Public Broadcasting
Metadata Dictionary Project

PBCore Metadata Recommendations and their Attributes

22 May 2003

WHAT THIS DOCUMENT REPRESENTS:

During the 3-day Boston Smackdown , the Metadata Dictionary Team, as part of the Public Broadcasting Metadata Dictionary Project Working Group, honed and refined the number of recommended metadata fields that were presented earlier at the Crystal City meeting, September 12 and 13, 2002.

By the time the Smackdown convened on October 16, the Dictionary Team needed to reduce 313 metadata fields to a more manageable number. Always in mind was the over-arching objective to recommend usable metadata fields that would facilitate the exchange of program and resource information between Public Broadcasting communities and other interested parties. The group continually asked the question, "How would this metadata field contribute to the discovery of public broadcasting's intellectual content by end users?"

This document is a compilation of the Smackdown recommendations. There are 59 metadata fields. Each field is described in this document by 16 attributes.

1. Element Number
2. Element Name
3. Version of the Element
4. Element Label
5. Definition
6. Namespace Identifier
7. Registration Authority
8. Language of the Element
9. Obligation
10. Datatype
11. Maximum Occurrence
12. Encoding Schemes
13. Sample Restricted Values
14. Examples
15. Guidelines for Usage
16. Comment on Element

Two other rows of information are attached to each metadata field. They are:

17. Smackdown Directives
18. PBCore Considerations

Not all attributes are filled in. All attributes need to be reviewed by the Metadata Dictionary Team.

INDEX TO METADATA FIELDS

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	01.00	
Element Name	***Title***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Title	
Definition	A name given to a resource, as well as any other title(s) that would be useful in uniquely identifying a resource and that would facilitate discovery and retrieval.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	1	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	The Geography of Utah National Parks in the State of Utah Delicate Arch Olympic Flame Ceremony	

Guidelines	The Title for a resource is typically the “proper “or “given” title supplied by the resource’s creator. However, in situations where no proper title is available, e.g., photographs or segments harvested from a longer work or program, a “supplied title” may be generated by the agency creating the metadata. A “supplied title” must be distinctive, authoritative, descriptive and assist in discovery and retrieval. Eliminate initial articles unless the articles add meaning and are therefore necessary for identification. [from ViDe] For videos, 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 . 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. [from ViDe] 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 segments) 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.	

Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	In addition to a qualified Title element called Alternative, PBCore suggests the addition of qualifiers in order to represent more accurately the type of title referred to by the Broadcasting industry, whether Video or Audio. Refer to the definitions for the following qualified elements: Title.Episode, Title.Series, Title.Program	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	01.01	
Element Name	***Title.Alternative***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Title.Alternative	
Definition	An Alternative Title is used in order to identify an asset or resource that has a title similar to the proper title, but which further assists in discovery and retrieval.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	1	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Utah Geography (where the proper title is actually The Geography of Utah) Number 6 of 12 programs Twelve Monkeys	
Guidelines	A colloquial title may complement a proper or official title that is less often used. Likewise, a title that is often expressed in a different language would be considered an alternative title. If a resource exists as a particular number in a series of assets, then use the alternative title for that numerical expression. [from ViDe] Alternative titles are recommended as follows: (1) for an original source video of a foreign language version with translated title, (2) to spell out numbers appearing in the first five words of a title, (3) for titles with creator attributions in the authoritative title, (4) titles appearing in or associated with the video which were not used as the official title	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	USE THIS QUALIFIER IN ORDER TO DESIGNATE IF AN ASSET IS A PARTICULAR NUMBER IN A SERIES.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	01.02	
Element Name	***Title.Series***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Title.Series	
Definition	A Series Title is one specifically identified by the video or audio production agency and is named as such in order to facilitate discovery and retrieval, as well as to more accurately reflect how a resource's title fits into a hierarchy of proper titles that are used to describe it.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	1	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Geography of Utah [series] Nova Prairie Home Companion	
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	01.03	
Element Name	***Title.Episode***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Title.Episode	
Definition	An Episode Title is one specifically identified by the video or audio production agency and is named as such in order to facilitate discovery and retrieval, as well as to more accurately reflect how a resource's title fits into a hierarchy of proper titles that are used to describe it.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	1	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	01.04	
Element Name	***Title.Program***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Title.Program	
Definition	A Program Title is one specifically identified by the video or audio production agency and is named as such in order to facilitate discovery and retrieval, as well as to more accurately reflect how a resource's title fits into a hierarchy of proper titles that are used to describe it.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	1	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	02.00	
Element Name	***Creator***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Creator	
Definition	An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource or asset. May be a person, business, organization, group, initiative or service.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory (if available)	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://www.imc.org/pdiFollow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition Library of Congress Name and Title Authority File <http://www.loc.gov/marc/sourcecode/authorityfile/authorityfile.html>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Smith, Jedidiah Minnesota Public Radio KUED-TV Central Intelligence Agency. United States. Treasury Department. University of Utah. Department of Communication. Prostate Cancer Awareness Project	

Guidelines	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. Presentation and prominence of names at the beginning of a video resource will often assist in determining who is the creator. Some videos may have no readily-known creator, and thus will not have a Creator element. 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. 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.	
Element Comment	ViDe recommends combining "creator," "contributor," and "publisher" in an Agents table because these elements represent agents playing a role in the creation and dissemination of the resource. PBCore recommends that all contact information attached to a “creator,” “contributor,” or “publisher” be referenced from the Public Broadcasting Core to a separate V-card or database of contact information for these agents.	
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	02.01	
Element Name	***Creator.Role***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Creator.Role	
Definition	Unlike print resources, there is no single role, such as author, that is commonly understood to have primary responsibility for the intellectual content of many resources, such as audio, video or film assets. In such cases, creators can include many different roles deemed to have primary responsibility for the creation of the essence, such as the instructor for a video course, the interviewee from a video history program, or the director of a feature film.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	MARC relator code list <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/relators/> AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus) <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/aat>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	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	
Guidelines	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.	
Element Comment	A video database template developed by ViDe provides drop-down list boxes to make it easier to assign these value qualifiers.	
Smackdown Directives	Reassigned from [vCard]Creator.Role to Creator.Role	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	03.00	
Element Name	***Subject***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Subject	
Definition	The topic(s) of the intellectual content of a resource or asset. Contains controlled values and uncontrolled values (keywords). Use the Description element for more free-form text descriptions of a resource.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	LCSH: Library of Congress Subject Headings <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcco/lcco.html> http://www.loc.gov/cds/lcsh.html MeSH: Medical Subject Headings http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html DDC: Dewey Decimal Classification http://www.oclc.org/dewey/index.htm LCC: Library of Congress Classification http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcco/lcco.html UDC: Universal Decimal Classification <http://www.udcc.org>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	National parks. Natural bridges. Delicate Arch; Arches National Park; Grand County; Utah. National parks. National recreation areas. National monuments. National Forests. Natural bridges. Sandstones. Recreation. Environment. Tourism. Zion National Park, Washington County. Bryce Canyon National Park, Garfield County. Capitol Reef National Park, Wayne County. Canyonlands National Park. Arches National Park, Grand County. Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Daggett County. Dinosaur National Monument, Uintah County. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Rainbow Bridge National Monument, San Juan County. Utah. Overview.	

