

## ViDe User's Guide: Dublin Core Application Profile for Digital Video

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### Dublin Core References

<http://www.dublincore.org/documents/dces/>

<http://www.dublincore.org/documents/dcmes-qualifiers/>

<http://www.niso.org/Z3985.html>

All Dublin Core Elements and ViDe Qualifiers and Extensions carry the same characteristics:

Language: en

Datatype: Character String

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### Data Element: 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).

#### Comment:

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, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (AACR2) for formatting names, for consistency.

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

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency  
United States. Treasury Department

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

### **VCard**

If directory information is important (email address, mailing address, phone number, URL, etc.), the vCard format is recommended as an extension to Contributor to provide consistent directory information. vCard information is provided as an extension to the contributor element. Alternatively, vCard may be used instead of AACR2 as the sole scheme for creating the contributor element.

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

**Qualifiers:**

**ViDe:**

### **Role**

Unlike print resources, most films and videos involve contributions from a wide array of contributors—producers, directors, actors and narrators, editors, script writers, etc. Agent role is a critical query element for end users. Whenever possible, use controlled vocabulary, such as MARC Relators or AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus). MARC Relators are included in the ViDe Dublin Core demonstration database.

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

**Contributor Examples:**

Georgia Institute of Technology. Library.  
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)  
Glover, Danny.  
Costner, Kevin.  
Goldberg, Whoopi.  
Walters, Barbara.

**XML/RDF Example:**

```
<dc:contributor>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <vide:role> actor </vide:role>  
    <rdf:value> Glover, Danny </rdf:value>  
  </rdf:description>  
</dc:contributor>
```

**XML Example:**

```
<contributor role="lecturer" > Henderson, Mark </contributor>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data as an extension to the contributor data element in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the contributor data element in a separate <vCard> </vCard> data element. Declare the vCard namespace in the metadata record.

**XML/RDF Example:**

```
<dc:contributor>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <vide:role>lecturer</vide:role>  
    <rdf:value>Henderson, Mark </rdf:value>  
  </rdf:description>  
</dc:contributor>  
  
<vCard>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <vCard:FN> Mark Henderson </vCard:FN>  
    <vCard:ORG>Georgia Institute of Technology </vCard:ORG>  
    <vCard:TEL>404-555-1212</vCard:TEL>  
    <vCard:EMAIL>mark.henderson@dept.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>  
    <vCard:URL>www.dept.gatech.edu~mhenderson.html</vCard:URL>  
  </rdf:description>  
</vCard>
```

**Maps to MARC:** 720, 700, 710, 711

**Element Usage Status:** Recommended

**Maximum Occurrence:** Unlimited. May be repeated as often as necessary.

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## Data Element: Coverage

### Definition:

The extent or scope of the resource's content. This includes the spatial (geographic space) or temporal (time) characteristics of the intellectual content of the resource.

### Qualifiers:

#### DCMI:

#### Spatial

#### Temporal

### Comment:

ViDe recommends the use of the Coverage data element to provide additional, primarily numerical information to precisely identify the date/time or geographic coordinates of the intellectual content of the video resource.

Coverage carries within it the concept of boundaries, both physical (spatial, temporal) and logical (jurisdiction). ViDe recommends that Coverage be used principally for numeric expressions of dates, times, periods or geographic areas in order to support more precise searching than Subject or Title can support

If spatial or temporal coverage is sufficiently indicated in the Subject element or the Title element, the Coverage element is not necessary. If temporal coverage is the same as Date.Created, the Coverage is not necessary. **Coverage is primarily used for time-series information and map or map-like information.**

### CoverageSpatial

CoverageSpatial is used primarily for geographic coordinates of maps and map-like images (e.g. aerial maps or map-like images concatenated as a video file).

DCMI recommended encoding schemes for geographic numeric location:

DCMI Point (map coordinates)  
DCMI Box (regions of space using geographic limits)

DCMI recommends controlled vocabulary for place names:

TGN (Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names)  
ISO3166 (names of countries)

## **CoverageTemporal**

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

#### **XML examples:**

```
<coverage type="temporal" >  
  <start scheme="W3C-DTF" >yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ssZ</start>  
  <end scheme="W3C-DTF" >yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ssZ</end>  
</coverage>
```

#### **DCMI Point**

```
<coverage type="spatial" scheme="DCMI Point">  
  <point>  
    <east> 115.85717 </east>  
    <north> -31.95301 </north>  
  </point>  
</coverage>
```

## DCMI Box

```
<coverage type=" spatial" scheme="DCMI Box">
  <box name="Sargasso Sea">
    <northLimit> 35 </northLimit>
    <eastLimit> 30 </eastlimit>
    <southlimit> 20 </southlimit>
    <westlimit> 70 </westlmit>
  </box>
</coverage>
```

