

Metadata Dictionary Review Team Report

Preliminary PBCore Metadata

2002 Sep 09



1. What does this report represent?

- > This version of the Metadata Dictionary Review Team Report represents the on-going effort to collapse the various metadata descriptive fields submitted by WGBH, NPR, MPR, PBS and KUED Media Solutions into a smaller, leaner collection for the Public Broadcasting Metadata Core.
- > The original 467 data fields harvested from the five organizations yielded 2335 recommendations for combining, collapsing and merging the fields into a Public Broadcasting Core. Scouring through the 2335 recommendations reduced the 467 fields into a collection of 249 which are indexed in this report.
- > From these 249 fields, the Working Group's next assignment is: (1) to thoroughly review and hone the fields, (2) to construct definitions for each metadata field, (3) to develop brief guidelines for the proper usage of a particular metadata field (4) to specify existing controlled vocabularies or encoding schemes where possible, and (5) to determine whether the use case/scenario information provided by the Dictionary Project's User Requirements Committee is accurately reflected in the Dictionary Review Team's recommendations.

2. How are the collapsed lists organized?

- > The metadata fields are organized according to the Dublin Core Element Groups and their Qualifiers as well as a handful of Public Broadcasting Element Extensions and their Qualifiers.
- > In an effort to retain the integrity and intention of the original data field contributors, rather free use of Qualifiers has been undertaken. The Qualifiers you will encounter are not necessarily Dublin Core compliant. However, for the time being, using non-compliant Qualifiers has helped to convey meaning and understanding.

01.00 DC.Title

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3
Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with `<period space>` for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use `Title.Alternative` as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

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<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
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(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

The title of the piece of primary content. The given or supplied title for the resource being indexed. It does not

matter what the resource is or if it belongs to a hierarchy of titles. The Title is the name of the "thing being indexed" regardless of format or type. A name given to the resource, which may include a collection, project, series, program, episode or document.

All titles without modifiers are grouped together even though I know different systems handle them very differently. this is an issue we need to understand better. THE GROUP HAS TO DECIDE IF THE TITLE FIELD IDENTIFIES AN ASSET, REGARDLESS OF THE TITLE HIERARCHY, AND WITHOUT ADDING A DC QUALIFIER TO THE TITLE ELEMENT. Other hierarchically related titles to the proper title of an asset should (according to Dublin Core guidelines) be indexed under DC.RELATION with its handful of qualifiers (see the RELATION groupings).

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Alternative

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Qualifier: Alternative

Construct alternative titles as necessary to insure discovery and retrieval of a video file. Alternative titles are recommended for:

(1) The original source video of a foreign language version with translated title

XML/RDF Example:

English Version of a German film:

```
<dc:title>Aguirre: the wrath of God</dc:title>
```

```
<dc:title>
```

```
<rdf:description
```

```
<dcq:alternative>
```

```
<rdf:value xml:lang=" de" >Aguirre: der Zorn Gottes</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:alternative>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:title>
```

Additional information may be provided in a description element, e.g.:

```
<dc:description> German language with English subtitles</dc:description>
```

(2) To spell out numbers appearing in the first five words of a title

XML Example:

```
<title>Taking of Pelham 1 2 3</title>
```

```
<title type=" alternative" >Taking of Pelham One Two Three</title>
```

(3) For titles with creator attributions in the authoritative title;

XML Example:

```
<title> Stephen King's It </title>
```

```
<title type=" alternative" > It </title>
```

XML/RDF examples of title construction:

```
<dc:title> Neurosciences Building Dedication, July 15, 1998 </dc:title>
```

```
<dc:title>Simulation of Hurricane at Latitude 25-degrees North. No. 14
```

```
</dc:title>
```

```
<dc:title> Gone with the Wind. Sequence N. </dc:title>
```

(supplied title for a sequence or segment that can be meaningfully numbered)

```
<dc:title> Gone with the Wind. Excerpt. </dc:title>
```

(supplied title for one or more noncontiguous scenes or segments combined into a distinct, separate file)

XML Examples:

```
<title> Interview with a North Dakota Homesteader </title>
```

```
<title> Aurora Borealis over Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 5, 2000
```

```
</title>
```

```
<title> Gone with the Wind. Sequence. </title>
```

(supplied title for one or more contiguous scenes combined into a distinct, separate file)

```
<title> Birds. Trailer. </title>
```

```
(supplied title for trailer issued as a separate file)
<title> Vom Winde Verweht </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Gone with the Wind </title>
<language> de </language>
<language> en </language>
<description>German edition: English with German subtitles</description>
```

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XML Examples

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(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

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XML/RDF Example:

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<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
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```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

A title applied to an asset which may be modified from the original in some way. An alternative title is not a series title for an individual program or a project title for an individual asset.

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Annotation

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(b) Series titles:

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(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation that includes information not covered by other Title fields.

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Collection

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(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

A group of separate works related to one another by the fact that each work bears, in addition to its own title

proper, a title proper applying to the group as a whole. The individual works may or may not be numbered. The Title field should be reserved for the given [or supplied] title of the resource or "thing" that is being indexed at the time. It may be a series title, a program title, a book title, a collection title, a project title...all for any type of format or type of resource. Should any other related titles be assigned to the RELATION element of Dublin Core.

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Document

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```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

The formal or informal title type of an asset as a document; for example, an essay or photograph.

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Episode

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3
Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with `<period space>` for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use `Title.Alternative` as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

XML Example:

```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

Title of individual episode within a series. A title applied to an individual program within a series or may duplicate

series/program title for a stand-alone

The Title field should be reserved for the given [or supplied] title of the resource or "thing" that is being indexed at the time. It may be a series title, a program title, a book title, a collection title, a project title...all for any type of format or type of resource. Should any other related titles be assigned to the RELATION element of Dublin Core.

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Program

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3
Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with `<period space>` for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use `Title.Alternative` as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

XML Example:

```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

Title of individual program within a series

The Title field should be reserved for the given [or supplied] title of the resource or "thing" that is being indexed at the time. It may be a series title, a program title, a book title, a collection title, a project title...all for any type of format or type of resource. Should any other related titles be assigned to the RELATION element of Dublin Core.

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Project

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3

Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with `<period space>` for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use `Title.Alternative` as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

XML Example:

```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

A group of separate works related to one another by the fact that each work bears, in addition to its own title

proper, a title proper applying to the group as a whole. The individual works may or may not be numbered.
Intellectual concept that serves as an umbrella for linking a collection of assets or other projects.
The Title field should be reserved for the given [or supplied] title of the resource or "thing" that is being indexed at the time. It may be a series title, a program title, a book title, a collection title, a project title...all for any type of format or type of resource. Should any other related titles be assigned to the RELATION element of Dublin Core.

Encoding Scheme...

01.00 DC.Title.Series

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3
Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with `<period space>` for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use `Title.Alternative` as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

XML Example:

```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

A group of separate works related to one another by the fact that each work bears, in addition to its own title

proper, a series title proper applying to the group as a whole. The individual works may or may not be numbered. The Title field should be reserved for the given [or supplied] title of the resource or "thing" that is being indexed at the time. It may be a series title, a program title, a book title, a collection title, a project title...all for any type of format or type of resource. Should any other related titles be assigned to the RELATION element of Dublin Core.

Encoding Scheme...

01.01 DC.Title.Version

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3
Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with `<period space>` for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use `Title.Alternative` as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

XML Example:

```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

Should the Version Title be placed in the RELATION ELEMENT.IS VERSION OF ?

Encoding Scheme...

01.01 DC.Title.Working Program

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3
Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with <period space> for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use Title.Alternative as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

XML Example:

```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

Program title in use prior to final broadcast title.

Encoding Scheme...

01.01 DC.Title.Working Series

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Title

A name given to the resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in discovering and identifying the resource. Includes:

Part Titles
Series Titles
Trailers
Alternative Titles

Usage:

General Application:

Use Title as the element for the title of the video, as it appears in the video. Prefer the title that appears in the title frame(s) of the video. If there is more than one title available on the video or accompanying material, prefer the title as it appears on title frame(s) within the video file first, followed by jacket or spine title, followed by the title on accompanying documentation to select the most "authoritative" title.

If a title for the digital video file doesn't appear in the video or on the container or accompanying material, use the digital video file name if sufficiently distinctive and descriptive. A file name, if used as a title element, should be keyword searchable as a title by a standard search engine. If the file name isn't appropriate, use the name the video is commonly or locally known by or the name given to it on a web page. If no title exists, create one that is meaningful, descriptive and useful.

Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification.

Examples:

The The
The Fixer
The Firm
End of the Affair
Taking of Pelham 1 2 3
Special Applications:

(a) Part titles:

Digital video files derived from a larger source

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

Construct a meaningful title for the excerpt or sequence if possible, such as the sequence, "Burning of Atlanta" from the source video "Gone with the Wind" or "Plains, Georgia Boyhood" for excerpts from "An interview with Former President Jimmy Carter."

If a meaningful, descriptive title cannot be constructed, assign a part name consisting of the word "Excerpt" for an excerpted video file consisting of nonsequential scenes or segments or the word "Sequence" for an unbroken sequential excerpt.

The part title will consist of the Source file name followed by the punctuation <period space> and the part name-either "Excerpt" or "Sequence." This punctuation is consistent with part names in MARC format, for interoperability across metadata formats.

For contiguous sequences, artificial sequence numbering may also be created, particularly if the sequence files begin with the first frame of the source video or if meaningful sequences that can be numbered in sequential order have been designated by the creator of the source video. However, artificial numbers should be used with care since multiple sequence files of varying lengths can be created from the same source file. Prefer SMPTE

codes designating the extent of the title in a *format.extent* element to distinguish one sequence from another.

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
<dc:title>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:alternative>
<rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
</dcq:alternative>
</rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

XML Examples

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type=" alternative" > Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
<title>Mary Jones Deposition</title>
<title type=" alternative" >Jim Smith vs. Mary Jones. Sequence 1</title>
```

(b) Series titles:

If the resource is part of a series, such as a sequence of scientific experiments or recordings, and the parts do not have distinctive titles, each video may be named with the series title followed by the sequential number in the series. As long as the series can be numbered in the correct sequential order without gaps, add series numbering, even if the numbering was not added by the creator.

Punctuate between series title and numbering with `<period space>` for primary numbering followed by comma and space for any secondary series numbering, e.g. Series Title. No. 1, Part 2. This insures consistency with MARC series title numbering practice

XML Example:

```
<title> Flintstones. Season 1, Episode 7 </title>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title>Tsunami wave analysis, March 2000. Series 7, no. 3 </dc:title>
```

If the digital video file is a distinctively named video file that is part of a series, use `Title.Alternative` as the element + qualifier for the series title with the distinctive numbering identifying the video's place in the series. You may also create an alternative title with the series title as main title and the video title as subtitle:

XML Example:

```
<title> Burns, Baby Burns </title>
<title type=" alternative" >Simpsons. Season 8, episode 4 </title>
<title type=" alternative" > Simpsons: Burns, Baby Burns </title>
```

(c) Trailers

What the Working Group Thought...

Series title in use prior to final broadcast title.

Encoding Scheme...

02.01 DC.Creator.Affiliation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

A standard abbreviation for an organization or production with which a contributor is affiliated.

This field may change as the data model grows. There is a need to build organizational associations within Teams but we have not decided how to handle these. This current field may simply be a text string that serves to identify richer information contained in an external organization table or may indicate whether the contributor works in-house.

Encoding Scheme...

02.01 DC.Creator.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```



```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation for contributor to include information not covered by other fields, or used to explain other data entry decisions.

This field will be useful for sending messages to the gatekeepers when current field value choices are inadequate. For example, if the role drop down list is missing the value that designates a contributor's job, then the role should be entered here.

Encoding Scheme...

02.01 DC.Creator.Contact Address

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Is this data relevant for content definition and tracking, or should it be linked from another DB?