Guidelines	[from Dublin Core]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. [from ViDe] 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. Use the Description element for more free-form text descriptions of a resource.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion The dilemma is a staffing issue within the public broadcasting constituencies...will they have trained professional cataloguers. The answer is NO. Question arises as to what Encoding Scheme is being used and how it is to be identified. This is a troublesome area and requires additional comment during our testing and requests for feedback phases.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	04.00	
Element Name	***Description***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Description	
Definition	An account of the intellectual content of the resource. Descriptions are more free-from text entries when compared to the controlled vocabularies associated with the Subject element.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Narrated by Ken Burns. Recorded from the live web broadcast 2000-01-28. An animated tutorial on School, Parent & Community Involvement in Pupil Development.	
Guidelines	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.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	04.01	
Element Name	***Description.Abstract***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Description.Abstract	
Definition	As an account of the content of the resource, the qualifier Abstract is a short narrative summary of the topic of the resource. Provides additional supplied text by experts that adds color or insight to the description of the resource or asset not otherwise identified in the more specific content related fields. Anecdotal comments welcomed.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Program Eighteen of the Geography of Utah series is a video tour of Utah's spectacular national parks and recreation areas. Zion National Park, Bryce National Park, Capitol Reef, Canyonlands, Arches National Park, Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Dinosaur National Monument, and the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area are all visited. The controversy of land use and environmental preservation is considered in interviews with San Juan County Commissioner Cal Black and Benjamin Zerbey of the National Park Service. Rainbow Bridge National Monument and Canyonlands National Park are only two examples of the land use debate.	
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	04.02	
Element Name	***Description.Table of Contents***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Description.Table of Contents	
Definition	As an account of the content of the resource, the qualifier Table of Contents is used for partial or full listings of subunits of the resource. Use the Table of Contents to identify other descriptive information such as: Composers and Works contained in a program; Cue Sheets; Play Lists; Rundowns; EDLs (unformatted); Content Flags; Index of Sections or Segments; Formal Table of Contents.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Aliens -- Making of Aliens -- Interview with Ridley Scott 01;23;14;10 - 01;30;15;29 Introduction 01;31;16;00 - 01;34;18;05 The Meaning of Life	
Guidelines	Includes 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. Description.Table of Contents should be formulated for consistency with MARC: space, double dash, space between each component title in the table of contents, e.g., Aliens -- Making of Aliens -- Interview with Ridley Scott. Use the Table of Contents to identify other descriptive information such as: Composers and Works contained in a program. Cue Sheets. Play Lists. Rundowns. EDLs (unformatted) Content Flags. Index of Sections or Segments. Formal Table of Contents.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Perhaps Content Flags are pulled out of both Subject and Audience Elements and moved into Description.Table of Contents. Also, do cue sheets, rundowns and EDLs map into Description.Table of Contents in an unformatted state (not for ingest into automated systems)?	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	04.03	
Element Name	***Description.ProgramRelatedText***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Description.ProgramRelatedText	
Definition	As an account of the content of the resource, the qualifier ProgramRelatedText identifies other audio and textual representations of the main audio or language presentation mode for a resource or asset. Program Related Text may mean the following alternative presentation types or their representations are available: 1. Actual Transcript; 2. Speech-to-Text; 3. Closed Captions; 4. Open Captions; 5. Subtitles; 6. SAP..DVI: Descriptive Video Info ; 7. SAP...Foreign Languages.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory (if available)	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Program Related Text can mean: 1. Actual Transcript 2. Speech-to-Text 3. Closed Captions 4. Open Captions 5. Subtitles 6. SAP...DVI: Descriptive Video Info 7. SAP...Foreign Languages	

Guidelines	Actual program related text and alternative language usages that exist in separate and distinct documents may be indexed as separate records in a digital asset management system. Do not include unique identifiers for these separate, related resources except as a reference using the Relation element. If Program Related Text is used to identify the presence of alternative representations of the primary audio presentation for a resource, then the actual instantiation of that alternative representation may be as follows: 1. A transcript may exist as a text document. 2. Speech-to-Text conversions may exist as (a) a text document ,or (b) an electronic file with timecodce synchronization data. 3. Closed Captions may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), or (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard). 4. Open Captions may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard), or (e) as a completely separate track of text or its graphical representation (DVD-Videodisc standard specification or QuickTime tracks specification). 5. Subtitles may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard), or (e) as a completely separate track of text or its graphical representation (DVD-Videodisc standard specification or QuickTime tracks specification). Use the Relation element to refer to the instantiations of these other formats and forms of the primary audio presentation for a resource. Including transcript-related content in this Element is not intended to interfere with related businesses who sell transcripts for finished programs. If such for-sale-transcripts are available, then the PBCore may or may not refer to that source and will not provide the same content as a uniquely catalogued asset.	
Element Comment		

Smackdown Directives	NEEDS MORE DISCUSSION: Program Related Text can mean: 1. Actual Transcript 2. Speech-to-Text 3. Closed Captions 4. Open Captions 5. Subtitles 6. SAP..DVI: Descriptive Video Info 7. SAP...Foreign Languages Can Program Related Text be part of the database record? Too large of a text string for a database? Or is it an attachment of some sort? Including transcript-related content in this Element and Qualifier is not intended to interfere with related businesses who sell transcripts for finished programs. If such for-sale-transcripts are available, then the PBCore can refer to that source and not provide the same content.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	05.00	
Element Name	***Publisher***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Publisher	
Definition	An entity responsible for distributing or making a resource available to other end-users and communities. May be a person, business, organization, group, initiative or service. Some resources may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have an entry under Publisher.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory (if available)	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://www.imc.org/pdi Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition) Library of Congress Name and Title Authority File <http://www.loc.gov/marc/sourcecode/authorityfile/authorityfile.html>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		

Guidelines	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 publisher element for multiple publishers. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher 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>, e.g., University of Utah. KUED Media Solutions. 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. 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.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	05.01	
Element Name	***Publisher.Role***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Publisher.Role	
Definition	The Role that is played by a specific Publisher or Publishing entity is identified.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines	The role which the Publisher played is identified here. Preference is to use a pre-defined list of Publisher Roles rather than the use of informal, free-form text entires. 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. 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.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	06.00	
Element Name	***Contributor***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Contributor	
Definition	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 Contribuor should be used to indicate the entity.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://www.imc.org/pdi Follow AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition) Library of Congress Name and Title Authority File <http://www.loc.gov/marc/sourcecode/authorityfile/authorityfile.html>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		

Guidelines	Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Contribuor 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>, e.g., University of Utah. Communications Department 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. 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.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	06.01	
Element Name	***Contributor.Role***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Contributor.Role	
Definition	The Role which a Contributor plays is identified here. Use this element and qualifier to identify important production credits for a resource, e.g., producer, director, writer, special thanks, funding agencies, programmers, designers, graphics, instructional design, etc.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Producer Director Reporter	
Examples		
Guidelines	The role which the Contributor plays is identified here. Preference is to use a pre-defined list of Contributor Roles rather than the use of informal, free-form text entires. However, novel entires are probably justified. Use this element and qualifier to identify important production credits for a resource, e.g., producer, director, writer, special thanks, funding agencies, programmers, designers, graphics, instructional design, etc. 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. 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.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Was [PBCore].Contributor.ProductionCredits	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	07.01	
Element Name	***Date.Created***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Date.Created	
Definition	The creation date for a resource or program.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	1	
Encoding Schemes	W3C-DTF: W3C Encoding rules for dates and times, a profile based on ISO 8601http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers: http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	2002-11-01 2000-08-12T13:15Z 1998	