```
<coverage type=" temporal" scheme="W3C-DTF"> 1999-03-01/1999-03-31 </coverage>
```

```
<coverage type="temporal"> 1998 </coverage>
```

```
<coverage type=" temporal" scheme="W3C-DTF">
  <start> 1999-03-01 </start>
  <end> 1999-03-31 </end>
</coverage>
```

```
<coverage type=" temporal" > 19th Century </coverage>
```

## XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:coverage>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:spatial>
      <rdf:description>
        <dcq:coverageScheme>TGN</dcq:coverageScheme>
        <rdf:value>Georgia (state) </rdf:value>
      </rdf:description>
    </dcq:spatial>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:coverage>
```

```
<dc:coverage>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:temporal>
      <rdf:description>
        <dcq:coverageScheme>W3C-DTF</dcq:coverageScheme>
        <rdf:value> 2000-01-02T17:00Z/2000-01-03T05:00Z </rdf:value>
      </rdf:description>
    </dcq:temporal>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:coverage>
```

## References for controlled vocabularies and format schemes:

### Spatial:

TGN (Getty thesaurus of geographic names browser)  
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn>

ISO 3166 two-letter code list for names of countries

<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html>

DCMI Point scheme for specifying geographic coordinates

<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-point>

DCMI Box scheme for identifying a region of space using its geographic limits

<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-box>

**Temporal:**

DCMI Period scheme for specifying limits of a time interval

<http://dublincore.org/documents/2000/07/11/dcmi-period>

W3C-DTF (W3C's date and time format, an abbreviation of ISO 8601)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

**Maps to MARC:**

Coverage.Spatial: 522, 034

Coverage.Temporal: 045

**Element Usage Status:** Optional

---

**Data Element:      Creator**

**Definition:**

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

**Usage:**

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

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

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

Examples:

Central Intelligence Agency.  
United States. Treasury Department.

**Comment:**

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

**XML Examples:**

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

**XML/RDF Examples:**

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

**VCard**

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

**XML/RDF Example**

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

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

**Scheme:**

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

**Qualifier:**

**ViDe**

**Role**

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

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

Recommended creator roles, by type of video:

Course lecture: Instructor  
Presentation/Speech: Speaker  
Video/oral history/Interview: Interviewee  
Laboratory Experiment: Principal researcher  
Legal testimony/Deposition: Witness  
Feature film: Director  
News program/Documentary: Producer  
Promotional video: Advertising/Production agency  
“How-to”/Instructional: Narrator or Host

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

**Discussion:**

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

**XML/RDF Example:**

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

**Maps to MARC:** 700, 710, 711, 720

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

---

**Data Element: Date****Definition:**

The date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

**Dublin Core Usage:**

Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource. Encode according to the profile of ISO 8601 (W3CDTF) YYYY-MM-DD.

**Comment:**

The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record will be input in the Meta Metadata section of the record. (See Meta Metadata at the end of this document).

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.

**Qualifiers:****DCMI**

(Definitions are from the DC.Date Working Group of DCMI, unless otherwise noted)

**Created**

Date of creation of the resource.

**Issued**

Date of formal issuance (e.g. publication) of the resource

**Modified**

Date on which the resource was changed. Appropriate only for a resource that has dynamic (i.e. periodically modified/updated) content (e.g. a website showing updated weather patterns) or a multimedia course that is updated by the instructor; Date.Modified may serve as evidence of a resource's currency.

**Valid**

Date (often a range) of validity of a resource. Appropriate when the relevance and/or veracity of a resource is judged to relate to specific points in time and/or time intervals.

**Available**

Date (often a range) that the resource will become or did become available. Appropriate to resources known or anticipated to be offered for access for specific points in time and/or time intervals.

**ViDe****Withdrawn**

Date that the resource will no longer be available. Used for ephemeral or controlled-access video resources, such as video course lectures, that may be withdrawn from availability at the completion of the course. Date.Withdrawn alerts the user to the future unavailability of the item and also supports automatic withdrawal of digital video resources by the resource manager.

**Usage:**

Prefer dates that appear in the resource unless known to be inaccurate. If there is both a creation date and last modified date, put both in the record. When there is only one date associated with creation, issuance or modification of the resource, use the Date element without a qualifier. If the resource has parts that were published or issued over a range of dates, such as a set of videos not all published at the same time, enter the first date, then a forward slash, then the last date.

