Description

LIS 390 IOE: Information Organization in Everyday Life
Week 7 - 2
Instructors: Lee & Jones
Announcements

• Deadlines
  – Collection development policy exercise (Due Sep 26)
  – Dublin core exercise (Due Oct 10)
  – Assignment 2 (Due Oct 8 → Oct 15)

• Late exercise/Late assignment?

• Mid-term review session: Oct 8

• Mid-term: Oct 10
Exercise 7. Adding Dublin Core to your collection

• DC-dot (Dublin Core metadata editor)
  http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/dcdot/

• You can copy and paste the <meta> tags into your Web page using TextWrangler. The <meta> tags must be inserted into the <head> section of the Web page.

• Example
  http://courseweb.lis.uiuc.edu/~jinlee1/lis390ioe/katamari.html
This service will retrieve a Web page and automatically generate Dublin Core metadata, either as HTML <meta> tags or as PDF/XML suitable for embedding in the <head> section of the page. The generated metadata can be edited using the form provided and converted to various other formats (USMARC, SOIF, XAROADDS, TEI headers, GILS, IMS or RDF) if required. Optional, context sensitive, help is available while editing.

News from the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

DC-2006 Preliminary Program published, registration is now open - 2006-07-05. The <a href="http://dc2006.ucol.mx/program.html">preliminary program</a> for DC-2006, to be held in Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico on 3-7 October 2006, is now available from the <a href="http://dc2006.ucol.mx">conference Web site</a>. The conference features two keynotes, one on 3 October by Abel Packer of BIREME in Brazil and one on 5 October by Michael Chandall of the Information School at the University of Washington. In three plenary and four parallel paper sessions, 21 long and 7 short papers will be presented, while an additional seven papers will be read in a special session for reports on Portuguese and Spanish language projects. Furthermore, in the workshop track 13 working group sessions and eight special sessions are on the program. Each one of the four conference days, a set of tutorials will introduce basic as well as more advanced concepts related to the implementation of Dublin Core metadata in practice. (//)


Feedback to DCMI committees - 2006-05-15. In response to requests from the community, a DCMI Web site has been created as a place to post updates on requests for new DC elements, metadata,
### Dublin Core metadata editor

- **Title**: We Love Katamari
- **Creator (author)**: Hara, Toshiya; Tomida, Hideki; Takahashi, Keita
- **Subject or keywords**: video game; action
- **Description**: Item 1 in Jin Ho Lee's video game collection created for teaching LIS 390 IOE Information Organization in Everyday Life.

[How to use the HTML description](#)
We Love Katamari

A quirky and somewhat bizarre action game published by Namco for PS2. This is a sequel to Katamari Damacy which was a huge hit. The game concept is quite unique: your task is to roll a ball of stuff over various objects, make them stick to your ball, and make it bigger and bigger. Also has really good music. This game can be played by two players in a CO-OP or a battle mode.
Creating metadata for information objects (Taylor, 2004)

1. Encoding (i.e., providing the syntax of the metadata),

2. Providing a description of the information object along with other information necessary for management, preservation, and structure of the object, and

3. Providing for access to this description
Description

• Description is a way to represent a bibliographic entity.

• Descriptive data: data derived from an information object and used to describe it (e.g., title, associated names, edition/version, date of publication)
Description (Taylor, 2004)

• Creating a surrogate record:
  – select important piece of information from the information object, determining certain characteristics about the information object
  – place those pieces of information in a certain order, usually dictated by a set of rules or conventions for description.

• Content standards serve as style manuals for metadata and provide information such as:
  – elements to be included and definitions of each element
  – rules for what information to include
  – structure of information
  – punctuation and order
Content standards

• ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description)
• DC (The Dublin Core)
• MODS (Metadata Object Description Schema)
• ...And lots of domain-specific schemas (e.g., EAD, TEI, VRA,...)
Principles of description (Svenonius, 2000)

• Principle of user convenience
  – Principle of common usage
• Principle of representation
  – Principle of accuracy
• Principle of sufficiency and necessity
  – Principle of significance
• Principle of standardization
• Principle of integration
Principle of user convenience

• “...the user to be the focus in all design decisions.”

• Common usage (e.g., cat vs. felines)

• Problem: vague and unscientific
  – What usage is common?
  – Many users, many usages
  – Language usages varies over place and time
Principle of representation

• “...bibliographic descriptions to be constructed to reflect the way bibliographic entities represent themselves.”

• To ensure accuracy of description

• Problem:
  – Non-book materials
  – Conflicts between bibliographic reality and existential reality
Principle of sufficiency and necessity

• “…bibliographic descriptions to be full enough to meet the objectives of a system for organizing information and, at the same time, contain no data elements extraneous to these objectives.”

• Problem:
  – Open-ended objectives
  – Depends on local needs and circumstances
Principle of standardization

• “...to bring into conformity with something established by authority, custom or general consent.”

• Uniformity in description across space and time

• Problem: overstandardization
  – Conflict with the principle of user convenience
  – Growing complexity
  – Tendency to inhibit change
Principle of integration

• “...to use a common set of rules for all media, with exceptions being made only for material-specific attributes.”

• Uniformity in description across material type

• Problem:
  – Generalizing book-oriented language can be problematic (e.g., author, publisher)
Conflicts of principles

• Principle of representation vs. Principle of user convenience
  – ♍ vs. The Artist Formerly Known as Prince

• Principle of common usage vs. Principle of integration
  – Label vs. Publisher

• Principle of standardization vs. Principle of user convenience
  – Omit a, an, the in title search
  – Last name, first name in author search
Elements of the book  (Daily, 2003)

• Title
• Subtitle
• Alternate title
• Author statement
• Edition number
• Edition statement
• Editor
• Illustrator, Translator
• Imprint
  – Place
  – Publisher

  – Date of publication/Date of copyright

• Collation
  – Number of pages/volumes
  – Illustration
  – Size
  – Series statement

• Notes
  – Descriptive notes
  – Content notes
Describing art objects (Lunin, 1994)

• Artist
• Title of Work
• Execution date, year produced
• Media, material, fiber content
• Technique
• Structure(s)
• Type of equipment used
• Theme, subject
• Style, period
• Color(s)
• Dyes used
• Texture

• Decoration, surface embellishment
• Design symbolism
• Size, dimension
• Owner
• Provenance
• Reproduction (photos)
• Exhibition history
• Accession number
• Location
• Appraised value
• Insured value
• Keywords
How about your collection?

• What were some of the interesting elements you came up with for your particular collection besides the elements in the DC Metadata Element set?
References