Encoding Scheme... Use USPS standards.

02.01 DC.Creator.Contact City

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORE METADATA FIELDS

Recommendation: 249 fields out of an original 467

2002 Sep 09

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```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme... Use USPS standards

02.01 DC.Creator.Contact Country

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme... ISO 3166

02.01 DC.Creator.Contact E-mail

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```



```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme...

02.01 DC.Creator.Contact Fax

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Contact Info

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Rather than define separate data fields for each component of a Creator's contact information, perhaps a single field of data will suffice. However, it compromises the granularity of the database. This is not to say that the individual contact information fields could not be collapsed into a single field for end user searches.

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Contact Other or Rep

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

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XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

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<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

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XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Contact Other or Rep Title

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

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ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

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<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
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<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
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XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```



```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Contact Phone

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Contact Postal Code

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORE METADATA FIELDS

Recommendation: 249 fields out of an original 467

2002 Sep 09

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```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme... Use USPS standards

02.02 DC.Creator.Contact State

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

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ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORE METADATA FIELDS

Recommendation: 249 fields out of an original 467

2002 Sep 09

Page 62

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme... Use USPS standards

02.02 DC.Creator.Contact URL

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

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<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```



```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Is this Creator's homepage? Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Corporate/Org/Agency Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.

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Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>
```

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<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>
```

```
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

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<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>
```

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<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>
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```
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>
```

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<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

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XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>
```

```
<vCard>
```

```
<rdf:description>
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```
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
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<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
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<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

If no individual "person" is considered the author, but a corporation or organization is, then this field would be used.

Name of production unit or organization.

Production company responsible for program.

The entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. (individuals like a reporter are listed under contributor).

Producing entity.

Entity primarily responsible for creating a program.

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Person Credentials

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

This field is intended for any information appended to a name, such as "Jr." or "Ph.D." Abbreviations are acceptable.

The name suffix field should be included when determining unique name values. Take care not to retroactively change names inappropriately in respect to date of contribution, such as adding "Sir" to contributors before they were knighted.

Encoding Scheme...

02.02 DC.Creator.Person First Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.

United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>
```

```
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>
```

```
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>
```

```
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>
```

```
<vCard>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

The first name of a contributor.

Names are broken into multiple fields to enforce consistency and to make reporting easier.

Encoding Scheme...

02.03 DC.Creator.Person Last Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```



```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

The last name or single name of a contributor.

This field should be used for single word names, such as Madonna, and for group contributors, such as The Beatles. (or should it be: Beatles, The) It is tempting to use the prefix field as article for groups but will be hard to enforce.

Encoding Scheme...

02.03 DC.Creator.Person Middle Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.

United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>
```

```
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>
```

```
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>
```

```
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>
```

```
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>
```

```
<vCard>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

The middle name or initial of a contributor.

In some cases more than one "middle name" may be used.

Encoding Scheme...

02.03 DC.Creator.Person Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Individual producers or engineers should be noted as contributors but I know that the Dalet system handles this differently. It's just a naming convention for the specific production tool.
duplicate entries in different fields within organizations is not necessarily bad.
The creator of the content.
Individual involved with creation of program.

Would other production personnel other than the creator/author be identified in the DC Element CONTRIBUTOR?
My understanding of the Creator/Contributor designation is that creator applies to a production unit, organization, or the like and Contributor is used for individuals.

Encoding Scheme...

02.03 DC.Creator.Person Title

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

02.03 DC.Creator.Prefix

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```



```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

A field that indicates gender or rank.
When in doubt, leave it out.

Encoding Scheme...

02.03 DC.Creator.Role

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Role

Unlike print resources, there is no single role, such as author, that is commonly understood to have primary responsibility for the intellectual content of the video. Video creators can include many different roles deemed to have primary responsibility for the creation of the video, such as the instructor, for a video course, the interviewee, for a video history program, or the director, for a feature film.

Agent role is a critical query element for end users. Whenever possible use controlled vocabulary, such as MARC Relators or AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus). MARC Relators are included in the ViDe Dublin Core database. Any entity performing a secondary role in the creation of the intellectual content should be identified using the Contributor element.

Recommended creator roles, by type of video:

Course lecture: Instructor

Presentation/Speech: Speaker

Video/oral history/Interview: Interviewee

Laboratory Experiment: Principal researcher

Legal testimony/Deposition: Witness

Feature film: Director

News program/Documentary: Producer

Promotional video: Advertising/Production agency

"How-to"/Instructional: Narrator or Host

Reference:

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/relators/re0002r1.html>

Discussion:

For each instance of a Creator data element, add a role qualifier (such as author of screenplay, actor, or others taken from the MARC relator code list and supplemented by other terms when necessary. The video database template developed by ViDe provides drop-down list boxes to make it easier to assign these value qualifiers.

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:creator>
<rdf:description>
<vide:role> director </vide:role>
<rdf:value> Hitchcock, Alfred </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:creator>
```

Maps to MARC: 700, 710, 711, 720

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if a creator can be identified

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>
<vCard>
<rdf:description>
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>
<vCard:EMAIL>
tcanning@wyoming.edu
</vCard:EMAIL>
</rdf:description>
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Role played by individual in creation of program.

Production unit or other org. chosen from authority file.

The role is essentially the job performed by a contributor. Currently we have a lookup table but we may discover we need either a free text field, links to controlled vocabulary, or some combination of all three. The problem is that the list of roles may grow to unmanageable proportions. We also need to determine how roles are updated, and what text string we use to describe a role: job as listed in credits or in contracts?

Currently we (WGBH) have a lookup table but we may discover we need either a free text field, links to controlled vocabulary, or some combination of all three. The problem is that the list of roles may grow to unmanageable proportions. We also need to determine how roles are updated, and what text string we use to describe a role: job as listed in credits or in contracts?

Encoding Scheme...

02.03 DC.Creator.Type of Hire

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of the video will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a DC.Creator element.

DRAFT

Usage:

Use of an authority file, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged to provide consistent, standardized names for agents (creators, contributors and publishers).

Repeat the creator element for multiple creators. Enter only one name under each instance of a creator element.

ViDe recommends following AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.) for formatting agent names. Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.
United States. Treasury Department.

Comment:

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<creator> Allen, Woody. </creator>  
<creator> Attenborough, David. </creator>  
<creator> Spielberg, Steven. </creator>  
<creator> Hitchcock, Alfred. </creator>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:creator> Carter, Jimmy. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Liberace. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Pink Floyd. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Streisand, Barbra. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Australia. Dept. of Health. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Parkes Survey. </dc:creator>  
<dc:creator> Disabilities Prevention Project. </dc:creator>
```

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the primary contributor field.

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:creator> Canning, Thomas </dc:creator>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Thomas Canning </vCard:FN>
```

```
<vCard:ORG>University of Wyoming. Department of English </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TITLE> Professor of English </vCard:TITLE>  
<vCard:EMAIL>  
tcanning@wyoming.edu  
</vCard:EMAIL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Scheme:

Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition or other standardized formatting scheme, for consistency.

What the Working Group Thought...

Indicate whether a creator is employed hired externally or internally.
Creator Type is 1 field with 2 choices, Internal/External

Encoding Scheme...

03.03 DC.Subject

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects.

Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, <vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<rdf:seq>
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>
```

```
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>
NLM MeSH:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.

What the Working Group Thought...

The topic of the content of the program.
Enter here one or more GENERAL subject topics or information.
Greater precision in identifying the subject topic can be included as modifiers here (not DC compliant) or under the Coverage Element.
Although there have been discussions about handling controlled vocabulary through Teams' vocabulary mechanism, users should have option to enter keywords through the interface. The Subject_Type field will organize and perhaps clarify these keywords. This may also make data clean-up easier for the gatekeeper to manage.
Should keywords be separate from a formal SUBJECT element description?

Encoding Scheme... LCSH

03.03 DC.Subject.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects.

Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, <vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<rdf:seq>
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>
```

```
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>
NLM MeSH:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation that includes information not covered by other Subject fields.
Flags pointing to sensitive content in program.

Encoding Scheme...

03.03 DC.Subject.Content Flags

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects.

Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, <vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<rdf:seq>
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>
```

```
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>

NLM MeSH:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.

What the Working Group Thought...

Flags pointing to sensitive content in program.

Could this be moved to the Element AUDIENCE where audience conditions and preferences are usually identified?

Encoding Scheme...

03.04 DC.Subject.Genre

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects.

Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, <vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<rdf:seq>
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>
```

```
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>
NLM MeSH:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.

What the Working Group Thought...

Probably move this to the element TYPE.
PBS thinks this should be in Type
SUBJECT: Genre

- > instructional
- > documentary
- > docudrama
- > drama
- > opera
- > ballet
- > modern dance
- > telecourse
- > edutainment
- > funding proposal
- > sports
- > training
- > promotion
- > sales
- > contract
- > bid
- > tracking/actualization
- > invoice

Encoding Scheme...

03.04 DC.SubjectHeading/Code

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects.

Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, `<vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>`.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<rdf:seq>
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>
```

```
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>
NLM MeSH:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.

What the Working Group Thought...

The topic of the content of the program.
Enter here one or more GENERAL subject topics or information. More specific subject topic fields are provided for great precision.
PBS thinks this sounds like an Identifier.

Encoding Scheme... | IPTC

03.04 DC.Subject.Related Keywords

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects.

Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, <vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>  
<rdf:description>  
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>  
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>  
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>  
<rdf:description>  
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>  
<rdf:seq>  
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>  
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>  
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>  
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>
```

```
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>
NLM MeSH:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.

What the Working Group Thought...

Specific synonyms or related terms, built as a thesaurus to ensure better hits by searches conducted by end-users.

The Related Keywords are used to supplement the terms/names already entered in the various fields of the summary description (see Subject General, etc.). This field may be modified depending on the related thesaurus searching capabilities of the DA.M. System in operation.

May also enter here name of the main subject (name of a person, organization/institution, or a thing/item).

Additional information for the field PERSON/GROUP/THING only (i.e., official title).

Subject code or keyword(s) relating to a program.

Last name, first name and symbol.

Encoding Scheme...

03.04 DC.Subject.Scheme

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Scheme

LCSH, MeSH, etc.

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects.

Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, <vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<rdf:seq>
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>
```

```
</rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>  
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>  
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>  
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>  
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>

NLM MeSH:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

03.04 DC.Subject.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Subject

The topic of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Type

Controlled Vocabulary:

PersName, CorpName, Geographic, Topical

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Hurricanes--Louisiana </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Cancer </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> MeSH </dcq:scheme>
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
<rdf:value> Neoplasms </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
<dc:subject>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
<rdf:seq>
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>
<rdf:li> maps </rdf:li>
</rdf:seq>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
<dc:subject>
<rdf:value> Churchill, Winston </rdf:value>
</dc:subject>
```

XML Examples:

```
<subject type=" PersName" >Keller, Helen- Correspondence</subject>
<subject scheme=" LCSH" type=" Geographic" >Austria- History</subject>
```

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.

ViDe Comment:

Enter as many subjects as are necessary to adequately describe the resource. Enter only one controlled subject, classification number or uncontrolled keyword or keyword phrase under each instance of the Subject element.

Use as specific a subject as appropriate, instead of more general terms. Examples: vision, not senses, for a resource about vision; pattern recognition, not artificial intelligence, for a resource about pattern recognition. Focus on what the resource is about, its topic or subject, not what the resource is.

If the subject is a person or organization, enter it using the same form as would be used for Creator or Contributor (e.g., last name, first name for a person).

Prefer using a controlled vocabulary or formal classification system instead of, or in addition to, any keywords you would want to assign. Specify the scheme or controlled vocabulary if you are using one: LCSH (Library of Congress subject headings), MeSH (NLM medical subject headings), AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus), LCC (Library of Congress classification), NLM (NLM classification), DDC (Dewey Decimal classification), and others. If controlled vocabulary subjects cannot adequately describe the resource, add appropriate keywords separately in addition to controlled subjects. Specify the type of subject heading: PersName (personal name), CorpName (organizational name), Topical or Geographic. For example, <vide:subjectType> Topical </vide:subjectType>.

The ViDe Dublin Core metadata record maintains the inheritance relationship of fields to subfields in a structured subject heading scheme, such as LCSH or MeSH. This may be expressed in XML/RDF in two possible ways:

```
<dc:subject>  
<rdf:description>  
<dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>  
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>  
<rdf:value> Education--Georgia </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

Alternatively, each subelement of the subject can be expressed as a sequence, an ordered list within RDF in which the sequential order is required:

```
<dc:subject>  
<rdf:description>  
<dcq:scheme>LCSH </dcq:scheme>  
<rdf:seq>  
<rdf:li>Education </rdf:li>  
<vide:type>Topical</vide:type>  
<rdf:li> Georgia </rdf:li>  
<vide:type>Geographic</vide:type>  
</rdf:seq>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:subject>
```

References:

AAT (Getty Research Institute):
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>

NLM MeSH:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>

Maps to MARC: 6XX

Element Usage Status: Mandatory, if the resource has a subject which can be expressed.



