



Interoperability & Cataloging Workflows

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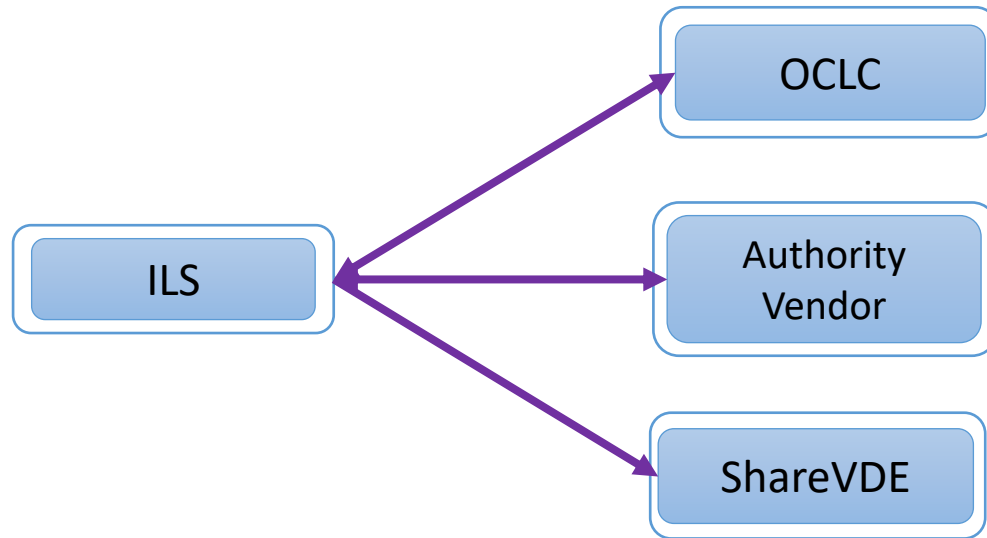
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Cataloger Requirements & Expectations

- *What do we expect from our metadata?*
 - We want to **share** our metadata with other catalogers (export)
 - We want to **reuse** & possibly enhance others' metadata (import)
 - We want to our metadata to **support** discovery in our local system & beyond

Exporting/Importing MARC



ShareVDE = Share Virtual Discovery Environment

- a library-driven initiative which brings together the bibliographic catalogues and authority files of a community of libraries in a shared discovery environment based on linked data

Requirements

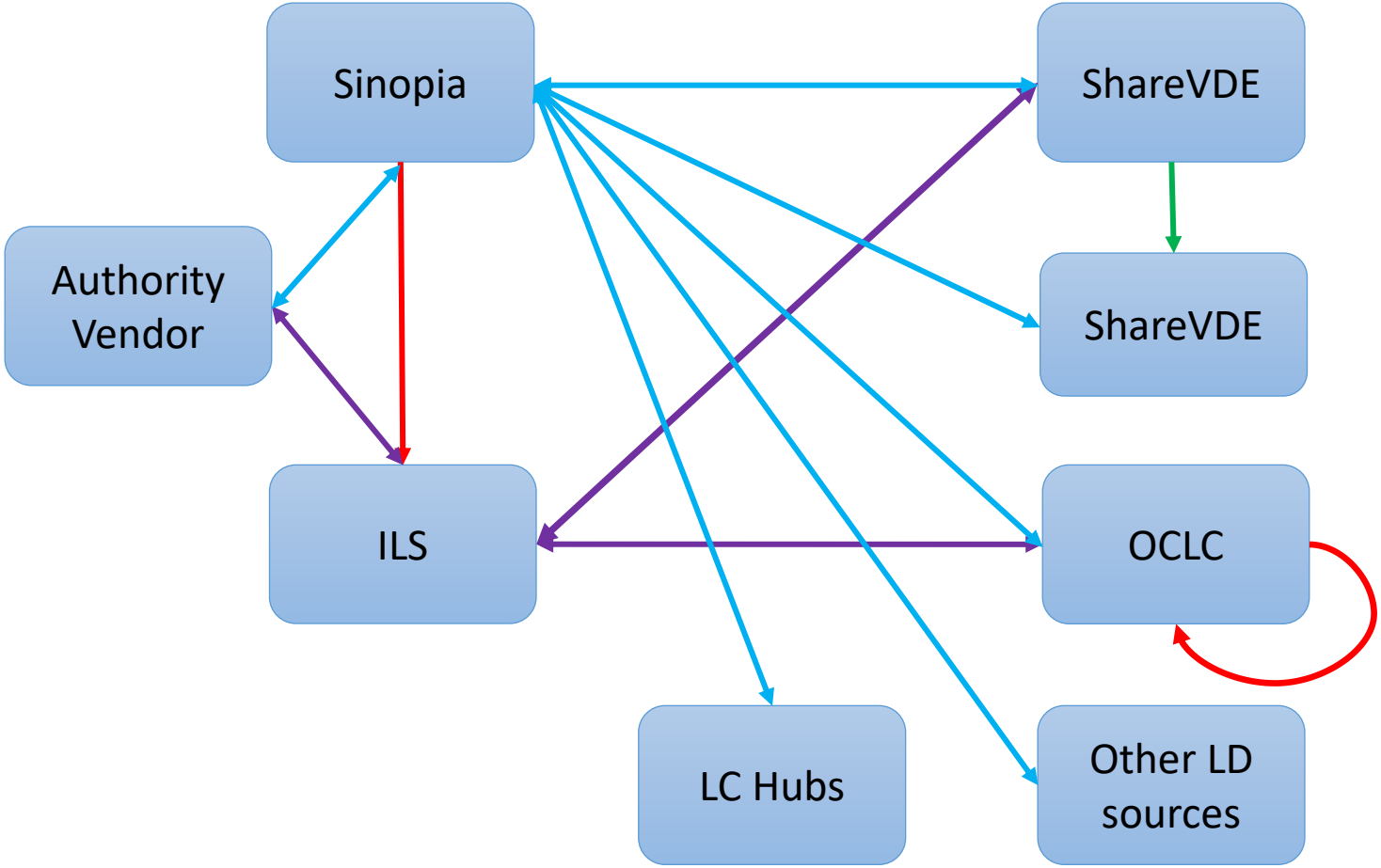
- The metadata is presented in a known schema/format or schemas
- The metadata uses known data modeling and content standards
- The metadata is internally consistent & follows prescribed best practices/MAPs
- Mappings are available when data conversion necessary
- Established data loads and protocols are available for data ingest & export of the schema & data model being used

