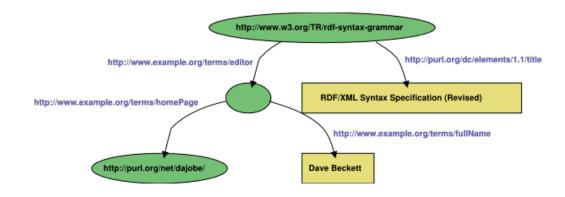


RDF/XML nested or striped XML



```
<pre
```

RDF/XML single level XML — ORE style



ORE Resource Map RDF/XML profile

Why create a profile?

Make data amenable to processing with more tools

Rules:

- One rdf:Description for each distinct subject in Resource
 Map (rdf:about subject)
- Each predicate is element within rdf:Description following usual QName mapping
- Resource object: rdf:resource attribute, empty element
- Literal object: content of element (also typing rules)
- Can use xml:base and relative URIs

Resource Map RDF/XML example

```
xml:base="http://dlib.org/dlib/february06/smith/02smith/"
<rdf:Description rdf:about="rem">
  <ore:describes rdf:resource="agg" />
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.openarchives.org/ore/terms/ResourceMap" />
  <dc:creator rdf:resource="http://example.org/AgencyX" />
  <dcterms:modified rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date"</pre>
                    >2008-02-12</dcterms:modified>
  <dc:rights rdf:resource="http://example.org/docs/doc123/" />
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="agg">
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.openarchives.org/ore/terms/Aggregation" />
  <ore:aggregates rdf:resource="http://example.org/docs/doc456/" />
  <ore:aggregates rdf:resource="http://example.org/docs/doc457/" />
</rdf:Description>
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/docs/doc456/">
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/Text" />
</rdf:Description>
```

Resource Maps in RDFa

- Embed Resource Map in XHTML page
- Splash page can do double duty as machine and human entry point
- Set of rules for ORE use to promote interoperability
 - base is Resource Map URI (via document URI, xml:base or base)
 - RDF data via RDFa attributes (about, resource, href, src, property, datatype, instanceof, rel and rev)
 - Some attributes support prefix:local-part CURIE syntax (extends QName)

5. HTTP implementation

- The way the web is built
- Aggregation and Resource Map have separate URIs
- Want to cite Aggregation
 - ⇒need to be able to find Resource Map from Aggregation
 - ⇒RULE: must be a mechanism to do this

Cool URIs

Aggregation	A-1	http://example.org/foo
Resource Map	ReM-1	http://example.org/foo.xml

How do we get from Aggregation to Resource Map?

Content Negotiation — ReM-1 URI in Content-Location

Redirection — 303 ala Linked Data

Aggregation	A-1	http://example.org/foo	
Resource Map ReM-1		http://example.org/foo.xml (Atom)	
	ReM-2	http://example.org/foo.rdf (RDF/XML)	

No server support

If there is no server support available then may use URI fragment identifiers to "lead to" the Resource Map from either ReM-1 or A-1.

Aggregation	A-1	http://example.org/foo.xml		
Resource Map	ReM-1	http://example.org/foo.xml#rem		

WARNING — still some questions about whether this is the best approach to recommend!

RDFa

Aggregation	A-1	http://example.org/foo	
Resource Map	ReM-1	http://example.org/foo.html (+RDFa)	
ReM-2		http://example.org/foo.xml (Atom)	
	ReM-3	http://example.org/foo.rdf (RDF/XML)	

Lead to HTML by default

6. Tools

 Atom Feed validator — general purpose validator for Atom feed documents at

http://validator.w3.org/feed/check.cgi (check ex4.2)
Can install locally and libraries available to automate use (e.g. WebService::Validator::Feed::W3C in Perl)

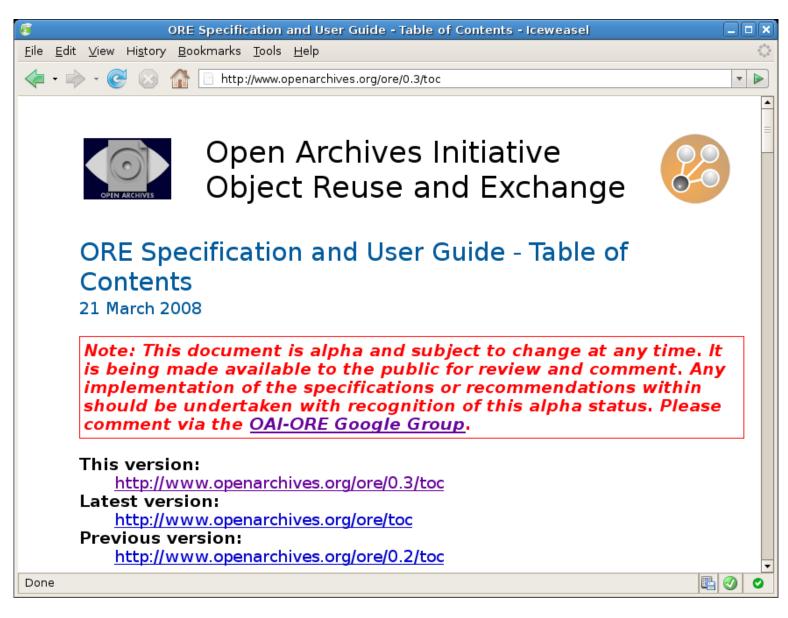
 Validator for ORE Resource Maps in Atom — alpha version available at

http://www.openarchives.org/ore/atom-validator

More tools

- Schematron Schema for the Resource Map Profile available at http://www.openarchives.org/ore/atom-tron
- GRDDL crosswalk from Atom XML to RDF/XML available at http://www.openarchives.org/ore/atom-grddl

7. Where to start...



... (and where I end)

- ORE User Guide Primer for summary.
- ORE User Guide Resource Map Implementation in Atom for most of what you need to know to create Resource Maps.
- ORE Specification Resource Map Profile of Atom and ORE Specification - Abstract Data Model for the gory details. Use as reference.
- Validators already described.
- OAI-ORE Google Group (oai-ore) for comments and discussion. We'd love additional feedback in this alpha phase and on through beta.

That's all folks...