What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

04.04 DC.Description.Abstract

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Qualifier: Abstract

Use for a short narrative summary of the topic of the resource. Maps to MARC 520 field.

Usage:

Use "Description" unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

A summary of the content of the program. A promo, slug, or lead.

Freeform description of program.

Free form text field can be used as element description.

Freeform note about the program.

Description type to indicate description is a summary of the content.

Description type to indicate description is a story synopsis or narrative of the content.

An account of the content of the program.

An abstract that describes the content (teaser).

Text description, typically generated by creator, of program content.

Description of the content of an asset to provide information to aid in the identification of this work.

Additional supplied text by experts that adds color or insight to the description of the media asset not otherwise identified in the more specific content related fields. Anecdotal comments welcomed.

A summary of the contents of the program.

Activity represented in the asset.

Encoding Scheme...

04.04 DC.Description.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Usage:

Use 'Description' unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

General comments or housekeeping notes.

Corresponds to Notes or Comments pertaining specifically to description.

Encoding Scheme...

04.04 DC.Description.Composers and Works

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Usage:

Use `Description' unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

A list of works and composers.

Could this be assigned to DC.DESCRPTION.ABSTRACT ????

PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORE METADATA FIELDS
Recommendation: 249 fields out of an original 467

2002 Sep 09

Page 108

|BBC: Standardisation DC SUBJECT000

Encoding Scheme... |MPR Works and Composers Authority File

04.04 DC.Description.Cue Sheet

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Usage:

Use 'Description' unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Timings and cues for assistance in playback and live distribution. Can be a FILE or TEXT.

Could this also be called DC.DESCRPTION.TABLE OF CONTENTS except that the TOC is using time stamps rather than words???

PBS: Should this be put in DC.FORMAT?

Encoding Scheme...

04.04 DC.Description.Genre

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Qualifier: Genre

Add a DescriptionGenre element for the genre of the video (such as classroom lecture, documentary, etc.). Choose one from the list below or add a new genre not listed.

Genre list:

1. Art work (video art)
2. Classroom lecture
3. Dance performance
4. Demonstration
5. Diagnostic or surgical procedure
6. Documentary
7. Dramatic performance
8. Event or ceremony
9. Instructional how-to
10. Instrument or sensor reading
11. Interview
12. Lecture or speech
13. Legal testimony or deposition
14. Magazine-style program
15. Model
16. Music performance
17. Newscast
18. Object display or observation
19. Panel discussion
20. Promotional video
21. Recitation or reading
22. Reenactment
23. Scientific experiment
24. Scientific observation
25. Sports performance
26. Travelogue
27. Videoconference session
28. Virtual tour

Usage:

Use "Description" unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park -  
Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in  
Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

A summary of the content of the program. A promo, slug, or lead.

Freeform description of program.

Free form text field can be used as element description.

Freeform note about the program.

Description type to indicate description is a summary of the content.

Description type to indicate description is a story synopsis or narrative of the content.

An account of the content of the program.

An abstract that describes the content (teaser).

Text description, typically generated by creator, of program content.

Description of the content of an asset to provide information to aid in the identification of this work.

Additional supplied text by experts that adds color or insight to the description of the media asset not otherwise identified in the more specific content related fields. Anecdotal comments welcomed.

A summary of the contents of the program.

Activity represented in the asset.

Encoding Scheme...

04.05 DC.Description.Play List

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Usage:

Use `Description' unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

A formatted list of musical selections within a program. May be a FILE or TEXT.
Could this be categorized under DC.DESCRPTION.TABLE OF CONTENTS????

IPBC: Should this be classified as DC SUBJECT000

Encoding Scheme...

04.05 DC.Description.Table of Contents

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Qualifier: Table of Contents

Use for partial or full listings of subunits of the resource. Include URLs, URIs, DOIs, timecodes, or other identifiers if they provide a path to or can retrieve a subunit of the resource directly. Do not include URIs for separate, related resources (e.g. resources which are cataloged separately), which should be entered in the Relation element. Maps to MARC 505 field.

DescriptionTable of Contents should be formulated for consistency with MARC: space, double dash, space between each component title in the table of contents.

XML Example:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Aliens -- Making of Aliens -- Interview with Ridley Scott </description>
```

Usage:

Use 'Description' unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

</vide:genre>
</rdf:description>
</dc:description>
Map to MARC: 5xx
Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

A formatted rundown of the events within the program notated with timings for these events occur (Rundown FILE or TEXT).

Contents indexed by section or SEGMENTS.

Description type to indicate description is a table of contents of the content.

Any interesting sounds in the program.

A formatted list of the content of the program. A list of segment titles or features.

Should this be put in DC.SUBJECT?

Encoding Scheme...

04.05 DC.Description.Transcript

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Usage:

Use 'Description' unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Transcript of any video or audio.

Result of Virage Speech-to-Text software which creates an approximate transcript of the asset.

Has been noted that the transcript should be assigned to DC.RELATION and a specific file. But what if the

transcript is not an off-line file, but is instead a part of the description and abstract?????? Needs discussion.
PBS: Should this be part of DC.RELATION?

Encoding Scheme...

04.05 DC.Description.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Description

Definition:

An account of the content of the resource.

Usage:

Use 'Description' unqualified for general notes about the resource, including descriptions that are not included in the Format element. Use this element unqualified for general purposes such as a listing of film credits, scene logging, history or provenance, or other important information that needs to be keyword-searchable and does not fit into other DC fields. Maps to MARC 500 and 590 fields.

Do not confuse the 'Description' Dublin Core element with the 'Description' tag of Resource Description Framework, which groups together various aspects or value qualifiers of a DC element such as Subject or Creator.

Examples:

XML:

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Jurassic Park - Making of Jurassic Park - Interview with Steven Spielberg. </description>
```

```
<description type=" abstract" > Enhanced recorded imagery of solar flares recorded in Boulder, Colorado </description>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:description> Title taken from introductory webpage </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> An episode of the Simpson's TV series </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Recorded from live web broadcast Jan. 28, 2000 </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description> Narrated by Ken Burns. </dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:abstract>
```

```
<rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:abstract>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<vide:genre>
```

```
<rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>
```

```
</vide:genre>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:description>
```

Map to MARC: 5xx

Element Usage Status: Recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Description type to indicate description is a story synopsis or narrative of the content.

Values for Description Type could be derived from station qualifiers, such as Abstract, Table of Contents,

Encoding Scheme...

Encoding Scheme...

05.05 DC.Publisher

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
<vCard>
<rdf:description>
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>
<vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL>
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

Maps to MARC: 260 \$b

Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

The entity responsible for making the program available.

Entity arranging for content distribution.

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Organization or station making program available.

Service through which program is distributed.

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts.

This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Encoding Scheme...

05.05 DC.Publisher.Pub_Affiliation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
<vCard>
<rdf:description>
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:ORF/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.05 DC.Publisher.Pub_Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation that includes information not covered by other Publisher fields.

Encoding Scheme...

05.05 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Address

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```



```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vCard:ORF/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme... Use USPS standards

05.05 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact City

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.05 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Country

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
<vCard>
<rdf:description>
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact E-mail

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Fax

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```



```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:ORF/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Info

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Other or Rep

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Other or Rep Title

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Phone

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
<vCard>
<rdf:description>
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```



```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact Postal Code

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL>
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts.
This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact State

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vCard:ORF/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Contact URL

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.06 DC.Publisher.Pub_Corporate/Org/Agency Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```



```
</vCard:ORF>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Name of 'distributor', our 'source' from scheduler.
The source organization of the content.
Station through which program is offered.

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts.
This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme... [NPR Distribution source ID list.](#)

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Distributor

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

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```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL</vCard:URL>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Entity arranging for content distribution.

Encoding Scheme... | pdb_distributor_val

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_ID Number

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORE METADATA FIELDS
Recommendation: 249 fields out of an original 467

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```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Customer ID number. Catalog/prss online -specific.
Identification number unique to each distributor -- VAX scheduler based.
This could become part of a relational database table with ID numbers.
Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts.
This goes beyond scope of the core fields.
Doesn't relate to the publication of the resource.

Encoding Scheme... NPR Distribution source ID list.

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Person Credentials

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Person First Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```



```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Person Last Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:ORF/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Within the Publishing Agency, the contact person's name. Or the publisher may be an individual, not a company or agency.
Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts.
This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Person Middle Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:ORF/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Person Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:ORF/  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Person Title

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```



```
<vCard:ORF>http://www.library.gatech.edu/vCard:ORF  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Prefix

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URI >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URI >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts. This goes beyond scope of the core fields.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.07 DC.Publisher.Pub_Role

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>  
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>  
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>  
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>  
</dc:publisher>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
</vCard:ORF>  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

Publisher should relate to a content management system, which might include address, phone number, contacts.
This goes beyond scope of the core fields.
Role should be defined rather than leaving this free-form.

Use a vCard Element Extension?

Encoding Scheme...

05.08 DC.Publisher.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Publisher

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Usage:

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

Comment:

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in

both
locations.

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table in its demonstration database because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

XML Examples:

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>
<rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
<vCard>
<rdf:description>
<vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>
<vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>
<vCard:URL >http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL >
```

```
</vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu/~vcard:URL  
</rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

Reference:
<http://www.imc.org/pdi>
Maps to MARC: 260 \$b
Element Usage Status: Mandatory (if available)

What the Working Group Thought...

The type of entity that makes the resource available, such as agent or distributor.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency

United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Affiliation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

The related organization of the contributor.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation for contributor to include information not covered by other fields, or used to explain other data entry decisions.

This field will be useful for sending messages to the gatekeepers when current field value choices are inadequate. For example, if the role drop down list is missing the value that designates a contributor's job, then the role should be entered here.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact Address

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact City

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact Country

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact E-mail

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact Fax

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.08 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact Info

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact Other or Rep

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact Phone

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

vCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact Postal Code

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact State

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Contact URL

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Utilize a vCard for contact information?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Corporate/Org/Agency Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

The related organization of the contributor.

PBS would like to add DC.Contributor.Organization, which was left out of the original harvested metadata fields.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_ID Number

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

An standard abbreviation for an organization or production with which a contributor is affiliated. This field may change as the data model grows. There is a need to build organizational associations within Teams but we have not decided how to handle these. This current field may simply be a text string that serves to identify richer information contained in an external organization table or may indicate whether the contributor works in-house.

Would this be suited to a content management subsystem?

If system assigned, is this out of scope for Core?

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Should this go to DC.IDENTIFIER?