Format dates according to ISO 8601 format at the appropriate level of precision. For example dates could take the form YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-

DDThh:mm:ssTZD, etc., where T begins a time element and TZD is the time zone designator (explained below). If date is approximate add a question mark but separate the date from the question mark by a space so that the question mark is not interpreted as part of the date value by a search engine.

Generally, year or year-month-day will provide enough precision. For a series of videos created on a single day, such as laboratory or experiment documentation videos, time may need to be added. To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, ViDe recommends that the Coordinated Universal Time (also known as Universal Time Code) be used, to provide temporal information. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z. If necessary, to provide maximum usefulness to the primary users, provide the local time code in a separate Date field.

ViDe has developed a local time-to-UTC converter in its Dublin Core database . The converter stores dates in local time code and UTC. The program currently supports U.S. time code to UTC conversion only. Contact the Georgia Tech Database Programmer, Mohsen Mahdavi-Hezaveh, for assistance converting the program to support non-U.S. time codes.

For example, T13:15Z is a UTC equivalent (or Greenwich, England time equivalent) of 8:15 am in the eastern U.S. T13:15Z is the form recommended for use.

It is also appropriate to provide Date information in the local time zone, which is formatted in the following manner:

Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

For example, for Eastern Standard Time(EST) and Eastern Daylight time (EDT):

EST=UTC minus 5 hours  
EDT=UTC minus 4 hours

8:15 a.m. EST would be expressed as:

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00

However, as long as UTC is formatted according to the W3C note format, it is also appropriate to express the local time in a format most intelligible to the end user, e.g.

8:15:30 a.m. EST

Always include a Date field that includes time using the Universal Time Code, for sharing unambiguous information with an international audience.

**Examples:**

**XML:**

```
<date> 2000-04-23 </date>
<date> 2000-08-12T13:15Z </date>
<date> 1998 </date>
```

**XML/RDF:**

Date range:

```
<dc:date>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:valid>
      <rdf:value> 2000-03-20T13:15Z/2001-03-20T13:16Z </rdf:value>
    </dcq:valid>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:date>
```

**References:**

ISO 8601 profile for date encoding:  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

Definitions and explanation of date qualifiers:  
<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-date/files/prop-19991214.html>

**Map to MARC:** 260 \$c

**Element Usage Status:** An unqualified date associated with creation or issuance of the resource is mandatory if known or approximately known.

Date.Modified is *recommended* if available

Other qualified dates (e.g. Date.Issued, etc.) are *optional*.

## Data Element: Description

**Definition:**

An account of the content of the resource

**Usage:**

Description may include but is not limited to an abstract, table of contents, reference to a graphical representation of content or a free-text account of the content.

### **Comment:**

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

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

### **Qualifiers**

#### **DCMI**

#### **Table of Contents**

Use for partial or full listings of subunits of the resource. Include URLs, URIs, DOIs, timecodes, or other identifiers if they provide a path to or can retrieve a subunit of the resource directly. Do not include URIs for separate, related resources (e.g. resources which are cataloged separately), which should be entered in the Relation element. Maps to MARC 505 field.

DescriptionTable of Contents should be formulated for consistency with MARC: space, double dash, space between each component title in the table of contents.

### **XML Example:**

```
<description type=" table of contents" >Aliens -- Making of Aliens -- Interview with Ridley Scott </description>
```

### **Abstract**

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

### **ViDe**

### **Genre**

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

Genre list:

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

**Examples:**

**XML:**

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

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

**XML/RDF Examples:**

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

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

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

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

```
<dc:description>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <dcq:abstract>  
      <rdf:value> An animated tutorial on quantum physics.</rdf:value>  
    </dcq:abstract>  
  </rdf:description>  
</dc:description>
```

```
<dc:description>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <vide:genre>  
      <rdf:value>Travelogue </rdf:value>  
    </vide:genre>  
  </rdf:description>  
</dc:description>
```

**Map to MARC:** 5xx

**Element Usage Status:** Recommended

---

## Data Element: Format

### Definition:

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

### Comment:

Format should include information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata rather than descriptive metadata intended for an end user.

### Qualifiers

### DCMI

### Extent

Consists of a list of descriptive parameters in a single field, with each subelement separated by semicolon space. Semicolon space is the recommended method of parsing elements in a computer string.

ViDe recommends the following information, when available, be provided to the user in the Format.Extent data element. Use as much information as is known or readily available.

- **Digital Video:**

Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound; color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

- **Digital Audio:**

Duration (use the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); kHz (22.1 kHz, 44.2 kHz, etc.), data rate (Kbytes per second); channels (stereo, mono, etc.); file size (MB or GB).