Guidelines	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 . Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record itself should be handled by a Digital Asset Management system as meta-metadata. 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. 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.	
Element Comment	The Public Broadcasting Core Metadata Dictionary Team judged that the Element labeled DATE would always be qualified. Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used."	
Smackdown Directives	An unqualified Date makes no sense. It must be qualified. Purge the unqualified. Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used." If an asset or program has been modified, then it actually has its own record in the PBCore. Its Creation Date is the Modification Date. Use the Relation Element to define any relationships between original versions and their derivatives.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	07.02	
Element Name	***Date.Issued***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Date.Issued	
Definition	Date of formal issuance (e.g. publication) of a resource for general public consumption.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	1	
Encoding Schemes	W3C-DTF: W3C Encoding rules for dates and times, a profile based on ISO 8601http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers: http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	2002-11-01 2000-08-12T13:15Z 1998	
Guidelines	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 . Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record itself should be handled by a Digital Asset Management system as meta-metadata. 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. 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.	
Comment	The Public Broadcasting Core Metadata Dictionary Team judged that the Element labeled DATE would always be qualified. Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used."	
Smackdown Directives	An unqualified Date makes no sense. It must be qualified. Purge the unqualified. Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used."	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	07.03	
Element Name	***Date.AvailableStart***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Date.AvailableStart	
Definition	A specific start date for a resource's availability. May refer to start dates for the availability of a program that is broadcast locally, regionally, nationally or internationally.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	W3C-DTF: W3C Encoding rules for dates and times, a profile based on ISO 8601http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers: http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	2002-11-01 2000-08-12T13:15Z 1998	
Guidelines	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 . Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record itself should be handled by a Digital Asset Management system as meta-metadata. 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. 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.	
Comment	The Public Broadcasting Core Metadata Dictionary Team judged that the Element labeled DATE would always be qualified. Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used."	

Smackdown Directives	An unqualified Date makes no sense. It must be qualified. Purge the unqualified. To avoid date range problems, spin off two qualified date elements: DCMI.DateAvailableStart DCMI.DateAvailableEnd Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used."	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	07.04	
Element Name	***Date.AvailableEnd***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Date.AvailableEnd	
Definition	A specific date that a resource's availability has come or will come to an end. May refer to end dates for the availability of a program that is broadcast locally, regionally, nationally or internationally.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	W3C-DTF: W3C Encoding rules for dates and times, a profile based on ISO 8601http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers: http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	2002-11-01 2000-08-12T13:15Z 1998	
Guidelines	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 . Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record itself should be handled by a Digital Asset Management system as meta-metadata. 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. 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.	
Comment	The Public Broadcasting Core Metadata Dictionary Team judged that the Element labeled DATE would always be qualified. Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used."	

Smackdown Directives	An unqualified Date makes no sense. It must be qualified. Purge the unqualified. To avoid date range problems, spin off two qualified date elements: DCMI.DateAvailableStart DCMI.DateAvailableEnd Don't require the DATE element to house information about Rights Management or information which triggers various usage rights. Restrict it to information directly tied to the asset and "not how it is used."	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	08.00	
Element Name	***Type***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Type	
Definition	The nature or genre of the content of the resource, or the purpose for which the asset was created and made available.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	DCMI Type Vocabulary http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-type/files/type-final.html	
Sample Restricted Values	collection dataset event image [moving image] [animation] interactive resource model party physical object place service software sound text	
Examples		
Guidelines	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, ”mage” can be added as an additional type to integrate with other Dublin Core implementers.	
Element Comment		

Smackdown Directives	We prefer an unqualified element to describe the asset type, but have included two qualifiers, Genre and Form for discussion.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	08.01	
Element Name	***Type.Form***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Type.Form	
Definition	A format or program category for a resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Art work (video art) Classroom lecture Dance performance Demonstration Diagnostic or surgical procedure Documentary Dramatic performance Event or ceremony Instructional how-to Instrument or sensor reading Interview Lecture or speech Legal testimony or deposition Magazine-style program Model Music performance Newscast Object display or observation Panel discussion Promotional video Recitation or reading Reenactment Scientific experiment Scientific observation Sports performance Travelogue Videoconference session Virtual tour	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Accommodates Subject.Genre and Description.Genre.	
PBCore Considerations	[not sure what the difference is between Type.Form and Type.Genre: PEB]	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	08.02	
Element Name	***Type.Genre***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Type.Genre	
Definition	The nature or genre of the content of a resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/mopic/migintro.html	
Sample Restricted Values	Actuality Adaptation Adventure Adventure (Nonfiction) Ancient world Animal Art Aviation Biographical Biographical (Nonfiction) Buddy Caper Chase Children's College Comedy Crime Dance Dark comedy Disability Disaster Documentary Domestic comedy Educational Erotic Espionage Ethnic Ethnic (Nonfiction) Ethnographic Experimental Absolute Abstract live action Activist Autobiographical City symphony Cubist Dada	

	Diary Feminist Gay/lesbian Intermittent animation Landscape Loop Lyrical Participatory Portrait Reflexive Street Structural Surrealist Text Trance Exploitation Fallen woman Family Fantasy Film noir Game Gangster Historical Home shopping Horror Industrial Instructional Interview Journalism Jungle Juvenile delinquency Lecture Legal Magazine Martial arts Maternal melodrama Medical Medical (Nonfiction) Melodrama Military Music Music video Musical Mystery Nature News Newsreel Opera Operetta Parody Police Political	

	Pornography Prehistoric Prison Propaganda Public access Public affairs Reality-based Religion Religious Road Romance Science fiction Screwball comedy Show business Singing cowboy Situation comedy Slapstick comedy Slasher Soap opera Social guidance Social problem Sophisticated comedy Speculation Sponsored Sports Sports (Nonfiction) Survival Talk Thriller Training Travelogue Trick Trigger Variety War War (Nonfiction) Western Women Youth Yukon	
Examples		
Guidelines	As a qualifier of the element Type, Genre is best used to aggregate resources into classifications that enhance an underlying designation for the type of resource or program being described. Whereas a program may be described as a Type “Moving Image,” its Form described as an “Documentary,” the Genre qualifier drills down further in describing a program as “Ancient World.”	