Encoding Scheme

~~00-09~~ **DC.Contributor.Contrib_Person Credentials**

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency

United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Also known as WGBH: DC.CONTRIBUTOR.SUFFIX. Information appended to a name, such as "Jr." or "Ph.D." Abbreviations should be acceptable.

The name suffix field should be included when determining unique name values.

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Person First Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.09 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Person Last Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.10 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Person Middle Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.10 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Person Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Contributors/producers/reporters. Byline Name and Byline Source.
Individuals associated with each episode on/off screen

Encoding Scheme...

06.10 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Person Title

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

vCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.10 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Prefix

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Indicates gender or rank.

It is usually unnecessary, but will be important to use for such designations as "Sir" or "Dame" or "Dr."
Contact management should be in scope of Core Descriptive Metadata.

Encoding Scheme...

06.10 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Role

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Qualifier: Role

Unlike print resources, most films and videos involve contributions from a wide array of contributors-producers, directors, actors and narrators, editors, script writers, etc. Agent role is a critical query element for end users. Whenever possible, use controlled vocabulary, such as MARC Relators or AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus). MARC Relators are included in the ViDe Dublin Core demonstration database.

Reference:

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/relators/re0002r1.html>

Contributor Examples:

Georgia Institute of Technology. Library.
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)
Glover, Danny.
Costner, Kevin.
Goldberg, Whoopi.
Walters, Barbara.

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:contributor>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:role> actor </vide:role>  
<rdf:value> Glover, Danny </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:contributor>
```

XML Example:

```
<contributor role=" lecturer" > Henderson, Mark </contributor>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data as an extension to the contributor data element in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the contributor data element in a separate <vCard> </vCard> data element. Declare the vCard namespace in the metadata record.

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:contributor>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:role>lecturer</vide:role>  
<rdf:value>Henderson, Mark </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:contributor>  
<vCard>  
<rdf:description>  
<vCard:FN> Mark Henderson </vCard:FN>  
<vCard:ORG>Georgia Institute of Technology </vCard:ORG>  
<vCard:TEL>404-555-1212</vCard:TEL>  
<vCard:EMAIL>mark.henderson@dept.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
<vCard:URL>www.dept.aatech.edu~mhenderson.html</vCard:URL>
```

</rdf:description>
</vCard>

Maps to MARC: 720, 700, 710, 711

Element Usage Status: Recommended

Maximum Occurrence:

Unlimited. May be repeated as often as necessary.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency

United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

The primary role of the contributor.

The job performed by a contributor.

Host(s) of program.

Newscaster.

Newsreader.

Editor.

Individuals associated with each episode on/off screen.

WGBH: Currently we have a lookup table but we may discover we need either a free text field, links to controlled vocabulary, or some combination of all three. The problem is that the list of roles may grow to unmanageable proportions. We also need to determine how roles are updated, and what text string we use to describe a role: job as listed in credits or in contracts?

PBS: Be sure to distinguish between a Contributor's NAME and a Contributor's ROLE.

06.10 DC.Contributor.Contrib_Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Indicates whether a contributor is employed internally or hired externally.

Though this field is not part of legacy data, it may be needed to categorize whether a contributor works for our station or is hired from outside. Officially the qualifiers for contributors include Person, Organization, or Service, but this is only useful if we want to map to Library of Congress standards.

Encoding Scheme...

06.10 DC.Contributor.Production Credits

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the Resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, film editor, screenwriter, narrator). Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Usage:

Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.

Enter under DC.Contributor names of entities who had a secondary association with the resource and could be helpful to online searchers in finding the video.

Repeat contributor elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a contributor element.

ViDe recommends following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency. AACR2: Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name. Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name. In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency
United States. Treasury Department

ViDe combines "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource.

VCard

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

Reference:

<http://www.imc.org/pdi>

What the Working Group Thought...

Free form text field into which important production credits for an asset can be entered, e.g., producer, director, writer, special thanks, funding agency, programmer, designer, graphics, instructional design, etc.

Encoding Scheme...

07.10 DC.Date

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database . The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme... W3C-DTF

07.10 DC.Date.Available

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Available:

Date (often a range) that the resource will become or did become available. Appropriate to resources known or anticipated to be offered for access for specific points in time and/or time intervals.

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database. The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Active/available date for an asset.

The date that a program is catalogued and 'available for use' in the Online Catalog and Content Depot.

07.10 DC.Date.Created

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Qualifier: Created

Date of creation of the resource.

Usage:

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element. Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability,

ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database . The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Date when title assigned or modified.

Date on which the finished program was created, if different from local broadcast date.

Dates associated with program creation and broadcast.

PBS thinks this should be in Element Date.

07.11 DC.Date.Date_Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

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Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database. The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation for release date.

Encoding Scheme...

07.11 DC.Date.Distributed Locally

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database . The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are *optional*.

What the Working Group Thought...

Date on which the program was broadcast locally.

Original air date.

07.11 DC.Date.Distributed Nationally

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

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Examples:

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<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
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<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

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<dc:date>
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```

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```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
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</dcq:valid>
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```

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References:

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Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

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Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are *optional*.

What the Working Group Thought...

Date on which the program was distributed nationally.

Date show fed to network.

Start Date+time for satellite transmission.

Active/available time for an asset.

First date of air for a version.

This modifier may be used to sort assets returned in a search. If there is more than 1 value for this modifier, then the earliest date will be used.

Includes refeeds and makegoods.

The time that a program is catalogued and 'available for use' in the Online Catalog and Content Depot.

07.11 DC.Date.Distributed Regionally

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

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Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

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EST=UTC minus 5 hours

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8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

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However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

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Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
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```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

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Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

07.11 DC.Date.Issued

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

Qualifier: Issued

Date of formal issuance (e.g. publication) of the resource

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

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For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which

is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

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8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

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However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
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```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
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```

```
</dc:date>
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References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

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Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

The date a product is released to the general public. It is possible to have multiple release dates.

Also known as a Release Date.

Is this a scheduling function?

THE TEAM MUST DISCUSS THE VARIOUS DEFINITIONS OF DATES THAT ARE SPECIAL TO BROADCAST NEEDS, LOCALLY, REGIONALLY, AND NATIONALLY.

07.11 DC.Date.Modified

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Modified

Date on which the resource was changed. Appropriate only for a resource that has dynamic (i.e. periodically modified/updated) content (e.g. a website showing updated weather patterns) or a multimedia course that is updated by the instructor; Date.Modified may serve as evidence of a resource's currency.

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

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<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
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Date range:

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Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are *optional*.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme... W3C-DTF

07.11 DC.Date.Performance

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

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For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

NOTE: Belongs to DC.COVERAGE????

Encoding Scheme...

07.11 DC.Date.Redistributed Locally

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database . The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

07.11 DC.Date.Redistributed Nationally

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database. The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

07.11 DC.Date.Redistributed Regionally

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database. The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

07.12 DC.Date.Review

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database. The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

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8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

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However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are *optional*.

What the Working Group Thought...

Date assigned by Archives to indicate the date that the asset should be reviewed for lifecycle/physical condition status.

A date associated with an event in the life-cycle of the program.

Move to DC.RIGHTS?

Encoding Scheme...

07.12 DC.Date.Valid

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

Qualifier: Valid

Date (often a range) of validity of a resource. Appropriate when the relevance and/or veracity of a resource is judged to relate to specific points in time and/or time intervals.

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element. Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

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Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

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A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

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EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme... W3C-DTF

07.12 DC.Date.Web Distribution

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

DRAFT

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database . The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are

optional.

What the Working Group Thought...

Date on which the program was made available on the web.

Encoding Scheme...

07.12 DC.Date.Withdrawn

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Date

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Dublin Core Usage:

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

Qualifier: Withdrawn

Date that the resource will no longer be available. Used for ephemeral or controlled-access video resources, such as video course lectures, that may be withdrawn from availability at the completion of the course. Date.Withdrawn alerts the user to the future unavailability of the item and also supports automatic withdrawal of digital video resources by the resource manager.

Usage:

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record.

Do not confuse dates in this element with dates of coverage in the Coverage element.

Dates in this element are for administrative events such as final creation of the video resource or its issuance or last modification. Dates in the Date element are not necessarily the same as dates that the video was recorded or the time periods that the video covers. For example, satellite imagery videos typically cover time periods that occurred some time before the actual creation or issuance of the video. Date has to do with the physical instantiation of a resource, not the intellectual content of it. Give the date of creation or issuance, not the dates or time periods of coverage.

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database. The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

Examples:

XML:

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
```

```
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
```

```
<date> 1998 </date>
```

XML/RDF:

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
```

```
<rdf:description>
```

```
<dcq:valid>
```

```
<rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
```

```
</dcq:valid>
```

```
</rdf:description>
```

```
</dc:date>
```

References:

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

Map to MARC: 260 \$c

Element Usage Status: An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is

recommended

if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are *optional*.

What the Working Group Thought...

Date asset to be removed from catalog/cache/local archive.

In the Online Catalog and Content Depot, this is the 'purge' date for an asset.

PBS: Include this with DC.RIGHTS?

08.12 DC.Type.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Type

The nature or genre of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the working draft list of Dublin Core Types [DCT1]). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the Format element.

ViDe Comment:

DCMI recommends that the type "image" be used for digital video files. ViDe Video Access Working Group is recommending to DCMI that 'video' and 'animation' be added as two more types to the currently-approved DCT1 list of types.

"Video" should be used for moving images of live action or real events. "Animation" should be used for moving images created from artificial sources, such as computer-generated graphics or analog drawings. Examples include Flash files and cartoons. Until DCMI approves the addition of "video" and "animation" to its approved list of types, "image" can be added as an additional type to integrate with other Dublin Core implementers.

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title> Gone with the wind </dc:title>
```

```
<vide:type> video </vide:type>
```

```
<dc:type>image</dc:type>
```

XML Example:

```
<title>Toy story </title>
```

```
<type>animation </type>
```

Reference:

DCT1 recommended list of values (maintained by DCMI):

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-type/files/type-final.html>

Maps to MARC: 245 \$h, also 655.

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation for item type or media type.

Encoding Scheme...

08.12 DC.Type.Genre

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Type

The nature or genre of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the working draft list of Dublin Core Types [DCT1]). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the Format element.

ViDe Comment:

DCMI recommends that the type "image" be used for digital video files. ViDe Video Access Working Group is recommending to DCMI that 'video' and 'animation' be added as two more types to the currently-approved DCT1 list of types.

"Video" should be used for moving images of live action or real events. "Animation" should be used for moving images created from artificial sources, such as computer-generated graphics or analog drawings. Examples include Flash files and cartoons. Until DCMI approves the addition of "video" and "animation" to its approved list of types, "image" can be added as an additional type to integrate with other Dublin Core implementers.

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title> Gone with the wind </dc:title>
```

```
<vide:type> video </vide:type>
```

```
<dc:type>image</dc:type>
```

XML Example:

```
<title>Toy story </title>
```

```
<type>animation </type>
```

Reference:

DCT1 recommended list of values (maintained by DCMI):

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-type/files/type-final.html>

Maps to MARC: 245 \$h, also 655.

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Format or program category -- documentary, special, news, classical music, etc.

OTO/special, program within series, series, miniseries.

Nature or genre of the resource.

The nature or genre of the content of the resource.

Of all the types of subject access to moving image works, genre studies has emerged as the most frequently used and theoretically developed system. Today, genre serves as a shorthand for archivists, scholars, and filmmakers, having become the single best recognized and intrinsically appropriate way to categorize film and television works into readily understood classifications. <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/mopic/migintro.html#intro>

Possible value list (preliminary)

PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORE METADATA FIELDS
Recommendation: 249 fields out of an original 467

2002 Sep 09

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-
- > instructional
 - > documentary
 - > docudrama
 - > drama
 - > opera
 - > ballet
 - > modern dance
 - > telecourse
 - > edutainment
 - > funding proposal
 - > sports
 - > training
 - > promotion
 - > sales
 - > contract
 - > bid
 - > tracking/actualization
 - > invoice

Encoding Scheme...