For sequential media files which are excerpted from larger files, place the SMPTE time code in a repeatable Format\_Extent field to indicate SMPTE start and end times for the sequential file. The subelements “start” and “end” may be used to indicate SMPTE code extent.

## Examples

### XML

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sound; b&w; 296 MB</format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" >  
<start scheme="SMPTE 12M-1986" >00:24:03;1</start><dc:description><end  
scheme=" SMPTE 12M-1986" >00:25:50;7</end>  
</format>
```

### XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:format>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <dcq:extent>  
      <rdf:value> 1 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sound; b&w; 296 MB </rdf:value>  
    </dcq:extent>  
  </rdf:description>  
</dc:format>
```

## DCMI

### Medium

### Scheme:

For Format\_Medium: select a [MIME \(IMT\) subtype](#).

**Comment:**

The ViDe Access Working Group is proposing that the MIME type *mpeg* be expanded to *mpeg1*, *mpeg2*, and *mpeg4* since the encoding and playback requirements for each mpeg format are very different, and relevant to the end user. Also proposed is *mp3* for audio files in the mpeg1, level 3 encoding format.

In addition, ViDe has expanded the MIME types for video and animation files according to the MIME formatting rules. The complete audio and video list (provided in the ViDe Access database as a drop down menu):

**MIME type list with ViDe extensions:**

application/vnd.quicktimeVR  
application/vnd.flash  
audio/mpeg1  
audio/mpeg2  
audio/mpeg4  
audio/mp3  
audio/vnd.real  
audio/wav  
video/avi  
video/mpeg1  
video/mpeg2  
video/mpeg4  
video/quicktime  
video/vnd.real

In particular, ViDe recommends expanding the MIME type video/mpeg to distinguish the mpeg encoding standards: mpeg1, mpeg2, mpeg4 and mp3 (audio)

**XML Examples:**

```
<format type=" extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sound; b&w; 296 Mb </format>
```

```
<format type=" medium" >video/vnd.real</format>
```

Digital file excerpted from a larger analog video recording

```
<format type=" extent" > 1 min., 30 sec.; 30fps; 1.5 Mbps; sound; b&w; 296 Mb </format>
```

```
<format type=" extent" >  
    <start>00:24:01;1</start>  
    <end> 00:25:31:2</end>  
</format>
```

```
<format type="medium">mpeg1</format>
```

#### **XML/RDF Examples:**

```
<dc:format>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <dcq:extent>  
      <rdf:value> 1min., 27 sec.; 7.5 fps; 40 Kbs; color; 229 Mb</rdf:value>  
    </dcq:extent>  
  </rdf:description>  
</dc:format>
```

```
<dc:format>  
  <rdf:description>  
    <dcq:medium>  
      <rdf:value> video/quicktime </rdf:value>  
    </dcq:medium>  
  </rdf:description>  
</dc:format>
```

#### **Reference:**

Media Types. (RFC 2045, RFC 2046)

<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>

**Maps to MARC:** 300

**Element Usage Status:** mandatory

---

#### **Data Element: Identifier**

##### **Definition:**

An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

##### **Usage:**

Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. Georgia Tech practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.

##### **Scheme:**

URL, URN, ISBN, ISSN, Accession No., Call No., and other.

**XML Examples:**

```
<identifier> http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtaalivhist0182V001818003651.mpg
</identifier>
```

```
<identifier>tape 104</identifier>
```

**XML/RDF Example:**

```
<dc:identifier>http://www.library.ohsu.edu/angiostatinclinicaltrial407.rm</dc:identifier>
```

**Map to MARC:** 856

**Element Usage Status:** mandatory

---

## Data Element: Language

**Definition:**

A language of the intellectual content of the resource

**Usage:**

Recommended best practice is to use a two-letter language code defined in ISO 639-1. Note that the two-letter code is in the romanized language of the original, so that German is de (for Deutsch) and Spanish is es (for Espanol), etc. If a three-letter code is needed for unusual languages, such as Creoles and pidgins or Aleut, use a code from an ISO 639-2 list.

**Comment:**

Do not confuse the language used in the resource, which should be entered in this element, with the language or character set (charset) of the Dublin Core record. This should be documented in meta metadata (metadata about the metadata record) or by using the attribute xml:lang within the relevant tag. ViDe is exploring the use of charset for internationalizing fields within a record and expects to recommend this element qualifier to W3C.

**XML example:**

```
<language>de</language> (German)
```

**XML/RDF Examples:**

<dc:language> es </dc:language> (Spanish)

<dc:language> ja </dc:language> (Japanese)

**References:**

Two-letter codes (639-1):

<http://www.egt.ie/standards/iso639/iso639-1-en.html>

Three-letter codes (639-2):

<http://www.dsv.su.se/~jpalme/ietf/language-codes-ts.txt>

or <http://lcweb.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html>

**Maps to MARC:** 546

**Element Usage Status:** Optional

*Recommended* if the language of the DC record and the resource differ or if the language of the resource is not the predominant language of the primary user group for whom the record is intended.