Comment	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.	
Smackdown Directives	Accommodates the DCMI.Subject.Genre and DCMI.Description.Genre.	
PBCore Considerations	[not sure what the difference is between Type.Form and Type.Genre]	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.01	
Element Name	***Format.Physical***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.Physical	
Definition	A physical manifestation of a resource as it may exist as a format or carrier that occupies physical space dimensions.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	FOR VIDEO... > 1-inch reel > Beta-SP > Beta > D3 > Beta Digital > DV > DVC-Pro 25 > DVC-Pro 50 > DVCam (Sony) > U-Matic 3/4in. Cassette > 2-inch Quad > S-VHS > VHS (most frequent) > D-VHS > M2 > 8mm > Hi8 > Digital 8mm > D1 > D2 > D4 > D5 > D6 > DVD-Videodisc > DVD-ROM > CD-ROM > Laser Videodisc CAV > Laser Videodisc CLV	

	FOR AUDIO.... > 1-inch reel > 2-inch 24 track > 1/4in. reel > audio cassette > LP Record > 8mm/8track > DAT Tape > CD-Audio > CD-ROM	
	FOR IMAGES... > slide > photograph > picture > art original > art print > art reproduction > chart > filmstrip > flash card > flip chart > postcard > poster > radiograph > stereograph > study print > technical drawing > transparency > wall chart > CD-ROM > Kodak PhotoCD	
	FOR TEXT... > hard copy book > hard copy manuscript > hard copy periodical > hard copy newspaper > hard copy paper	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Breaks out from the DCMI.Format.Medium element into its own qualified element.	
PBCore Conideration s		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.02	
Element Name	***Format.Digital***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.Digital	
Definition	A digital instantiation of a resource that may or may not have existed originally in an analog, physical form. Digital media formats may be expressed as formal Internet MIME types or as other means of expressing the format of a digital resource.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://www.utoronto.ca/webdocs/HTMLdocs/Book/Book-3ed/appb/mimetype.html IMT: Internet Media Type of the resource <http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Breaks out from the DCMI.Format.Medium element into its own qualified element.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.03	
Element Name	***[MPR].Format.Identifier***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	[MPR].Format.Identifier	
Definition	Identifying information about the format of a resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[MPR]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines	The data that would go into Format.Identifier would be URL, URI, physical location ID, etc.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion We're flagging this one to see if DCMI.Identifier satisfies MPR's needs.	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.04	
Element Name	***Format.FileSize***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.FileSize	
Definition	Measures the storage requirements or file size of a digital resource in Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes to provide the most meaning to the end user.	
Namespace Identifier	ViDe Elements and Qualifiers [vide http://www.vide.net/workgroups/videoaccess/resources/DC_AP 1.0.shtml]	
Registration Authority	ViDe	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment	This qualified element maps to the MPEG-7 descriptor MediaFormat.FileSize.	
Smackdown Directives	Breaks out from Format.Extent element into its own qualified element.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.05	
Element Name	***Format.AudioBitDepth***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.AudioBitDepth	
Definition	For a program or resource, this qualified element measures an audio signal in a number of bits and answers the question, "How Much" data is allocated to a digital sampling of an audio signal. Provides information important for identifying retrieval and playback/display requirements for a resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	8bit 16bit 20bit 24bit	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.06	
Element Name	***Format.AudioChannelConfiguration***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.AudioChannelConfiguration	
Definition	Indicates the number of audio channels configured for the playback of a resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	1 track-mono 1-track stereo 2 track-mono 2-track-stereo 4 track 8 track 16 track 32 track 5.1 7.1	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.07	
Element Name	***Format.AudioDataRate***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.AudioDataRate	
Definition	Expressed as amount of data per second and indicates how much data is delivered through a particular delivery pipeline for every second.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	32bits/sec 200bits/sec 300kilobytes/sec 1.2 megabits/sec	
Guidelines	Completely variable, measured in bits/second, bytes/second, kilobytes/second, or megabits/second.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.08	
Element Name	***Format.AudioSamplingRate***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.AudioSamplingRate	
Definition	Measured in kiloHertz for a program or resource, this qualified element quantifies "How Much" data is allocated to a digital sampling of an audio signal. Provides information important for identifying retrieval and playback/display requirements for a resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	11kHz 22.050kHz 32kHz 44.1kHz 48kHz 96kHz	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.09	
Element Name	***Format.ImageAspectRatio***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.ImageAspectRatio	
Definition	Indicates the ratio of horizontal to vertical proportions in the display of an image or moving image.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	4:3 16:9 5.5:3 7:3 (Panavision or CinemaScop 4:3 16:9 5.5:3 7:3 (Panavision or CinemaScope)	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.10	
Element Name	***Format.ImageBitDepth***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.ImageBitDepth	
Definition	For a program or resource, this qualified element measures a still or moving image in terms of the number of bits in a sample, and answers the question, "How Much" data is allocated to a digital sampling. Provides information important for identifying retrieval and playback/display requirements for a resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	8bit 16bit 24bit 32bit 8bit 16bit 24bit 32bit 8bit 16bit 24bit 32bit	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.11	
Element Name	***Format.ImageChannelConfiguration***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.ImageChannelConfiguration	
Definition	Indicates the number of image channels available in a resource. May be most appropriate for digital files. like QuickTime in which mulitple video tracks can be encded in a single file.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory (if available)	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Single track or stream 2 tracks or streams x tracks or streams	
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.12	
Element Name	***Format.ImageColorCode***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.ImageColorCode	
Definition	Indicates the color or lack of color in an asset. Does not measure the specific color metrics of a image or moving image.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory (if available)	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Color B&W Color with B&W sequences B&W with Color sequences	
Examples		
Guidelines	Indicates if the resource if all color, black&white, or has a primary color scheme with other sequences embedded.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.13	
Element Name	***Format.ImageDataRate***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.ImageDataRate	
Definition	Expressed as amount of data per second and indicates how much data is delivered for an image or moving image through a particular delivery pipeline for every second.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory (if available)	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	32bits/sec 200bits/sec 300kilobytes/sec 1.2 megabits/sec	
Guidelines	Completely variable, measured in bits/second, bytes/second, kilobytes/second, or megabits/second.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.14	
Element Name	***Format.ImageFrameRate***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.ImageFrameRate	
Definition	Indicates the frames per second found in a resource's playback or display.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	> 60 fields per sec > 30fps > 29.97fps > 25fps > 24fps > 15fps > 12fps > 7fps > 5fps > 2fps > 1fps > other	
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.15	
Element Name	***Format.ImageFrameSize***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.ImageFrameSize	
Definition	Indicates the horizontal and vertical resolution of a format type. May be expressed in pixels, pixels per inch, or in the case of ATSC digital TV, a combination of pixels measured horizontally vs. the number of lines of image data stacked vertically (interlaced and progressive scan).	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Possible values include: 352x240 (MPEG-1 NTSC) 352x288 (MPEG-1 PAL) 640x480 704x480 720x480 (MPEG-2 NTSC & DV) 720x576 (MPEG-2 PAL) 720x486 (D1) 1280x720 ATSC18_HDTV_16:9_INTERLACED_1080lineX1920pixel @30fps ATSC17_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_1080lineX1920pixel @30fps ATSC16_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_1080lineX1920pixel @24fps ATSC15_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel @60fps ATSC14_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel @30fps ATSC13_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel @24fps ATSC12_SDTV_16:9_INTERLACED_480lineX704pixel @30fps ATSC11_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel @60fps ATSC10_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel @30fps ATSC09_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel @24fps ATSC08_SDTV_4:3_INTERLACED_480lineX704pixel @30fps ATSC07_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel @60fps ATSC06_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel @30fps	