08.12 DC.Type.Media

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Type

The nature or genre of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the working draft list of Dublin Core Types [DCT1]). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the Format element.

ViDe Comment:

DCMI recommends that the type "image" be used for digital video files. ViDe Video Access Working Group is recommending to DCMI that 'video' and 'animation' be added as two more types to the currently-approved DCT1 list of types.

"Video" should be used for moving images of live action or real events. "Animation" should be used for moving images created from artificial sources, such as computer-generated graphics or analog drawings. Examples include Flash files and cartoons. Until DCMI approves the addition of `video" and "animation" to its approved list of types, `image' can be added as an additional type to integrate with other Dublin Core implementers.

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title> Gone with the wind </dc:title>
```

```
<vide:type> video </vide:type>
```

```
<dc:type>image</dc:type>
```

XML Example:

```
<title>Toy story </title>
```

```
<type>animation </type>
```

Reference:

DCT1 recommended list of values (maintained by DCMI):

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-type/files/type-final.html>

Maps to MARC: 245 \$h, also 655.

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

The nature of the type of resource (I.e. sound, image, text, collection).

The general class of content type.

08.12 DC.Type.Purpose

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Type

The nature or genre of the content of the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

Dublin Core Comment:

Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the working draft list of Dublin Core Types [DCT1]). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the Format element.

ViDe Comment:

DCMI recommends that the type "image" be used for digital video files. ViDe Video Access Working Group is recommending to DCMI that 'video' and 'animation' be added as two more types to the currently-approved DCT1 list of types.

"Video" should be used for moving images of live action or real events. "Animation" should be used for moving images created from artificial sources, such as computer-generated graphics or analog drawings. Examples include Flash files and cartoons. Until DCMI approves the addition of `video" and "animation" to its approved list of types, `image' can be added as an additional type to integrate with other Dublin Core implementers.

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:title> Gone with the wind </dc:title>
```

```
<vide:type> video </vide:type>
```

```
<dc:type>image</dc:type>
```

XML Example:

```
<title>Toy story </title>
```

```
<type>animation </type>
```

Reference:

DCT1 recommended list of values (maintained by DCMI):

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-type/files/type-final.html>

Maps to MARC: 245 \$h, also 655.

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

The purpose for which the asset was created, such as stock footage, original footage, still, etc.

Encoding Scheme...

09.12 DC.Format.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Format

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Usage:

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Reference:

Media Types. [RFC 2045, RFC 2046]

<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>

Maps to MARC: 300

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Notes about the particular format associated with the parent asset.

Annotation or in-house comments for format.

Text description of the format.

Encoding Scheme...

09.12 DC.Format.Architecture

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Format

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Usage:

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Reference:

Media Types. [RFC 2045, RFC 2046]

<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>

Maps to MARC: 300

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Describes the Digital Architecture or Broadcast System with which the asset is played or displayed. The standard color system determined by the number of horizontal lines, i.e. NTSC, PAL, SECAM, HD.

Encoding Scheme... [Click to see the value list...](#)

09.13 DC.Format.Digital File Format

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Format

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Usage:

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Reference:

Media Types. [RFC 2045, RFC 2046]

<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>

Maps to MARC: 300

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Describes the file format of the digital asset.

These file formats may prove redundant in light of the fact that these are most often the file extensions in the asset's file name.

Encoding Scheme... FORMAT: Asset Digital File Format

09.13 DC.Format.Extent

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Format

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Qualifier: Extent

Consists of a list of descriptive parameters in a single field, with each subelement separated by semicolon space. Semicolon space is the recommended method of parsing elements in a computer string.

ViDe recommends the following information, when available, be provided to the user in the Format.Extent data element. Use as much information as is known or readily available.

Digital Video:

Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound; color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

Digital Audio:

Duration (use the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); kHz (22.1 kHz, 44.2 kHz, etc.), data rate (Kbytes per second); channels (stereo, mono, etc.); file size (MB or GB).

For sequential media files which are excerpted from larger files, place the SMPTE time code in a repeatable Format_Extent field to indicate SMPTE start and end times for the sequential file. The subelements "start" and "end" may be used to indicate SMPTE code extent.

Examples

XML

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sound; b&w; 296 MB</format>
<format type=" extent" >
<start scheme="SMPTE 12M-1986" >00:24:03;1</start><dc:description><end
scheme=" SMPTE 12M-1986" >00:25:50;7</end>
</format>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:format>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:extent>
<rdf:value> 1 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sound; b&w; 296 MB </rdf:value>
</dcq:extent>
</rdf:description>
</dc:format>
```

Usage.

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Reference:

Media Types. [RFC 2045, RFC 2046]

<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>

Maps to MARC: 300

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Asset's dimensions,

digital storage requirements,

duration,

resolution,

sample frequency,

sample size,

pixel depth,

bit depth.

Color or bw or combo.

The duration of the program.

Total newscast timing for show.

Timing of entire program.

Number of pages in a text asset, e.g., 256 pages, or 5 pages.

The size of the file.

The number of CDs, reels, or media units involved in comprising the entire asset (recording units).

Program segments per reel.

Width x height of asset, may also include aspect ratio or relative proportions.

Actual physical dimensions of the original art work which the asset represents.

Frame Rates.

THERE APPEARS TO BE A YEARNING TO SEPARATE OUT THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF A THE DC.FORMAT.EXTENT ELEMENT INTO UNIQUE SUB-QUALIFIERS.

Possible types of time duration include:

FORMAT: Timecode Duration (video/audio)

> SMPTE Timecode nondrop frame (01:23:45:09)

> SMPTE Timecode dropframe (01;23;45;09)

> Milliseconds Timecode (01:23:45.365)

> H:M:S (2hr 34min 34sec)

> Videodisc Frames (12576)

Possible Frame Rates:

FORMAT: Frame rate (video)

> 30fps

> 29.97fps

> 25fps

> 24fps

> 15fps

> 12fps

> 7fps

Encoding Scheme...

09.13 DC.Format.Medium

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Format

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Qualifier: Medium

Scheme:

For Format_Medium: select a
MIME (IMT) subtype

Comment:

The ViDe Access Working Group is proposing that the MIME type

mpeg

be expanded to

mpeg1

, *mpeg2*

, and *mpeg4*

since the encoding and playback requirements for each mpeg

format are very different, and relevant to the end user. Also proposed is

mp3

for audio

files in the mpeg1, level 3 encoding format.

In addition, ViDe has expanded the MIME types for video and animation files according

to the MIME formatting rules. The complete audio and video list (provided in the ViDe

Access database as a drop down menu):

MIME type list with ViDe extensions:

application/vnd.quicktimeVR

application/vnd.flash

audio/mpeg1

audio/mpeg2

audio/mpeg4

audio/mp3

audio/vnd.real

audio/wav

video/avi

video/mpeg1

video/mpeg2

video/mpeg4

video/quicktime

video/vnd.real

In particular, ViDe recommends expanding the MIME type video/mpeg to distinguish the mpeg encoding standards: mpeg1, mpeg2, mpeg4 and mp3 (audio)

XML Examples:

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sound; b&w; 296 Mb </format>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >video/vnd.real</format>
```

Digital file excerpted from a larger analog video recording

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 min., 30 sec.; 30fps; 1.5 Mbps; sound; b&w; 296 Mb </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" >
```

```
<start>00:24:01;1</start>
```

```
<end> UU:25:31:2</end>
</format>

<format type=" medium" >mpeg1</format>

XML/RDF Examples:
<dc:format>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:extent>
<rdf:value> 1min., 27 sec.; 7.5 fps; 40 Kbs; color; 229 Mb</rdf:value>
</dcq:extent>
</rdf:description>
</dc:format>
<dc:format>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:medium>
<rdf:value> video/quicktime </rdf:value>
</dcq:medium>
</rdf:description>
</dc:format>
```

Usage:

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Reference:

Media Types. [RFC 2045, RFC 2046]
<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>
Maps to MARC: 300
Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

The physical or digital manifestation of the program.
Tape or CD or DAT.
The physical carrier or file type of the program.
The title of the format.
Possible use: Describes whether the distributed asset is digitized and resides in D.A.M., digital and resides external to D.A.M., or maintains a physical presence in the real world.
FORMAT: Asset Storage Method
> digital within D.A.M.
> digital external to D.A.M.
> physical world

09.13 DC.Format.Tracks

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Format

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Usage:

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

Reference:

Media Types. [RFC 2045, RFC 2046]

<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>

Maps to MARC: 300

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

The video and audio track combinations of the asset being catalogued.

Encoding Scheme... **FORMAT: Tracks (video/audio)**

10.13 DC.Identifier

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Identifier

An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Usage:

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Scheme:

URL, URN, ISBN, ISSN, Accession No., Call No., and other.

XML Examples:

```
<identifier>  
http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtaalivhist0182V001818003651.mpg  
</identifier>  
<identifier>tape 104</identifier>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:identifier>http://www.library.ohsu.edu/angiotatinclinicaltrial407.rm</dc:identifier>  
Map to MARC: 856
```

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Short string of letters describing title.

Barcode for physical media.

This field allows the system to generate a globally, or locally, unique identifier upon ingest. Thus you can use this information to provide electronic links to the proxy or electronic content.

Location of the physical medium.

The number of the program assigned by the archive.

Catalog number.

Program ID number for PRSS catalog.

Number assigned to the individual program of a series.

This is the identifier of the asset within the MAS.

Web Feature ID.

Program ID number for PRSS transmission.

An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

TBD at program's ingest.

Alphanumeric identification string used as a link to the corresponding physical asset.

A number assigned by the originating department or production that corresponds to a film roll.

Episode number in calendar year.

Usually the ID that appears on an item (tape, back of a picture, etc), may not be unique.

The number of the program as assigned by the producer or creator.

Series Identifier.

Text string identifying a specific tape number, book number, or ID number that uniquely references the ASSET's physical form in the physical world. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in the D.A.M.

The number of the program assigned by the archive.

Transmission ID number for SOSS internal operations.

A production-assigned number to a specific edited element (edited story) on a medium (tape). Infers there is more than one edited element on the medium.

This is the file name of the actual asset as stored on the Media360 file/storage servers or the video servers.

If the asset is retrievable only by using a URL to access a web page, then the URL substitutes for the Asset File Name.

NOLA: User-defined type structured to define and communicate hierarchical program information.

PBS would like 10.332 NOLA as its own metadata field.

Encoding Scheme...

10.13 DC.Identifier.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Identifier

An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Usage:

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Scheme:

URL, URN, ISBN, ISSN, Accession No., Call No., and other.

XML Examples:

```
<identifier>  
http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtaalivhist0182V001818003651.mpg  
</identifier>  
<identifier>tape 104</identifier>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:identifier>http://www.library.ohsu.edu/angiostatinclinicaltrial407.rm</dc:identifier>  
Map to MARC: 856
```

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation that includes information not covered by other Identifier fields.
Text string with general comments about the record. This is a standard field within a D.A.M. system.

Encoding Scheme...

10.13 DC.Identifier.Time Stamp In

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Identifier

An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Usage:

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Scheme:

URL, URN, ISBN, ISSN, Accession No., Call No., and other.

XML Examples:

```
<identifier>  
http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtaalivhist0182V001818003651.mpg  
</identifier>  
<identifier>tape 104</identifier>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:identifier>http://www.library.ohsu.edu/angiotatinclinicaltrial407.rm</dc:identifier>  
Map to MARC: 856
```

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

10.13 DC.Identifier.Time Stamp Out

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Identifier

An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Usage:

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

Scheme:

URL, URN, ISBN, ISSN, Accession No., Call No., and other.

XML Examples:

```
<identifier>  
http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtaalivhist0182V001818003651.mpg  
</identifier>  
<identifier>tape 104</identifier>
```

XML/RDF Example:

```
<dc:identifier>http://www.library.ohsu.edu/angiostatinclinicaltrial407.rm</dc:identifier>  
Map to MARC: 856
```

Element Usage Status: mandatory

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

11.13 DC.Source

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Source

A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.
The program name that originally broadcast the content or created the web-only feature.

Usage:

The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or in part. Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system.

What the Working Group Thought...

A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.
The program name that originally broadcast the content or created the web-only feature.

Encoding Scheme...

11.13 DC.Source.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Source

A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.
The program name that originally broadcast the content or created the web-only feature.

Qualifier: Annotation

Annotation for source of an asset.

Usage:

The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or in part. Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system.

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation for source of an asset.

Encoding Scheme...

11.14 DC.Source.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Source

A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.

The program name that originally broadcast the content or created the web-only feature.

Qualifier: Type

Usage:

The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or in part. Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system.

What the Working Group Thought...

The type of source described, such as analog item.

A number assigned by the originating department or production that corresponds to a film roll.

Original audio recorded on tape which may or may not correspond to, original shot film or videotape. Generally designated by the prefix SR.

A production-assigned number to a specific edited element (edited story) on a medium (tape). Implies there is more than one edited element on the medium.

May be alphanumeric, not necessarily unique to a single asset.) single uninterrupted load of film shot in the field or studio. Typically rolls are sequentially numbered by creator so subsequent printing by a film lab maintains original creation order. Generally designated by the prefix CR.

Encoding Scheme...

12.14 DC.Language

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Language

A language of the intellectual content of the resource.

Do not confuse the language used in the resource, which should be entered in this element, with the language or character set (charset) of the Dublin Core record. This should be documented in meta metadata (metadata about the metadata record) or by using the attribute `xml:lang` within the relevant tag. ViDe is exploring the use of charset for internationalizing fields within a record and expects to recommend this element qualifier to W3C.

Usage:

Usage:

Recommended best practice is to use a two-letter language code defined in ISO 639-1. Note that the two-letter code is in the romanized language of the original, so that German is `de` (for Deutsch) and Spanish is `es` (for Espanol), etc. If a three-letter code is needed for unusual languages, such as Creoles and pidgins or Aleut, use a code from an ISO 639-2 list.

Comment:

Do not confuse the language used in the resource, which should be entered in this element, with the language or character set (charset) of the Dublin Core record. This should be documented in meta metadata (metadata about the metadata record) or by using the attribute `xml:lang` within the relevant tag. ViDe is exploring the use of charset for internationalizing fields within a record and expects to recommend this element qualifier to W3C.

XML example:

```
<language>de</language> (German)
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:language> es </dc:language> (Spanish)
```

```
<dc:language> ja </dc:language> (Japanese)
```

References:

Two-letter codes (639-1):

<http://www.egt.ie/standards/iso639/iso639-1-en.html>

Three-letter codes (639-2):

<http://www.dsv.su.se/~jpalme/ietf/language-codes-ts.txt>

or

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html>

Maps to MARC: 546

Element Usage Status: Optional

Recommended

if the language of the DC record and the resource differ or if the language of the resource is not the predominant language of the primary user group for whom the record is intended.

What the Working Group Thought...

A language of the intellectual content of the program.
If there is an alternate language...where is that assigned?

Encoding Scheme... |ISO 639-2

12.14 DC.Language.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Language

A language of the intellectual content of the resource.

Do not confuse the language used in the resource, which should be entered in this element, with the language or character set (charset) of the Dublin Core record. This should be documented in meta metadata (metadata about the metadata record) or by using the attribute `xml:lang` within the relevant tag. ViDe is exploring the use of charset for internationalizing fields within a record and expects to recommend this element qualifier to W3C.

Usage:

Usage:

Recommended best practice is to use a two-letter language code defined in ISO 639-1. Note that the two-letter code is in the romanized language of the original, so that German is `de` (for Deutsch) and Spanish is `es` (for Espanol), etc. If a three-letter code is needed for unusual languages, such as Creoles and pidgins or Aleut, use a code from an ISO 639-2 list.

Comment:

Do not confuse the language used in the resource, which should be entered in this element, with the language or character set (charset) of the Dublin Core record. This should be documented in meta metadata (metadata about the metadata record) or by using the attribute `xml:lang` within the relevant tag. ViDe is exploring the use of charset for internationalizing fields within a record and expects to recommend this element qualifier to W3C.

XML example:

```
<language>de</language> (German)
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:language> es </dc:language> (Spanish)
```

```
<dc:language> ja </dc:language> (Japanese)
```

References:

Two-letter codes (639-1):

<http://www.egt.ie/standards/iso639/iso639-1-en.html>

Three-letter codes (639-2):

<http://www.dsv.su.se/~jpalme/ietf/language-codes-ts.txt>

or

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html>

Maps to MARC: 546

Element Usage Status: Optional

Recommended

if the language of the DC record and the resource differ or if the language of the resource is not the predominant language of the primary user group for whom the record is intended.

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation regarding the language of the intellectual content of the resource.

Encoding Scheme...

12.14 DC.Language.Captions

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Language

A language of the intellectual content of the resource.

Do not confuse the language used in the resource, which should be entered in this element, with the language or character set (charset) of the Dublin Core record. This should be documented in meta metadata (metadata about the metadata record) or by using the attribute `xml:lang` within the relevant tag. ViDe is exploring the use of charset for internationalizing fields within a record and expects to recommend this element qualifier to W3C.

Usage:

Usage:

Recommended best practice is to use a two-letter language code defined in ISO 639-1. Note that the two-letter code is in the romanized language of the original, so that German is `de` (for Deutsch) and Spanish is `es` (for Espanol), etc. If a three-letter code is needed for unusual languages, such as Creoles and pidgins or Aleut, use a code from an ISO 639-2 list.

Comment:

Do not confuse the language used in the resource, which should be entered in this element, with the language or character set (charset) of the Dublin Core record. This should be documented in meta metadata (metadata about the metadata record) or by using the attribute `xml:lang` within the relevant tag. ViDe is exploring the use of charset for internationalizing fields within a record and expects to recommend this element qualifier to W3C.

XML example:

```
<language>de</language> (German)
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:language> es </dc:language> (Spanish)
```

```
<dc:language> ja </dc:language> (Japanese)
```

References:

Two-letter codes (639-1):

<http://www.egt.ie/standards/iso639/iso639-1-en.html>

Three-letter codes (639-2):

<http://www.dsv.su.se/~jpalme/ietf/language-codes-ts.txt>

or

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html>

Maps to MARC: 546

Element Usage Status: Optional

Recommended

if the language of the DC record and the resource differ or if the language of the resource is not the predominant language of the primary user group for whom the record is intended.

What the Working Group Thought...

A language of the intellectual content of the program as expressed in captions.

Subject for discussion: should language for captioning be handled in Tracks?

Encoding Scheme... |ISO 639-2

13.14 DC.Relation.Has Format

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

TheViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Has Format

Resource is available in other formats, which can include analog formats, digital formats and even textual formats, such as a transcript.

Usage:

TheViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata.

which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies. The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type=" Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;
```

```
257 MB. </format>
```


</relation>
XML/RDF Examples:
<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.14 DC.Relation.Has Part

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Has Part

Use to reference component parts of the video file that are separately cataloged and available, for example satellite weather photos concatenated into a video file. Each image can be identified in separate

Relation.HasPart
fields.

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation

field. Other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies. The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>  
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>  
</relation>  
XML/RDF Examples:  
<dc:relation>
```

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.14 DC.Relation.Has Version

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Has Version

Resource references an alternative available version of the resource.

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies.

The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.14 DC.Relation.Identifier

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies.

The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to

identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title

Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:relation>
```

What the Working Group Thought...

The id of the object being referenced.

Perhaps this should be assigned to the DC Element: IDENTIFIER.

Encoding Scheme...

13.14 DC.Relation.Is Format Of

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Is Format Of

Resource is the same version/edition, but is in a different format.

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies.

The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Describes the original source format as it exists in the physical world. Values are broken out according to VIDEO, AUDIO, IMAGE and TEXT.

Encoding Scheme...

13.14 DC.Relation.Is Part Of

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Is part of

Use when describing a component resource in its own record. For example,

*The Making
of Jurassic Park*

video file, which is a component of the DVD
Jurassic Park.

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation

...that other or other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies. The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>  
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>  
</relation>  
XML/RDF Examples:  
<dc:relation>
```

What the Working Group Thought...

hierarchical directory structure,

e.g, Project Title.Series Title.Program Title

If the asset is part of a larger COLLECTION of contributed media items, then the collection name is indicated here. For example, The Browning Collection of Fine Art, The Folk Life of Utah Project, The Utah History Encyclopedia, etc.

If the asset is drawn from a specific PROJECT with various media outcomes, then it is indicated here, e.g., Teenage Pregnancy Project (could include videos, web site, pamphlets, etc.)

If applicable, this is the title of a SERIES from which the media item is drawn. Different than a program or book title.

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Is Referenced By

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Is Referenced By

Can be used when the video file being described is an adjunct resource for a separately described object, such as an experiment lab book that references video files documenting parts of the experiment.

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies. The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min.. 47 sec.: 29.97 fps: 2.0 Mbps: sound: color:
```

```
<format type="application/pdf" media="application/pdf" mime-type="application/pdf" />  
257 MB. </format>  
</relation>  
XML/RDF Examples:  
<dc:relation>
```

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Is Replaced By

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Is Replaced By

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies.

The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type=" Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Is Required By

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Is Required By

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies.

The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

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Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Is Version Of

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Is Version of

Resource is a version, edition or historical state of a second resource

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

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_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

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The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

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Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

A title applied to an asset which may be modified from the original in some way.

PBS believes this needs to be moved to either 11. Source or 13. Relation as it's a derivative work of the Episode.

A show which is a version of another program should be given a program title and then in the relation element a "Is version of" or one of the appropriate recommended DC modifiers should be applied.

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Note

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

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Usage:

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_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

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The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to

identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title

Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:relation>
```

What the Working Group Thought...

A description of the object being referenced. Annotation that includes information not covered by other Relation fields.

Is this better in the Element DESCRIPTION?

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Number in series

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

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Usage:

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_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

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The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to

identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title

Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

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```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:relation>
```

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.References

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

TheViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: References

Can be used to identify a PowerPoint show or web site that is integrated with the video file into a presentation using SMIL or other technology.

Usage:

TheViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

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_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata.

which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies. The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type=" Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;
```

```
257 MB. </format>
```

</relation>
XML/RDF Examples:
<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Replaces

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Replaces

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies.

The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Requires

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

TheViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Qualifier: Requires

Can be used to identify programs required to play back a video, such as the plug-in, with a URI linking to the download site, for playing back the digital video file.

Usage:

TheViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata.

which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies. The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;
```

```
257 MB. </format>
```

</relation>
XML/RDF Examples:
<dc:relation>

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

13.15 DC.Relation.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Relation

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

Usage:

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

_Analog original (source object)

_Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.

_Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.

_Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies.

The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to

identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title

Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium

Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

Title:

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

Identifier:

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

Format.Medium:

1.

Analog objects.

The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.

2.

Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

Format.Extent:

1. Analog objects.

Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

_Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.

2. Digital objects.

Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent

_Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type=" Is Part Of" >
```

```
<identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" > Videorecording </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
```

```
</format>
```

```
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
```

```
<identifier>
```

```
http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
```

```
</identifier>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >mjpeg </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;  
257 MB. </format>
```

```
</relation>
```

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:relation>
```

What the Working Group Thought...

The type of relation: has version, is version of, has part, is part of, references, is referenced by. The type of relationship between this record's asset and other assets, either in the system or external to the system. DCMI recommended qualifiers for the type of relation.