---

**Data Element: Publisher****Definition:**

An entity responsible for making the resource available.

**Usage:**

Enter under DC.Publisher names of entities that were involved in publishing or distributing the video. Some videos may not have a publisher or distributor, and thus will not have a DC.Publisher element.

**Comment:**

Repeat publisher elements if necessary. Enter only one name under each instance of a publisher element. For personal names, use the form of last name, first name or the name in natural order (first name, last name) if the person is also a corporate entity.

Enter corporate names in full direct form. Use the most specific and commonly used official name if it is distinctive enough to identify the organization, otherwise use the higher, more encompassing organization name, followed by the unit or subdivision name.

In the case of a corporate hierarchy (e.g. main division. subdivision), separate the components with <period space>.

Unless the copyright holder is explicitly identified elsewhere, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, the name should be entered in *both* locations.

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

#### **XML Examples:**

```
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Time Warner Video </publisher>
<publisher type=" CorpName" > Sweet Home Pictures </publisher>
<publisher>Network for Continuing Medical Education </publisher>
```

#### **XML/RDF Example:**

```
<dc:publisher>
  <rdf:value>Time Warner Video</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
```

If a vCard (virtual business card) is available which gives personal name, affiliation, email address, etc., add the vCard data to the record in order to provide further identification and authentication of a name. Add it outside the rdf description area in a <vCard> </vCard> tag and declare the vCard namespace.

```
<dc:publisher>
  <rdf:value>Georgia Institute of Technology.library</rdf:value>
</dc:publisher>
<vCard>
  <rdf:description>
    <vCard:FN>Georgia Tech Library </vCard:FN>
    <vCard:EMAIL>webmaster@library.gatech.edu</vCard:EMAIL>
    <vCard:URL>http://www.library.gatech.edu</vCard:URL>
  </rdf:description>
</vCard>
```

#### **Reference:**

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

**Maps to MARC:** 260 \$b

**Element Usage Status:** Mandatory (if available)

## **Element name: Relation**

### **Definition:**

Identifies a second resource related to the primary resource. Defines the relationship between the second resource and the primary resource. While the primary resource is described by the rest of the record, the second resource is described in the Relation field.

### **Comment:**

The ViDe Video Access Group recommends using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content remains unchanged.

AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. ViDe Video Access feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media.

Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects--the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice for the preservation of moving image resources requires, at a minimum, three objects: the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

ViDe is using the Relation field to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object in a digital archive can have several instantiations:

- Analog original (source object)
- Analog preservation format, an analog format that is more stable or accessible for copying than the source object. Beta-SP tapes are often used as preservation formats for film, for example.
- Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate). This may be a DV format, such as Digi-Beta, an uncompressed AVI or QuickTime file created by an encoder card, etc. Low-bandwidth use copies for display on the Web are generally created from digital master files.
- Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). Use copies are created for displaying the video file to end users over the Web. There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both RealVideo and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide the most information about the digital object that is actually available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The analog source object, analog preservation object and digital masters are the predominant formats described and managed in administrative and technical metadata, which are used by the archive administrator to manage the long-term preservation of the source object and the persistence of the digital object through changing technologies. The Relation element can be used to provide enough information to the end user to identify the different formats available for the video file being described.

The ViDe Dublin Core record uses up to four nested elements in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object is described with:

Relation.<Qualifier> Title  
Relation.<Qualifier> Identifier  
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Medium  
Relation.<Qualifier> Format.Extent

**Title:**

Use to identify a collection or a related entity that requires a title in addition to, or instead of, a qualifier, for identification. An example would include the title of an expedition, a grant project, a university course, etc., with associated video files.

**Identifier:**

The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI and the Open Archives Initiative.

**Format.Medium:**

1. **Analog objects.** The AACR2 General Material Designators (GMD) "motion picture" and "videorecording" are used for compatibility with legacy catalog records in MARC format for analog information objects.
2. **Digital objects.** Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Medium

**Format.Extent:**

1. **Analog objects.** Include information required by AACR2, for compatibility with legacy catalog records for analog information objects.:

- Number and type of physical carriers; duration (hours and minutes); sound or silent; b&w or color.
2. **Digital objects.** Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format.Extent
- Duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; file size (MB or GB).

**Qualifiers:**

**DCMI**

**Is Version of**

Resource is a version, edition or historical state of a second resource

**Has Version**

Resource references an alternative available version of the resource.