	ATSC05_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel @24fps ATSC04_SDTV_4:3_INTERLACED_480lineX640pixel @30fps ATSC03_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel @60fps ATSC02_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel @30fps ATSC01_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel @24fps	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.16	
Element Name	***Format.TimeStart***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.TimeStart	
Definition	Indicates a time stamp representing the beginning point for the playback of a resource. Use in combination with Format.Duration to identify a sequence or segment of a resource that has a fixed start time and end time.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes	ISO 8601 http://hydracen.com/dx/iso8601.htm	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	> 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) > PT01H32M40S	
Guidelines	Used to accommodate assets which require some sort of time stamp in order for the intellectual content to be displayed, e.g., accessing only a segment of a longer format RTSP streaming video file. Enter the start time of a resource in hours, minutes, second, preceded by PT (for period in terms of hours, minutes, seconds), using ISO 8601 guidlines. P means Period; T means time of less than a day. For example PT01H32M40S means a duration of one hour, 32 minutes, 40 seconds. Alternatively, use SMPTE time codes (drop frame and non-drop frame) to express duration.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion Moved from the Identifier Element.TimeStamps into the Format element. Some have expressed concern with the appropriateness of placing TimeStart here, but we will solicite comments from our adjunct members and others.	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.17	
Element Name	***Format.Duration***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.Duration	
Definition	Describes the duration in time units for a resource, if that resource has an identifiable, linear start-to-end playback. Format.Duration does not describe the time required to utilize a resource in a setting, but is rather a strict playback time, TimeStart to TimeEnd.	
Namespace Identifier	ViDe Elements and Qualifiers [vide http://www.vide.net/workgroups/videoaccess/resources/DC_AP1.0.shtml]	
Registration Authority	ViDe	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes	ISO 8601 http://hydracen.com/dx/iso8601.htm	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	> 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) > PT01H32M40S	
Guidelines	Enter the length of a resource in hours, minutes, second, preceded by PT (for period in terms of hours, minutes, seconds), using ISO 8601 guidlines. P means Period,; T means time of less than a day. For example PT01H32M40S means a duration of one hour, 32 minutes, 40 seconds. Alternatively, use SMPTE time codes (drop frame and non-drop frame) to express duration. Do not repeat this field with additional tags indicating “start” and “end” times. Instead, use Format.TimeStart in combination with the Format.Duration elements.	
Element Comment	This ViDe-defined qualified element maps to the MPEG-7 descriptor MediaTime.MediaDuration. It can be used instead of MPEG-7 by video archives that prefer to use a pure Dublin Core implementation rather than a mixed-scheme.	
Smackdown Directives	Breaks out from Format.Extent element into its own qualified element.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.18	
Element Name	***Format.Standard***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.Standard	
Definition	The standard refers to an overarching architecture for underlying media formats.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes	http://kropla.com/tv.htm	
Sample Restricted Values	Film MPEG video NTSC video ATSC video PAL video SECAM video Linear PCM audio Dolby Digital AC3 audio MPEG audio DTS audio SDDS audio	
Examples		
Guidelines	Use the Format.Standard element to describe the overarching technical standard with which a resource complies. Use the Format.Type or Format.Encoding element to further describe the subcategories that a resource adheres to within a particular standard.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion http://kropla.com/tv.htm Fold [PBCore] Format.Standard into another element called [PBCore]Format.Encoding and ask for comments from our adjunct members. Reference the Text Document which lists sample Format.Standard values and and Format.type values or some examples of how this combined element would be used.	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.19	
Element Name	***Format.Type***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.Type	
Definition	The Qualifier of Type is hierarchically a subset of the values found under Format.Standard and describes specific kinds of media formats found for each media standard.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		

Sample Restricted Values	...for film... IMAX 72mm 35mm 16mm 8mm Super 8mm ...for video... NTSC M PAL B PAL G PAL H PAL D PAL I PAL K PAL N PAL M SECAM B SECAM D SECAM G SECAM H SECAM K SECAM I SECAM N SECAM M SECAM K1 SECAM L ATSC18_HDTV_16:9_INTERLACED_1080lineX1920pixel@30fps ATSC17_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_1080lineX1920pixel@30fps ATSC16_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_1080lineX1920pixel@24fps ATSC15_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel@60fps ATSC14_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel@30fps ATSC13_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel@24fps ATSC12_SDTV_16:9_INTERLACED_480lineX704pixel@30fps ATSC11_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@60fps ATSC10_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@30fps ATSC09_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@24fps ATSC08_SDTV_4:3_INTERLACED_480lineX704pixel@30fps ATSC07_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@60fps ATSC06_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@30fps ATSC05_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@24fps ATSC04_SDTV_4:3_INTERLACED_480lineX640pixel@30fps ATSC03_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel@60fps ATSC02_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel@30	

Examples		
Guidelines	Use the Format.Standard element to describe the overarching technical standard with which a resource complies. Use the Format.Type or Format.Encoding element to further describe the subcategories that a resource adheres to within a particular standard.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion Fold [PBCore] Format.Type into another element called [PBCore]Format.Encoding and ask for comments from our adjunct members. Reference the Text Document which lists sample Format.Standard values and and Format.type values for some examples of how this combined element would be used. http://kropla.com/tv.htm There are currently 3 main television standards used throughout the world: NTSC - National Television Standards Committee. The oldest existing standard, developed in the USA. First used in 1954. Consists of 525 horizontal lines of display and 60 vertical	

	lines. Sometimes referred to as "Never Twice the Same Color." Only one type, known as NTSC M. SECAM - Système Électronique pour Couleur avec Mémoire. Developed in France. First used in 1967. A 625-line vertical, 50-line horizontal display. Sometimes referred to as "Something Essentially Contrary to the American Method" or SEcond Colour Always Magenta!" Different types use different video bandwidth and audio carrier specs. Types B and D usually used for VHF; types G, H, and K for UHF; types I, N, M, K1 and L for both VHF/UHF. Different types are generally not compatible. PAL - Phase Alternating Line. Developed in the United Kingdom & Germany. First used in 1967. Also a 625/50-line display. Proponents call it "Perfection At Last." Due to the cost of the enormous circuit complexity, critics often refer to it as "Pay A Lot". Different types use different video bandwidth and audio carrier specs. Common types are B, G and H; less common types include D, I, K, N and M. The different types are generally not compatible. http://www.cedmagazine.com/ced/9808/9808d.htm The ATSC standard The Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) standard consists of a method for compressing video, compressing audio, multiplexing the two resulting bitstreams together into a single bitstream, adding auxiliary data to go with the television picture and sound, and a method for transmitting it over-the-air, says Craig Tanner, executive director, ATSC. While there is only one standard, there are 18 different video formats. The first split is between high definition and standard definition TV. Six of the video formats in the ATSC DTV standard are high definition TV: these are the 1080-line by 1920-pixel formats at 24 and 30 frames per second, and at 60 fields per second for interlaced HDTV, and the 720-line by 1280-pixel formats at 24, 30 and 60 fps. The HDTV formats have a 16:9 aspect ratio. The 12 video formats which compose the remainder are standard definition television -- not high definition. These consist of the 480-line by 704-pixel formats in 16:9 widescreen and 4:3 aspect ratios (at the 24, 30 and 60 pictures per second rates); and the 480-line by 640-pixel format at a 4:3 aspect ratio at the same picture rates. The "i" and the "p" in the format names refer to interlaced and progressive scanning. "In interlaced scanning, half of the lines in a full frame are scanned onto the screen in a sixtieth of a second, followed by the remaining half of the scan lines in the next sixtieth. The odd lines are scanned first, then filled in by the even lines. "In progressive scanning, each line of the frame is scanned in sequence from top to bottom, in a single pass, in a sixtieth of a second, without interlacing . . .This requires twice the bandwidth, but provides better quality vertical and motion resolution. Because of progressive scanning's bandwidth consumption, the ATSC standard's 720-progressive scanning has its horizontal resolution reduced to 1280 pixels, as compared to 1080-interlace's 1920 pixels," explains Tanner.	

PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	09.20	
Element Name	***Format.Encoding***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Format.Encoding	
Definition	This proposed element with qualifier is designed to offer a single element with which the various media standards and their collected format types can be identified for a particular resource.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Film MPEG video NTSC video ATSC video PAL video SECAM video Linear PCM audio Dolby Digital AC3 audio MPEG audio DTS audio SDDS audio	
	...for film... IMAX 72mm 35mm 16mm 8mm Super 8mm	

	...for video... NTSC M PAL B PAL G PAL H PAL D PAL I PAL K PAL N PAL M SECAM B SECAM D SECAM G SECAM H SECAM K SECAM I SECAM N SECAM M SECAM K1 SECAM L ATSC18_HDTV_16:9_INTERLACED_1080lineX1920pixel@30fps ATSC17_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_1080lineX1920pixel@30fps ATSC16_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_1080lineX1920pixel@24fps ATSC15_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel@60fps ATSC14_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel@30fps ATSC13_HDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_720lineX1280pixel@24fps ATSC12_SDTV_16:9_INTERLACED_480lineX704pixel@30fps ATSC11_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@60fps ATSC10_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@30fps ATSC09_SDTV_16:9_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@24fps ATSC08_SDTV_4:3_INTERLACED_480lineX704pixel@30fps	

	s ATSC07_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@60 fps ATSC06_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@30 fps ATSC05_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX704pixel@24 fps ATSC04_SDTV_4:3_INTERLACED_480lineX640pixel@30fps ATSC03_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel@60 fps ATSC02_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel@30 fps ATSC01_SDTV_4:3_PROGRESSIVE_480lineX640pixel@24 fps MPEG-1 MPEG-2 MPEG-4 I-MPEG (DV) DVD	
	...for audio... Dolby Digital Mono Dolby Digital Stereo Dolby Digital Surround Dolby Digital 4.0 Dolby Digital 5.0 Dolby Digital 5.1 MPEG-1 Layer I MPEG-1 Layer II MPEG-1 Layer III (MP3) MPEG-2	
Examples		
Guidelines		
Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	10.00	
Element Name	***Identifier***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Identifier	
Definition	An unambiguous reference or identifier for a resource within a given context. Best practice is to identify a resource by means of a string or number corresponding to an established or formal identification system.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	URL, URN, ISBN, ISSN, Accession No., Call No., and others.	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	NOLA-xxxx-xxxxx, PRSS-xx-xxx-xxx, UMID-xxxx-xxx-xx Barcode ||| |||| ||||| |||| | http://www.utah.edu/cpbasset ISBN 0-07-135026-8 Program ID number for PRSS transmission	
Guidelines	Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to an established or formal identification system generated wither as an international standard or as a local identification scheme. Examples include analog location number (box, folder, shelf, desk drawer, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL s(which include the file name) for digital data.	
Element Comment		

Smackdown Directives	Should this element contain information as a structured value, e.g., NOLA-xxxxxxxxx, PRSS-xxxxxxxx, UMID-xxxxxxxxx Barcode ||| |||| |||| ||||, etc. Should the field be repeatable for the various identifiers required? These were examples as provided by the Dictionary Team: 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.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	11.00	
Element Name	***Source***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Source	
Definition	A reference to another resource from which the present resource is derived.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1 [dc http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines	The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or in part. The referenced source can be a direct source or a conceptual source. Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to an established or formal identification system. PBCore prefers a free text entry of data and suggests that a best practice is to utilize the RELATION element first. If that element doesn't fulfill the need, then use DCMI.Source.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Perhaps retain this Element as a free text field into which various information about "sources" can be entered. This field "catches some slop" that can't be pigeonholed elsewhere in the PBCore. "References things that don't fit." Can be a direct source or a conceptual source.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	12.00	
Element Name	***Language***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Language	
Definition	The primary language of the intellectual content of the resource, usually expressed by the audio track. If other, alternative audio and textual representations of the main audio or language presentation mode exist for a resource or asset, describe that information in the Lanugae.Usage element. Language.Usage may mean the following alternative presentation types or their representations are available: 1. Actual Transcript; 2. Speech-to-Text; 3. Closed Captions; 4. Open Captions; 5. Subtitles; 6. SAP..DVI: Descriptive Video Info ; 7. SAP...Foreign Languages.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	ISO 639-1: Codes for the representation of names of languages <http://lcweb.loc.gov/standards/ ISO-639-2/langhome.html>ISO-639-2: Codes for the representation of names of languages as a 3-letter code. RFC 1766: Internet RFC 1766 Tags for the identification of Languages; specifies a two letter code taken from ISO 639, followed optionally by a two letter country code taken from ISO 3166 < http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1766.txt>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	en de es	
Guidelines	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 639-1 list. 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).	
Element Comment		

Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	12.01	
Element Name	***Language.Usage***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Language.Usage	
Definition	The qualifier Language.Usage identifies the existence of other audio and textual representations of the main audio or language presentation mode for a resource or asset. Language.Usage may mean the following alternative presentation types or their representations are available: 1. Actual Transcript; 2. Speech-to-Text; 3. Closed Captions; 4. Open Captions; 5. Subtitles; 6. SAP..DVI: Descriptive Video Info ; 7. SAP...Foreign Languages.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Transcript Speech-to-Text Closed Captions Open Captions Subtitles SAP...DVI (Dscriptive Video Infomation) SAP...Foreign Language	
Examples		

Guidelines	Actual program related text and alternative language usages that exist in separate and distinct documents may be indexed as separate records in a digital asset management system. Do not include unique identifiers for these separate, related resources except as a reference using the Relation element. If alternative program related text or language is used to identify the presence of alternative representations of the primary audio presentation for a resource, then the actual instantiation of that alternative representation may be as follows: 1. A transcript may exist as a text document. 2. Speech-to-Text conversions may exist as (a) a text document ,or (b) an electronic file with timecodce synchronization data. 3. Closed Captions may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), or (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard). 4. Open Captions may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard), or (e) as a completely separate track of text or its graphical representation (DVD-Videodisc standard specification or QuickTime tracks specification). 5. Subtitles may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard), or (e) as a completely separate track of text or its graphical representation (DVD-Videodisc standard specification or QuickTime tracks specification). Use the Relation element to refer to the instantiations of these other formats and forms of the primary audio presentation for a resource. Including transcript-related content in this Element is not intended to interfere with related businesses who sell transcripts for finished programs. If such for-sale-transcripts are available, then the PBCore may or may not refer to that source and will not provide the same content as a uniquely catalogued asset.	
Element Comment		

Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion 1. Actual Transcript 2. Speech-to-Text 3. Closed Captions 4. Open Captions 5. SAP...DVI: Descriptive Video Info 6. SAP...Foreign Languages 7. And more as they are defined with newer media technologies and delivery methods.	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	13.01	
Element Name	***Relation.Type***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Label	Relation.Type	
Definition	Relation.Type identifies a second resource that is related to the primary resource. It defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the asset management's database record, the second resource is described using the Relation field. The Type Qualifier encompasses the original Dublin Core Relation fields by placing them all into a single field. An attendant Relation.Identifier element is used to associate the Relation.Type value with an actual asset. The Types of Relations include: Has Format Is Format Of Has Part Is Part Of Has Version Is Version Of References Is Referenced By Replaces Is Replaced By Requires Is Required by	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Has Format Is Format Of Has Part Is Part Of Has Version Is Version Of References Is Referenced By Replaces Is Replaced By Requires Is Required by	
Examples		