Has Version

Is Version Of

Has Part

Is Part Of

References

Is Referenced By

Relation.Type/Identifier/Note are a set that state the type of relation and point to the indicated related asset.

Encoding Scheme...

14.16 DC.Coverage.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Coverage

The extent or scope of the resource's content. This includes the spatial (geographic space) or temporal (time) characteristics of the intellectual content of the resource.

Qualifiers:

DCMI:

Spatial

Temporal

DRAFT

Usage:

ViDe recommends the use of the Coverage data element to provide additional, primarily numerical information to precisely identify the date/time or geographic coordinates of the intellectual content of the video resource.

Coverage carries within it the concept of boundaries, both physical (spatial, temporal) and logical (jurisdiction). ViDe recommends that Coverage be used principally for numeric expressions of dates, times, periods or geographic areas in order to support more precise searching than Subject or Title can support

If spatial or temporal coverage is sufficiently indicated in the Subject element or the Title element, the Coverage element is not necessary. If temporal coverage is the same as Date.Created, the Coverage is not necessary.

Coverage is primarily used for time-series information and map or map-like information.

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation for coverage.

Annotation regarding Time in, Time out, & Duration.

Encoding Scheme...

14.16 DC.Coverage.Spatial

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Coverage

The extent or scope of the resource's content. This includes the spatial (geographic space) or temporal (time) characteristics of the intellectual content of the resource.

Qualifiers:

DCMI:

Spatial

Temporal

Qualifier: Spatial

CoverageSpatial is used primarily for geographic coordinates of maps and map-like images (e.g. aerial maps or map-like images concatenated as a video file).

DCMI recommended encoding schemes for geographic numeric location:

DCMI Point (map coordinates)

DCMI Box (regions of space using geographic limits)

DCMI recommends controlled vocabulary for place names:

TGN (Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names)

ISO3166 (names of countries)

DCMI Point

```
<coverage type=" spatial" scheme="DCMI Point">
```

```
<point>
```

```
<east> 115.85717 </east>
```

```
<north> -31.95301 </north>
```

```
</point>
```

```
</coverage>
```

DCMI Box

```
<coverage type=" spatial" scheme="DCMI Box">
```

```
<box name="Sargasso Sea">
```

```
<northLimit> 35 </northLimit>
```

```
<eastLimit> 30 </eastlimit>
```

```
<southlimit> 20 </southlimit>
```

```
<westlimit> 70 </westlimit>
```

```
</box>
```

```
</coverage>
```

```
<coverage type=" temporal" scheme="W3C-DTF"> 1999-03-01/1999-03-31 </coverage>
```

```
<coverage type="temporal"> 1998 </coverage>
```

```
<coverage type=" temporal" scheme="W3C-DTF">
```

```
<start> 1999-03-01 </start>
```

```
<end> 1999-03-31 </end>
```

```
</coverage>
```

References for controlled vocabularies and format schemes:

Spatial:

TGN (Getty thesaurus of geographic names browser)

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn>

ISO 3166 two-letter code list for names of countries

<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html>

DCMI Point scheme for specifying geographic coordinates

<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-point>

DCMI Box scheme for identifying a region of space using its geographic limits

<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-box>

Usage:

ViDe recommends the use of the Coverage data element to provide additional, primarily numerical information to precisely identify the date/time or geographic coordinates of the intellectual content of the video resource.

Coverage carries within it the concept of boundaries, both physical (spatial, temporal) and logical (jurisdiction). ViDe recommends that Coverage be used principally for numeric expressions of dates, times, periods or geographic areas in order to support more precise searching than Subject or Title can support

If spatial or temporal coverage is sufficiently indicated in the Subject element or the Title element, the Coverage element is not necessary. If temporal coverage is the same as Date.Created, the Coverage is not necessary.

Coverage is primarily used for time-series information and map or map-like information.

What the Working Group Thought...

Number of pages in a text asset, e.g., 256 pages, or 5 pages.

Geographic location.

State.

Time Zone.

Location where recorded event is depicted.

Location of shot.

Collective place.

Specific place.

County.

State.

Country.

<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html>

Encoding Scheme...

14.16 DC.Coverage.Temporal

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Coverage

The extent or scope of the resource's content. This includes the spatial (geographic space) or temporal (time) characteristics of the intellectual content of the resource.

Qualifiers:

DCMI:

Spatial

Temporal

Qualifier: Temporal

CoverageTemporal is used for date and time-based events, designated numerically for precision searching, where the time element is critical for identification and use of the resource, such as a video of a lab experiment or a time-stamped security video.

To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Coverage.Temporal field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database. The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

ViDe recommends using the W3C-DTF profile of ISO 8601 as the scheme for dates or times.

Dates may be combined with times whenever date and time together are important for meaning. Date is formatted as yyyy-mm-dd.

Time is added to date in the following way:

yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ssZ, where T begins the time period and Z stands for Zulu, meaning that the time hh:mm has been normalized to UTC (coordinated universal time), that is, Greenwich time.

It is very appropriate to provide Coverage.Temporal information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes.

A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours

EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always use the Universal Time Code in the Coverage.Temporal for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience. If needed, display the time code in both UTC and the local time code to serve the needs of your local users.

Do not confuse Coverage.Temporal with Date.Created, etc. which indicates when the resource was created or made available in digital form. The Coverage data element describes the date/time or geographic intellectual content of the resource...

If coverage involves a period of time, use a forward slash to separate the start and end:

2000-01-02T17:00Z/2000-01-03T05:00Z

Alternatively, use the DCMI Period standard format, where the start date or time is tagged separately from the end date or time

tagged separately from the end date or time
XML examples:
<coverage type=" temporal" >
<start scheme=" W3C-DTF" >yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ssZ</start>
<end scheme=" W3C-DTF" >yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ssZ</end>
</coverage>

<coverage type=" temporal" > 19th Century </coverage>

XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:coverage>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:spatial>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:coverageScheme>TGN</dcq:coverageScheme>
<rdf:value>Georgia (state) </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dcq:spatial>
</rdf:description>
</dc:coverage>
<dc:coverage>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:temporal>
<rdf:description>
<dcq:coverageScheme>W3C-DTF</dcq:coverageScheme>
<rdf:value> 2000-01-02T17:00Z/2000-01-03T05:00Z </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dcq:temporal>
```

Usage:

ViDe recommends the use of the Coverage data element to provide additional, primarily numerical information to precisely identify the date/time or geographic coordinates of the intellectual content of the video resource.

Coverage carries within it the concept of boundaries, both physical (spatial, temporal) and logical (jurisdiction). ViDe recommends that Coverage be used principally for numeric expressions of dates, times, periods or geographic areas in order to support more precise searching than Subject or Title can support

If spatial or temporal coverage is sufficiently indicated in the Subject element or the Title element, the Coverage element is not necessary. If temporal coverage is the same as Date.Created, the Coverage is not necessary.

Coverage is primarily used for time-series information and map or map-like information.

What the Working Group Thought...

This is the date of the content portrayed.

Particular year associated with an asset, such as when an image was taken to record that particular event or in what year the contents of the asset take place. This is VERY different than a copyright date.

A more specific field than ENVENT YEAR. This is for MONTH and DAY only.

Time Stamp In

Time Stamp Out

PBS: 14.400 is a mistake. Purge it.

15.16 DC.Rights

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

15.16 DC.Rights.Access

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Qualifier: Access

Currently, *rightsAccess* indicates either "open access" or "restricted access." These two options are used as flags to trigger certain actions. For example, metadata records with "restricted access" will not be exposed for mining by OAI initiatives. (CF **Meta-metadata**, below).

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to
reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or
reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.
</rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>access</vide:type>
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

15.16 DC.Rights.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to
reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or
reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.
</rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>access</vide:type>
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation that includes information not covered by other Rights fields.
General comments on the rights arrangement made.

Encoding Scheme...

15.16 DC.Rights.Copyright Date

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

15.16 DC.Rights.History-Contract Reference

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to
reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or
reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.
</rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>access</vide:type>
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Some type of reference information which leads the user to the actual contract that has been ingested and indexed in the D.A.M. system.

Encoding Scheme...

15.16 DC.Rights.History-Date of License

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>  
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Date in which the licensing of rights was originally granted

Encoding Scheme...

15.16 DC.Rights.History-Date of Original BC

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>  
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

This is information that should be in Date element. Is there a need for a duplicate entry?

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.History-Date of Original Publish

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.History-Original Payment

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Free text entry of dollar amount paid based on all the other usage and rights fields filled in above.
business information related to rights

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.History-Required Submissions

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>  
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Description of other submissions requested by the rights holder or grantor, e.g., Apple requests two physical copies of a CD-ROM project which contains the QuickTime installation software.

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.Holder or Granter

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to
reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or
reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.
</rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>access</vide:type>
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Text string identifying the person or organization who has granted us the rights to use an asset.

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.Holder or Granter Contact Info

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to
reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or
reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.
</rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>access</vide:type>
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
<dc:rights>
<rdf:description>
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Text string lumping street address, phone numbers, faxes, e-mail, or urls into one field for the Proof of Concept. Perhaps later we can break these out into discrete, searchable fields.

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.Payment Schedule

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

RIGHTS: Payment Schedule

- > flat fee
- > based on sales
- > based on percentage of sales
- > based on per seat
- > based on percentage of per seat or unit

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.Reproduction

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Qualifier: Reproduction

Currently contains the following standardized text: "This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder."

When a record is exported as Dublin Core simple (e.g. unqualified) the rightsReproduction data element is the data element exported as an unqualified Rights data element.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>  
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to  
reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or  
reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.  
</rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.Rights Status

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

```
RIGHTS: Status  
> rights granted  
> rights refused (in general)  
> rights refused (no payment)  
> request ignored
```

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.Scope of Rights Granted

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Specifies under what conditions or parameters an asset can be distributed, used or repurposed.
RIGHTS: Scope of Rights Granted

(These values may not be mutually exclusive)

- > unrestricted (blanket rights)
- > broadcast only
- > broadcast domestic
- > broadcast international

- > non-broadcast only
- > non-broadcast domestic
- > non-broadcast international
- > for sale
- > for sale syndicated
- > for sale home video
- > not-for-sale
- > non-profit use only
- > educational use only
- > student use only
- > school taping rights
- > school streaming rights
- > training & professional development
- > preview or trial only
- > web distribution
- > multimedia (CD-ROM, CD-Audio,DVD-ROM, DVD-Videodisc)
- > derivative works prohibited
- > derivative works OK
- > other

Encoding Scheme...

15.17 DC.Rights.Territory of Rights Granted

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>  
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

RIGHTS: Territory of Rights Granted

- > worldwide
- > other (enter specific continents, countries or areas)

Encoding Scheme...

15.18 DC.Rights.Time Restriction Duration

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

The period of time that a specific right (Rights Type) applies to this asset.

Type in the number of days, months, years or whatever that the contract specifies, e.g., 90 days.

Encoding Scheme...

15.18 DC.Rights.Time Restriction End Date

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Identifies an end date as noted in a specific contract or previous arrangement.
End of rights period.

Encoding Scheme...

15.18 DC.Rights.Time Restriction Start Date

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

DRAFT

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
```

```
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,  
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or  
copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

Type in the number of days, months, years or whatever that the contract specifies, e.g., 90 days.
Beginning of rights period.

Encoding Scheme...

15.18 DC.Rights.Time Restriction Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>  
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

If "time restricted" or "renewable" is selected, then the three following fields need to be referenced.
RIGHTS: Rights Time Restrictions Type

```
> perpetuity  
> time restricted  
> renewable
```

Encoding Scheme...

15.18 DC.Rights.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Usage:

DCMI recommends the use of an identifier or a free-text description. As rights metadata is developed by the ViDe Video Access working group, an identifier to the rights metadata record will be used.

XML Example

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>  
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML Example (Dublin Core simple)

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rights>
```

XML/RDF Example

```
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>access</vide:type>  
<rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>  
<dc:rights>  
<rdf:description>  
<vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>  
<rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder. </rdf:value>  
</rdf:description>  
</dc:rights>
```

Maps to MARC: 506, 540

Element Usage Status: recommended

What the Working Group Thought...