**Is Replaced by**

**Replaces**

**Is Required by**

**Requires**

Can be used to identify programs required to play back a video, such as the plug-in, with a URI linking to the download site, for playing back the digital video file.

**Is Part Of**

Use when describing a component resource in its own record. For example, *The Making of Jurassic Park* video file, which is a component of the DVD *Jurassic Park*.

**Has Part**

Use to reference component parts of the video file that are separately cataloged and available, for example satellite weather photos concatenated into a video file. Each image can be identified in separate *Relation.HasPart* fields.

**Is Referenced By**

Can be used when the video file being described is an adjunct resource for a separately described object, such as an experiment lab book that references video files documenting parts of the experiment.

## 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 Format Of

Resource is the same version/edition, but is in a different format.

## Has Format

Resource is available in other formats, which can include analog formats, digital formats and even textual formats, such as a transcript.

## XML Examples:

Multiple formats for a single information object:

Analog video file excerpted as a digital video file (mpeg1) (with a master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime

```
<relation type="Is Part Of" >
  <identifier> T171 .G47 G57X No. 242 </identifier>
  <format type="medium" > Videorecording </format>
  <format type="extent" > 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sound; color.
  </format>
</relation>
```

```
<relation type= "Has Format" >
  <identifier>
    http://www.library.gatech.edu/aalumni/0242V0012347\_0022127.avi
  </identifier>
  <format type="medium" >mjpeg </format>
  <format type="extent" > 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sound; color;
  257 MB. </format>
</relation>
```

## XML/RDF Examples:

```
<dc:relation>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:hasFormat>
      <vide:identifier>
        http://www.library.gatech.edu/alumni/0243V0012747\_0022127\_56.mov
      </vide:identifier>
      <vide:format>
        <vide:medium>
          <rdf:value> video/quicktime </rdf:value>
        </vide:medium>
      </vide:format>
```

```

    <vide:format>
      <vide:extent>
        <rdf:value> 4 min., 47 sec.; 7.5 fps; 32 Kbps; sound; color;
          11.8 KB </rdf:value>
      </vide:extent>
    </vide:format>
  </dcq:hasFormat>
</rdf:description>
</dc:relation>

<dc:relation>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:isPartOf>
      <vide:title>Calypso Expedition, March 1977 </vide:title>
      <vide:identifier> http://www.cousteausociety.org/calypso/1977mar.html
    </vide:identifier>
    <vide:format>
      <vide:medium>
        <rdf:value> video/mpeg1 </rdf:value>
      </vide:medium>
    </vide:format>
    <vide:format>
      <vide:extent>
        <rdf:value> 4 min., 47 sec.; 30 fps; 1.5 Mbps; sound; color;
          2.5 GB </rdf:value>
        </vide:extent>
      </vide:format>
    </dcq:isPartOf>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:relation>

```

**Maps to MARC:** Format.Extent: 300 \$a; Format.Medium: 856 \$q

**Element Usage Status:** Optional

## Data Element: Rights

### Definition:

Information about rights held in and over the resource

### Qualifiers:

**ViDe**

**Access**

**Reproduction**

**Comment:**

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.

Currently, *rightsAccess* indicates either “open access” or ‘restricted access.’ These two options are used as flags to trigger certain actions. For example, metadata records with “restricted access” will not be exposed for mining by OAI initiatives. (CF **Meta-metadata**, below).

*RightsReproduction* currently contains the following standardized text: “This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.”

When a record is exported as Dublin Core simple (e.g. unqualified) the *rightsReproduction* data element is the data element exported as an unqualified Rights data element.

#### **XML Example**

```
<rights type=" access" >open access </rights>
<rights type=" reproduction" > This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to
reuse, publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rights>
```

#### **XML Example (Dublin Core simple)**

```
<rights> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse, publish or
reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or copyright holder.
</rights>
```

#### **XML/RDF Example**

```
<dc:rights>
  <rdf:description>
    <vide:type>access</vide:type>
    <rdf:value>restricted access</rdf:value>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
```

```
<dc:rights>
  <rdf:description>
    <vide:type>reproduction</vide:type>
    <rdf:value> This object may be copyright-protected. Permission to reuse,
publish or reproduce the object must be obtained from the object publisher or
copyright holder. </rdf:value>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:rights>
```

**Maps to MARC:** 506, 540

**Element Usage Status:** recommended

---

---

## Data Element: Subject

### Definition:

The topic of the content of the resource.

### Dublin Core Comment:

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

### ViDe Comment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

## Qualifiers

### DCMI

Scheme

LCSH, MeSH, etc.