Guidelines	The various types of relations are defined as follows: Has Format ---Identifies a second resource that has a different format of the primary resource described in the record. Is Format Of ---Identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record is a different format of that second resource. Has Part ---Identifies a second resource that is a part of the primary resource described in the record. Use to identify component parts of a video that are separately cataloged and available, for example, satellite weather photos that have been concatenated into a video file. Is Part Of ---identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record is a part of that second resource. Use when describing a resource in its own record when the resource is a component of a larger resource. Has Version ---Identifies a second resource that is a version, edition, or historical state of the primary resource described in the record. Is Version Of ---Identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record is a version, edition, or historical state of that second resource. References ---Identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record 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. Is Referenced By ---Identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record is referenced by that second resource. 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 part of the experiment.	
	Replaces ---Identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record replaces. Is Replaced By ---Identifies a second resource that replaces or supersedes the primary resource described in the record. Requires ---Identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record requires. Can be used to identify programs required to play back a digital media file, such as the plug-in, with a URI linking to the download site. Is Required By ---Identifies a second resource that the primary resource described in the record is required by that seoncd resource.	

	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; there may be many digital surrogates, as well. 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.	

	If alternative representations of the primary audio presentation for a resource exist, then the actual instantiation of that alternative representation may use the Relation element to identify: 1. A transcript may exist as a text document. 2. Speech-to-Text conversions may exist as (a) a text document ,or (b) an electronic file with timecodce synchronization data. 3. Closed Captions may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), or (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard). 4. Open Captions may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard), or (e) as a completely separate track of text or its graphical representation (DVD-Videodisc standard specification or QuickTime tracks specification). 5. Subtitles may exist as (a) a text document, (b) an electronic file with timecode synchronization data, (c) as a video program or broadcast with captioning encoded on SMPTE line 21 of the video signal (NTSC standard), (d) as data encoded within the “picture user_data” portion of the video stream in DTV (ATSC standard), or (e) as a completely separate track of text or its graphical representation (DVD-Videodisc standard specification or QuickTime tracks specification).	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	The Type Qualifier encompasses the original Dublin Core Relation fields by placing them all into a single field. Then an attendant Relation.Identifier element is used to associate the Relation.Type value with an actual asset.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	13.02	
Element Name	***Relation.Identifier***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Relation.Identifier	
Definition	Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource by using a specific numbering or labeling scheme to call out the related resource. Used in combination with the Relation.Type element to cross reference the type of relation with a unique identifier for that relation.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines	Based on the Types of Relations, a specific locator or identifier is designated by this element. See the Element Relation.Type for an explanation of the various types of relations.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	If you are going to use the Relation.Type element, you need to have an Identifier qualifier which cross references the relation.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	14.01	
Element Name	***Coverage.Spatial***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Coverage.Spatial	
Definition	Identifies the extent or scope of the resource's content from a spatial or geographical perspective of the intellectual content of a resource. Coverage.Spatial is used for geographic coordinates of maps and map-like images (e.g. aerial maps or map-like images concatenated as a video file) or to associate place names or logical jurisdication for a resource.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	DCMI Point: Identifies a point in space using its geographic coordinates http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-point/ ISO 3166: Codes for the representation of names of countries http://www.din/de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html DCMI Box: Identifies a region of space using its geographic limits http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-box/ TGN: The Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names <http://shiva/pub.getty.edu/tgn_browser/>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Zion National Park	
Guidelines	ViDe recommends the use of the Coverage data element to provide additional, primarily numerical information to precisely identify the geographic coordinates of the intellectual content of a resource. Spatial coverage carries within it the concept of physical boundaries and logical jurisdictions. and should be used in order to support more precise searching than Subject or Title can support If spatial coverage is sufficiently indicated in the Subject element or the Title element, the Coverage.Spatial element is not necessary.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	The Team feels that an unqualified element called Coverage is not needed. Coverage must always be qualified, and thus we use Coverage.Spatial and Coverage.Temporal.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	14.02	
Element Name	***Coverage.Temporal***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Coverage.Temporal	
Definition	Identifies the extent or scope of the resource's content from the perspective of the temporal or time characteristics of the intellectual content of a resource.. 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.	
Namespace Identifier	Dublin Core Qualifiers [dcterms http://purl.org/dc/terms/]	
Registration Authority	DCMI	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Optional	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	DCMI Period: Specification of the limits of a time interval <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-period/>W3C-DTF: W3C Encoding rules for dates and times; a profile based on ISO 8601<http:///www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Twentieth Century	
Guidelines	ViDe recommends the use of the Coverage data element to provide additional, primarily numerical information to precisely identify the date/time of the intellectual content of the video resource. Coverage carries within it the concept of temporal boundaries. ViDe recommends that Coverage.Temporal be used principally for numeric expressions of dates, times, or periods in order to support more precise searching than Subject or Title can support If temporal coverage is sufficiently indicated in the Subject element or the Title element, the Coverage.Temporal element is not necessary. If temporal coverage is the same as Date.Created, then Coverage.Temporal is not necessary.	
	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.	
Comment		
Smackdown Directives		
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	15.00	
Element Name	***Rights.Usage***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Rights.Usage	
Definition	Information about rights held in and over the resource, particularly in what manner the resource will be used, eg., broadcast, web, PDAs, or education/classroom.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	Broadcast World Wide Web Education/Classroom	
Guidelines	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.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion Flagged for additional review and comment. Decided that Rights.Usage info is the same as the unqualified Rights element. The unqualified Rights element has been purged from the PBCore list of recommended metadata fields at this time. Is this a free text field or is this one with a controlled list of values? e.g., Broadcast Web PDAs Cell Phone Education/classroom	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	15.01	
Element Name	***Rights.Reproduction***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Rights.Reproduction	
Definition	Statements or references about rights held in and over a resource, specifically regarding the rights to reuse, repurpose or reproduce a resource.	
Namespace Identifier	ViDe Elements and Qualifiers [vide http://www.vide.net/workgroups/videoaccess/resources/DC_AP 1.0.shtml]	
Registration Authority	ViDe	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples	"This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder." http://www.rights-r-us.com	
Guidelines	Use a free-text rights reproduction statement or enter a URI or other identifier that refers to a rights metadata record or statement held in another database or rights information repository.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion Flagged for additional review and comment. Has been moved to unqualified DCMI.Rights	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	15.02	
Element Name	***Rights.Access***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Rights.Access	
Definition	Access information about rights held in and over a resource. Rights.Access 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.	
Namespace Identifier	ViDe Elements and Qualifiers [vide http://www.vide.net/workgroups/videoaccess/resources/DC_AP1.0.shtml]	
Registration Authority	ViDe	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values	Open Restricted Access	
Examples		
Guidelines	Enter a simple statement about whether access rights for a resource is “open” or “restricted.” Based on the statement, other actions may or may not be triggered. For example, if a metadata record for Rights.Access indicates “restricted access,” then the Open Archives Initiative would not search or mine this resource.	
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion Flagged for additional review and comment. Exists in combination with the unqualified DCMI.Rights.	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	16.01	
Element Name	***Audience.Level***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Audience.Level	
Definition	A general statement describing the education or training sector. Alternatively, a more specific statement of the location of the audience in terms of its progression through an education or training sector or level.	
Namespace Identifier	http://purl.org/dc/terms	
Registration Authority	DC-Ed	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html http://dublincore.org/groups/education/Audience-Level-Proposal.shtml U.S. Department of Education's Level of Education vocabulary <http://www.ed.gov/admin/reference/index.jsp>	
Sample Restricted Values	FOR BROADCAST SECTORS: > children > teen > adult > general > male > female > other FOR EDUCATIONAL SECTORS: > 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	
Examples		