The asset category for which rights information pertains.
The data model breaks out rights info into rows rather than a single field summary.

Encoding Scheme...

16.18 DC.Audience.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Audience

A category of user for whom the resource is intended.

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

The capacity to designate various aspects of the intended users of an educational resource being described is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval. Frequently, creators and publishers of resources explicitly state the type (class, category, target) of user for whom the resource is intended (designed, appropriate). http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation for audience that might include any commentary not covered by other audience fields. This information may result in modifications to the audience table or lookup values.

DC-Ed comment: Frequently, creators and publishers of resources in education and training explicitly state the category of user for whom the resource is intended. In like fashion, end-users in the education/training domain frequently search using audience characteristics as search terms.

Encoding Scheme...

16.18 DC.Audience.Content Flags

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Audience

A category of user for whom the resource is intended.

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

The capacity to designate various aspects of the intended users of an educational resource being described is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval. Frequently, creators and publishers of resources explicitly state the type (class, category, target) of user for whom the resource is intended (designed, appropriate). http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

Flags pointing to sensitive content in program.

Encoding Scheme...

16.18 DC.Audience.TV Rating

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Audience

A category of user for whom the resource is intended.

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

The capacity to designate various aspects of the intended users of an educational resource being described is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval. Frequently, creators and publishers of resources explicitly state the type (class, category, target) of user for whom the resource is intended (designed, appropriate). http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

Audience: Rating Code
(these values may not be mutually exclusive)

- > TV-Y
- > TV-Y7
- > TV-Y7-FV
- > TV-G
- > TV-PG
- > TV-PG (V)
- > TV-PG (S)
- > TV-PG (L)
- > TV-PG (D)
- > TV-14 (V)
- > TV-14 (S)
- > TV-14 (L)
- > TV-14 (D)
- > TV-MA
- > TV-MA (V)
- > TV-MA (S)
- > TV-MA (L)

Encoding Scheme...

16.18 DC.Audience.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Audience

A category of user for whom the resource is intended.

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

The capacity to designate various aspects of the intended users of an educational resource being described is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval. Frequently, creators and publishers of resources explicitly state the type (class, category, target) of user for whom the resource is intended (designed, appropriate). http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

The specific audience or grade level. Probably best to use multiple rows for each level, rather than range. Standard vocabulary may be needed. We may also need to add field for standard used, though this standard reference field is included in the Audience lookup table.

Proposed Dublin Core Element...

http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

BROADCAST

- > children
- > teen
- > adult
- > general
- > male
- > female
- > other

EDUCATIONAL

- > K-12 (general)
- > Pre-school (kindergarten)
- > Primary (grades 1-6)
- > Intermediate (grades 7-9)
- > High School (grades 10-12)
- > College
- > Post Graduate
- > General Education
- > Educator
- > Business
- > Health Sciences
- > Vocational
- > Adult
- > Special Audiences
- > General
- > Male
- > Female
- > other

Though not part of Dublin Core 15 elements set, this element is crucial to educational usage of DC, including

SCORM.

Encoding Scheme... http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

17.18 DC.Standards.Core Curriculum ID Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Standards

A reference to the education or training standard with which the resource is associated.

DRAFT

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

the capacity to associate the educational resource being described with organizational, professional, province/state, national, and international content and process standards is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval.

http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

Identifier

Proposed:

http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

Encoding Scheme...

17.19 DC.Standards.Core Curriculum ID Number

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Standards

A reference to the education or training standard with which the resource is associated.

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

the capacity to associate the educational resource being described with organizational, professional, province/state, national, and international content and process standards is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval.

http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

Identifier

Proposed:

http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

Encoding Scheme...

17.19 DC.Standards.Course of Study

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Standards

A reference to the education or training standard with which the resource is associated.

DRAFT

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

the capacity to associate the educational resource being described with organizational, professional, province/state, national, and international content and process standards is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval.

http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

17.19 DC.Standards.Learning Objective

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Standards

A reference to the education or training standard with which the resource is associated.

DRAFT

Usage:

In August 1999, the Dublin Core Advisory Committee (DCAC) formed the DC-Education Working Group (DC-Ed WG) with the charge "to discuss and develop a proposal for the use of Dublin Core metadata in the description of educational resources. The scope includes educational resources applicable for many national education communities and cross-sectoral communities (e.g., K-12, further and higher education and lifelong learning)."

the capacity to associate the educational resource being described with organizational, professional, province/state, national, and international content and process standards is an important function for networked information discovery and retrieval.

http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

18.19 PB.Holdings

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Holdings

The location of the format. Text string describing where in the physical world the ASSET's physical format resides. This is not an ID number, but a location. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in D.A.M.

DRAFT

Usage:

What the Working Group Thought...

The location of the format.

Text string describing where in the physical world the ASSET's physical format resides. This is not an ID number, but a location. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in D.A.M.

Encoding Scheme...

18.19 PB.Holdings.Annotation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Holdings

The location of the format. Text string describing where in the physical world the ASSET's physical format resides. This is not an ID number, but a location. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in D.A.M.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Annotation

Annotation or housekeeping notes regarding asset location or URL.

What the Working Group Thought...

Annotation or housekeeping notes regarding asset location or URL.

Encoding Scheme...

18.19 PB.Holdings.Department

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Holdings

The location of the format. Text string describing where in the physical world the ASSET's physical format resides. This is not an ID number, but a location. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in D.A.M.

Qualifier: Department

The department responsible for the item.

What the Working Group Thought...

The department responsible for the item.

Encoding Scheme...

18.19 PB.Holdings.Location

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Holdings

The location of the format. Text string describing where in the physical world the ASSET's physical format resides. This is not an ID number, but a location. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in D.A.M.

Qualifier: Location

If physical, the room or building where asset is stored. If digital, the URL.

What the Working Group Thought...

If physical, the room or building where asset is stored. If digital, the URL.

Encoding Scheme...

18.19 PB.Holdings.Type

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: Holdings

The location of the format. Text string describing where in the physical world the ASSET's physical format resides. This is not an ID number, but a location. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in D.A.M.

Qualifier: Type

Indicates whether asset is a Collection, an Object, or a File.

Collection would accommodate the metadata that does not explicitly refer to a single physical or single virtual asset, such as the Audience Services Program metadata. Collection assets would have no physical or virtual location.

Object would refer to metadata that describes physical location items or static containers, stuff you can touch. An object in Teams could have an attached digital surrogate, just as it does now.

File refers to virtual assets that might be located via a URL. The file would not necessarily have to be preservation quality, but it would include assets that are born digital or are virtual files used in a project, such as a web site.

The values for this field are derived from Record Scope.

What the Working Group Thought...

Indicates whether asset is a Collection, an Object, or a File.

Collection would accommodate the metadata that does not explicitly refer to a single physical or single virtual asset, such as the Audience Services Program metadata. Collection assets would have no physical or virtual location.

Object would refer to metadata that describes physical location items or static containers, stuff you can touch. An object in Teams could have an attached digital surrogate, just as it does now.

File refers to virtual assets that might be located via a URL. The file would not necessarily have to be preservation quality, but it would include assets that are born digital or are virtual files used in a project, such as a web site.

The values for this field are derived from Record Scope.

Encoding Scheme...

19.19 PB.Tracks

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: Tracks

Audio Channel Configuration.

DRAFT

What the Working Group Thought...

Audio Channel Configuration.

Encoding Scheme...

22.19 PB.vCard.2ndContact

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: 2ndContact

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.2ndContactTitle

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: 2ndContactTitle

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.Address

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

Qualifier: Address

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.City

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

Qualifier: City

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.Corporate/Org/Agency

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

Qualifier: Corporate/Org/Agency

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.Country

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Country

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.Credentials

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Credentials

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.Email

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Email

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.Fax

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Fax

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.FirstName

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: FirstName

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.20 PB.vCard.LastName

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: LastName

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.MiddleName

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

Qualifier: MiddleName

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.Phone1

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

Qualifier: Phone1

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.Phone2

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

Qualifier: Phone2

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.PostalCode

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: PostalCode

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.Prefix

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Prefix

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.Role

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Role

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.State

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: State

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.Title

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: Title

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

22.21 PB.vCard.URL

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: vCard

Contact information for people or organizations related to elements such as Creator, Publisher, Contributor and Rights management.

DRAFT

Qualifier: URL

What the Working Group Thought...

Encoding Scheme...

23.21 PB.MetaMetadata.AMDID

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: AMDID

Unique record ID for the administrative metadata record associated with the resource.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.ArchiveID

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: ArchiveID

Is required for harvesting metadata records using the Open Archives Initiative protocol. Archive_ID can also be used to concatenate records for individual agencies within an organization, such as academic departments within a university, such as course videos that are described in a unified database but separately managed by each department.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.CollectionID

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: CollectionID

Used to concatenate individual items within a collection. Collection_ID can be used to concatenate sets for metadata harvesting using the Open Archives Initiative protocol and also for linking to collection level descriptive, technical and structural metadata records.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.Date:Record Creation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.Date:Record Revision

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.DCQualURI

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: DCQualURI

URI for the Dublin Core qualifier version used to create the metadata record.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the timestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.DCVersionURI

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: DCVersionURI

URI for the Dublin Core version used to create the record. The syntax for all names/addresses that refer to resources on the World Wide Web.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the timestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.DMDCreationDate

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: DMDCreationDate

Date the metadata record was created. Can be used as the datestamp for the OpenArchives Initiative data mining protocol.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.DMDCreator

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: DMDCreator

The department, agency or individual creating the record.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the timestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.DMDDeletionDate

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: DMDDeletionDate

Date the metadata record was deleted. Can be used as the datestamp for the Open Archives Initiative data mining protocol.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.22 PB.MetaMetadata.DMDID

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: DMDID

The unique identifier for the metadata record, **not** the resource itself. The metadata record ID is a required element for the Open Archives Initiative data mining protocol

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.DMDModificationDate

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: DMDModificationDate

Date the metadata record was modified. Can be used as the datestamp for the Open Archives Initiative data mining protocol.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.ItemID

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

DRAFT

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

Qualifier: ItemID

The unique file name given to the item. File name combined with server path creates the descriptive metadata element DC.Identifier

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Notes

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Notes:Award

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Notes:Notes Record Creation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Notes:Notes Record Revision

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Notes Recording:Recording

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Notes:Technical

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Record Creation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.23 PB.MetaMetadata.Record Creation:Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Record Revision

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Record Revision:Name

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Reformatting Documentation

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Reformatting Documentation:Condition

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Reformatting Documentation:Conversion

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Reformatting Documentation:Physical Description

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Reformatting Documentation:Recording Characteristics

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Reformatting Documentation:Source

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.Reformatting Documentation:Treatment

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase
OAI Database
Datestamp
ArchivesID
RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...

23.24 PB.MetaMetadata.ViDeVersionURI

Definitions Derived from the ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application profile for Digital Video

Element: MetaMetadata

Meta metadata is data about the metadata-its creation and use.

DRAFT

Qualifier: ViDeVersionURI

URI for the ViDe Dublin Core profile for digital video used to create the metadata record.

Usage:

Do not confuse meta metadata-information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

- 1.to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.
- 2.To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
- 3.To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. "all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD") would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

Agnew

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:

Metadatabase

OAI Database

Datestamp

ArchivesID

RecordID

What the Working Group Thought...

Many of the MetaMetadata descriptors are generated by Digital Asset Management systems, either automatically or with a manual entry of data. These descriptors are often issued as standard metadata fields with the "out of the box" version of an asset management system.

Encoding Scheme...