### ViDe

### Type

Controlled Vocabulary: PersName, CorpName, Geographic, Topical

## XML/RDF Examples:

```

<dc:subject>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>
    <vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
    <rdf:value> Hurricanes--Louisiana </rdf:value>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:subject>

```

```

<dc:subject>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:scheme> LCSH </dcq:scheme>

```

```
<vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
  <rdf:value> Cancer </rdf:value>
</rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

```
<dc:subject>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:scheme> MeSH </dcq:scheme>
    <vide:type> Topical </vide:type>
    <rdf:value> Neoplasms </rdf:value>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:subject>
```

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

```
<dc:subject>
  <rdf:value> Churchill, Winston </rdf:value>
</dc:subject>
```

#### **XML Examples:**

```
<subject type="PersName">Keller, Helen— Correspondence</subject>
```

```
<subject scheme="LCSH" type="Geographic">Austria— History</subject>
```

#### **References:**

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

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

**Maps to MARC:** 6XX

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

---

## **Data Element: Title**

### **Definition:**

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

**Qualifier:**

**DCMI**

**Alternative**

**Discussion:**

**General Application:**

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

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

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

**Examples:**

The The

The Fixer

The Firm

End of the Affair

Taking of Pelham 1 2 3

**Special Applications:**

**(a) Part titles: Digital video files derived from a larger source**

Digital video files may be excerpted from a larger file. Nonsequential scenes or sequences may be merged together into an excerpt of the source video or a single

sequence (unbroken sequential frames, scenes or segment(s)) may be derived from the larger video.

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

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

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

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

#### **XML/RDF Examples:**

```
<dc:title>Burning of Atlanta </dc:title>
```

```
<dc:title>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:alternative>
      <rdf:value>Gone with the Wind. Sequence </rdf:value>
    </dcq:alternative>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

```
<dc:title>Memories of a Plains, Georgia boyhood </dc:title>
```

```
<dc:title>
  <rdf:description>
    <dcq:alternative>
      <rdf:value>Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt </rdf:value>
    </dcq:alternative>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

#### **XML Examples**

```
<title>Nuclear Fallout</title>
<title type="alternative"> Physics_290_20001116. Sequence 3</title>
```

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

### **(b) Series titles:**

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

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

#### **XML Example:**

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

#### **XML/RDF Example:**

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

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

#### **XML Example:**

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

### **(c) Trailers**

Film trailers for commercial entertainment films generally lack distinctive titles. ViDe's best practice recommendation is to construct a title from the source video title name, followed by the punctuation `<period space>` and the designation "Trailer"

#### **XML/RDF Examples:**

```
<dc:title>Blair Witch Project. Trailer</dc:title>
```

<dc:title> Birds. Trailer</dc:title>

### **(e) Alternative titles**

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

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

**XML/RDF Example:** English Version of a German film:

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

```
<dc:title>
  <rdf:description
    <dcq:alternative>
      <rdf:value xml:lang="de">Aguirre: der Zorn Gottes</rdf:value>
    </dcq:alternative>
  </rdf:description>
</dc:title>
```

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

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

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

**XML Example:**

```
<title>Taking of Pelham 1 2 3</title>
<title type="alternative">Taking of Pelham One Two Three</title>
```

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

**XML Example:**

```
<title> Stephen King's It </title>
<title type="alternative"> It </title>
```

**XML/RDF examples of title construction:**

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

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

<dc:title> Gone with the Wind. Sequence N. </dc:title>  
(supplied title for a sequence or segment that can be meaningfully numbered)

<dc:title> Gone with the Wind. Excerpt. </dc:title>  
(supplied title for one or more noncontiguous scenes or segments combined into a distinct, separate file)

### **XML Examples:**

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

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

<title> Gone with the Wind. Sequence. </title>  
(supplied title for one or more contiguous scenes combined into a distinct, separate file)

<title> Birds. Trailer. </title>  
(supplied title for trailer issued as a separate file)

<title> Vom Winde Verweht </title>  
<title type=" alternative" > Gone with the Wind </title>  
<language> de </language>  
<language> en </language>  
<description>German edition: English with German subtitles</description>

### **Maps to MARC:**

Title: 130, 240, 245  
Title.Alternative: 440, 490, 830, 740, 730, 246, 222

**Element Usage Status:** mandatory

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### **Element Name: Type**

#### **Definition:**

The nature or genre of the content of the resource

#### **Dublin Core Comment:**

Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the working draft list of Dublin Core Types [DCT1]). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the Format element.

#### **ViDe Comment:**

DCMI recommends that the type “image” be used for digital video files. ViDe Video Access Working Group is recommending to DCMI that 'video' and 'animation' be added as two more types to the currently-approved DCT1 list of types.

“Video” should be used for moving images of live action or real events. “Animation” should be used for moving images created from artificial sources, such as computer-generated graphics or analog drawings. Examples include Flash files and cartoons.

Until DCMI approves the addition of ‘video’ and “animation” to its approved list of types, ‘image’ can be added as an additional type to integrate with other Dublin Core implementers.

**XML/RDF Example:**