Guidelines	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	
Element Comment	Part of the discussions on the DC-Education listserv have focused on the need to identify the “level” of the students/trainees for which a resource being described is intended. This notion of level might be expressed in a number of ways depending on the context, but appears to include information such as grade level, course level, and perhaps age group. In earlier listserv discussions, this aspect of a resource was part of the proposed “Audience” element in Dublin Core. While there appears to be general agreement regarding the need to capture this aspect of a resource for effective networked information discovery and retrieval, questions have arisen regarding whether the information appropriately belongs as part of the proposed “Audience” element (perhaps as an element qualifier) or as a separate DC-Education element. Since the time-frame was too short for the DC-Education Working Group to discuss and resolve the issues before this submission to the Advisory Committee for review, the general agreement regarding a need to more precisely identify this aspect of an educational resource demands that discussions be ongoing. The Working Group will return to the Advisory Committee with a proposal at a later date. As well, the Public Broadcasting Metadata Dictionary Project recognizes the ongoing research and work being undertaken by the OnCourse project regarding metadata specific to audience or grade level appropriateness.	
Smackdown Directives	http://dublincore.org/groups/education/Audience-Level-Proposal.shtml Equivalent to the grade levels for which the asset is most appropriate.	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	16.02	
Element Name	***Audience.Rating***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Audience.Rating	
Definition	Designates categories ff users for whom the resource is intended or judged appropriate. Standard ratings have been crafted by the broadcast television industry which are useful.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Mandatory (if available)	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://www.fcc.gov/vchip/#guidelines http://www.fcc.gov/parents_information/parent_guide.html http://www.mpaa.org/tv/index.htm http://www.mpaa.org/movieratings.htm	
Sample Restricted Values	> TV-Y [all children] > TV-Y7 [children 7 and up] > TV-Y7-FV [fantasy violence] > TV-G [general audience] > TV-PG [parental guidance suggested] > TV-PG (V) [moderate violence] > TV-PG (S) [some sexual situations] > TV-PG (L) [nfrequent coarse language] > TV-PG (D) [suggestive dialogue] > TV-14 (V) [intense violence] > TV-14 (S) [intense sexual situations] > TV-14 (L) [strong coarse language] > TV-14 (D) [intensely suggestive dialogue] > TV-MA [mature audience only] > TV-MA (V) [graphic violence] > TV-MA (S) [explicit sexual activity] > TV-MA (L) [crude, indecent language]	
Examples		

Guidelines	*The following categories apply to programs designed solely for children: TV-Y All Children This program is designed to be appropriate for all children. Whether animated or live-action, the themes and elements in this program are specifically designed for a very young audience, including children from ages 2-6. This program is not expected to frighten younger children. TV-Y7 Directed to Older Children This program is designed for children age 7 and above. It may be more appropriate for children who have acquired the developmental skills needed to distinguish between make-believe and reality. Themes and elements in this program may include mild fantasy violence or comedic violence, or may frighten children under the age of 7. Therefore, parents may wish to consider the suitability of this program for their very young children. Note: For those programs where fantasy violence may be more intense or more combative than other programs in this category, such programs will be designated TV-Y7-FV.	
	*The following categories apply to programs designed for the entire audience: TV-G General Audience Most parents would find this program suitable for all ages. Although this rating does not signify a program designed specifically for children, most parents may let younger children watch this program unattended. It contains little or no violence, no strong language and little or no sexual dialogue or situations. TV-PG Parental Guidance Suggested This program contains material that parents may find unsuitable for younger children. Many parents may want to watch it with their younger children. The theme itself may call for parental guidance and/or the program contains one or more of the following: (V) moderate violence (S) some sexual situations (L) infrequent coarse language (D) suggestive dialogue TV-14 Parents Strongly Cautioned This program contains some material that many parents would find unsuitable for children under 14 years of age. Parents are strongly urged to exercise greater care in monitoring this program and are cautioned against letting children under the age of 14 watch unattended. This program contains one or more of the following: (V) intense violence (S) intense sexual situations (L) strong coarse language (D) intensely suggestive dialogue TV-MA Mature Audience Only This program is specifically designed to be viewed by adults and therefore may be unsuitable for children under 17. This program contains one or more of the following: (V) graphic violence (S) explicit sexual activity (L) crude, indecent language	
Element Commen t		

Smackdown Directives	www.mpaa.org/tv/index.htm www.mpaa.org/movieratings.htm http://www.fcc.gov/vchip/#guidelines http://www.fcc.gov/parents_information/parent_guide.html	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	17.03	
Element Name	***Standards***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Standards	
Definition	A reference to an education or training standard with which the resource is associated. These standards may be designated at a national level, state level or local level. Often the standards are represented by topical areas, course of study, learning objectives, or locally significant identification schemas and numbering systems.	
Namespace Identifier	http://www.ischool.washington.edu/sasutton/dc-ed/Dc-ac/DC-Education_Report.html	
Registration Authority	DC-Ed	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes	http://www.achieve.org/ http://www.aligntoachieve.org/about_a2a.html	
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines	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	
Element Comment	In the United States, there are efforts to concatenate national standards. State standards exists for most states. New York schools have local standards.	

Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion Fold national, local, regional and other levels of Standards into a single, unqualified field. Structure the data so that the agency is noted and the standard is specified, e.g., DOE-xxxxxx.xxxx USOE-xxxxxxx.xxx.xxx WS-xxxxxxx.xxxxx.xxx Consult with adjunct members and Oncourse as to appropriate use and application of this element. National initiative to consolidate state and local standards into a unified collection: http://www.achieve.org/ http://www.aligntoachieve.org/about_a2a.html	
PBCore Considerations		

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	18.00	
Element Name	***Annotation***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Annotation	
Definition		
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation	Recommended	
Datatype	Text String	
Maximum Occurrence	Unbounded	
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Needs More Discussion Contains all the separate annotation qualifiers originally suggested by the project team (WGBH) for each of the Dublin Core Elements. At this time, these separate annotation elements were collapsed into this single metadata element. The appropriateness of this action needs to be discussed after arguments for and against are articulated.	
PBCore Considerations	Needs More Discussion	

Attribute	Description	Your Comments
Element Number	19.00	
Element Name	***Location***	
Element Version	2002-11-01	
Element Label	Location	
Definition	Identifies the location of a specific format or instantiation of a resource. Usually a text string describing where in the physical world the resource's physical format resides. This is not an ID number, but a location identifier. Used when the actual physical form is being indexed in an asset management system.	
Namespace Identifier		
Registration Authority	[PBCore]	
Language of Element	en	
Obligation		
Datatype		
Maximum Occurrence		
Encoding Schemes		
Sample Restricted Values		
Examples		
Guidelines		
Element Comment		
Smackdown Directives	Team feels, after much discussion, that the HOLDING element (aka LOCATION) is important at the local asset management level, but for the public sharing mission of the PBCore, we say, "keep it" but reduce the info to a single element called [PBCore].Location.	
PBCore Considerations		