```
<dc:title> Gone with the wind </dc:title>  
<vide:type> video </vide:type>  
<dc:type>image</dc:type>
```

**XML Example:**

```
<title>Toy story </title>  
<type>animation </type>
```

**Reference:**

DCT1 recommended list of values (maintained by DCMI):

<http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/dc-type/files/type-final.html>

**Maps to MARC:** 245 \$h, also 655.

**Element Usage Status:** mandatory

## Meta Metadata

**Definition:** Meta metadata is data about the metadata—its creation and use.

**Usage:** Do not confuse meta metadata—information about the metadata record describing the resource, with metadata--information directly describing the resource.

Meta metadata is used for several purposes:

1. to document and manage the metadatabase and the individual records within the database. Meta metadata can include information about the metadata creator, the date

of metadata creation or modification, and the language or character set of the metadata record.

2. To link the descriptive metadata record to other records that document the resource, such as administrative, technical and structural metadata records.
3. To document registries that define metadata formats, vocabularies and formulation principles used to create the metadata record. Registries may ultimately be used to parse metadata and add equivalence or semantic interpretation to enable metadata formats to interoperate. Registries are also used for versioning, to document changes in metadata records as metadata versions change and even to automatically update records to reflect version changes.

The ViDe metadata record currently includes the following meta metadata elements:

### **ItemID**

The unique file name given to the item. File name combined with server path creates the descriptive metadata element DC.Identifier

### **CollectionID**

Used to concatenate individual items within a collection. Collection\_ID can be used to concatenate sets for metadata harvesting using the Open Archives Initiative protocol and also for linking to collection level descriptive, technical and structural metadata records.

### **ArchiveID**

Is required for harvesting metadata records using the Open Archives Initiative protocol. Archive\_ID can also be used to concatenate records for individual agencies within an organization, such as academic departments within a university, such as course videos that are described in a unified database but separately managed by each department.

### **DMDID**

The unique identifier for the metadata record, **not** the resource itself. The metadata record ID is a required element for the Open Archives Initiative data mining protocol

### **DMDCreator**

The department, agency or individual creating the record.

### **DCVersionURI**

URI for the Dublin Core version used to create the record.

**DCQualURI**

URI for the Dublin Core qualifier version used to create the metadata record.

**ViDeVersionURI**

URI for the ViDe Dublin Core profile for digital video used to create the metadata record.

**AMDID**

Unique record ID for the administrative metadata record associated with the resource.

**DMDCreationDate**

Date the metadata record was created. Can be used as the datestamp for the OpenArchives Initiative data mining protocol.

**DMDModificationDate**

Date the metadata record was modified. Can be used as the datestamp for the Open Archives Initiative data mining protocol.

**DMDDeletionDate**

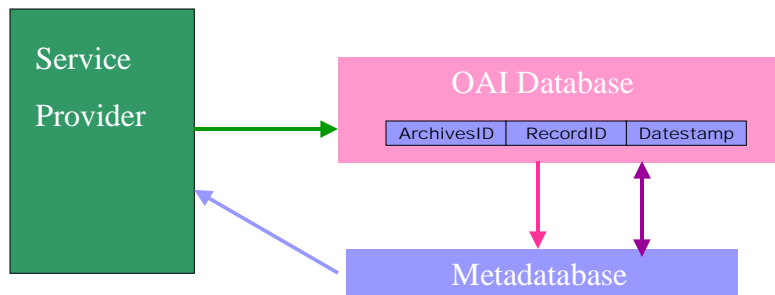
Date the metadata record was deleted. Can be used as the datestamp for the Open Archives Initiative data mining protocol.

ViDe envisions pulling ArchiveID, DMDID, DMDCreationDate, DMDModificationDate, and DMDDeletionDate into a table which would be addressed by an OAI protocol request. Metadata records meeting the datestamp criterion (e.g. “all records created, modified or deleted after YYYY-MM-DD”) would be identified in the OAI table and then retrieved from the complete database. This strategy is more efficient than addressing a large metadatabase with an OAI request and also insures that deleted metadata records are still documented and tracked for OAI data mining.

# Mastering Metadata

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.htm>

Implementation:



2000-03-20 c. G. Agnew

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