All this makes our MARC metadata interoperable (mostly... and it has taken 50 years to get there)

Cataloger Requirements & Expectations in BF

- *What do we hope for with BF?*
 - We want to **share** *all* our metadata with other catalogers (Export)
 - We want to **reuse** & possibly enhance others' metadata (Import? Link?)
 - We want to **link** with non-library sources of metadata (Wikidata, etc.)
 - We want to our metadata to **support** discovery in our local system & beyond
- *and*
 - We *have to* convert MARC to BF and BF to MARC...

A Sample Hybrid Data Flow



Sinopia Import & Export Workflows

- MARC export & import
- MARC to BF conversion
- BF to MARC (rdf2marc)
- BF export/import

In terms of supporting interoperability...

- At the system level:
 - APIs/dataloads & protocols for:
 - Ingestion of MARC into data nodes & ILS's
 - Ingestion of BIBFRAME into data nodes
 - Ingestion with conversion (BF2MARC; MARC2BF) within data nodes & in ILS's
 - Mappings to aid conversion to and from BF
 - Validation
- At the metadata level:
 - A standard for data-modelling in BF
 - A standard for what constitutes a basic BF description



Use of Templates to Enhance Interoperability

- Sinopia (PCC, LD4P) & Marva (LC)—
templates for cataloging with RDF-based
ontologies
- Both use BIBFRAME as the base ontology,
with the Library of Congress extension
(bflc), along with the Program for
Cooperative Cataloging (PCC)
- Templates also act as metadata
application profiles for their users
 - Properties/classes to be used
 - Modeling of RDF
 - Required/Repeatable/Ordered
 - Vocabularies
 - Defaults
 - Links to content standards (e.g., RDA)
 - Other help information

The screenshot displays the Sinopia cataloging interface for a "PCC BF2 Instance (Monograph)". The interface is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a sidebar with a list of template sections: Instance of, Instance Title, Parallel, Variant & Transliterated Titles, Statement of Responsibility, Edition Statement, Publication Information, Distribution, Manufacture, Production Information, Transcribed Provider Statement, Extent, Dimensions, Mode of Issuance, Media type, Carrier type, Uniform Resource Locator for Resource, Digital file type, Encoding Format, Contribution to the Manifestation/Instance, Related Manifestation, Has Item, and Administrative Metadata. The main area shows the "Instance of" section, which includes a class selection dropdown (set to "Instance (http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/Instance)"), optional classes (Electronic, Manuscript, Print), and a search box for "Enter lookup query for instance of". Below this is a "Create New" button and an "Add another instance of" button. The "Instance Title" section is also visible, showing a search box and a "Create New" button. On the right, there is a detailed view of the "Instance" template, showing fields for Title Information (Instance Title, Main Title, Part number, Part name, Other Title Information), Statement of Responsibility, Edition Statement, and Provision Activity (Publication, Place, Name, Date).

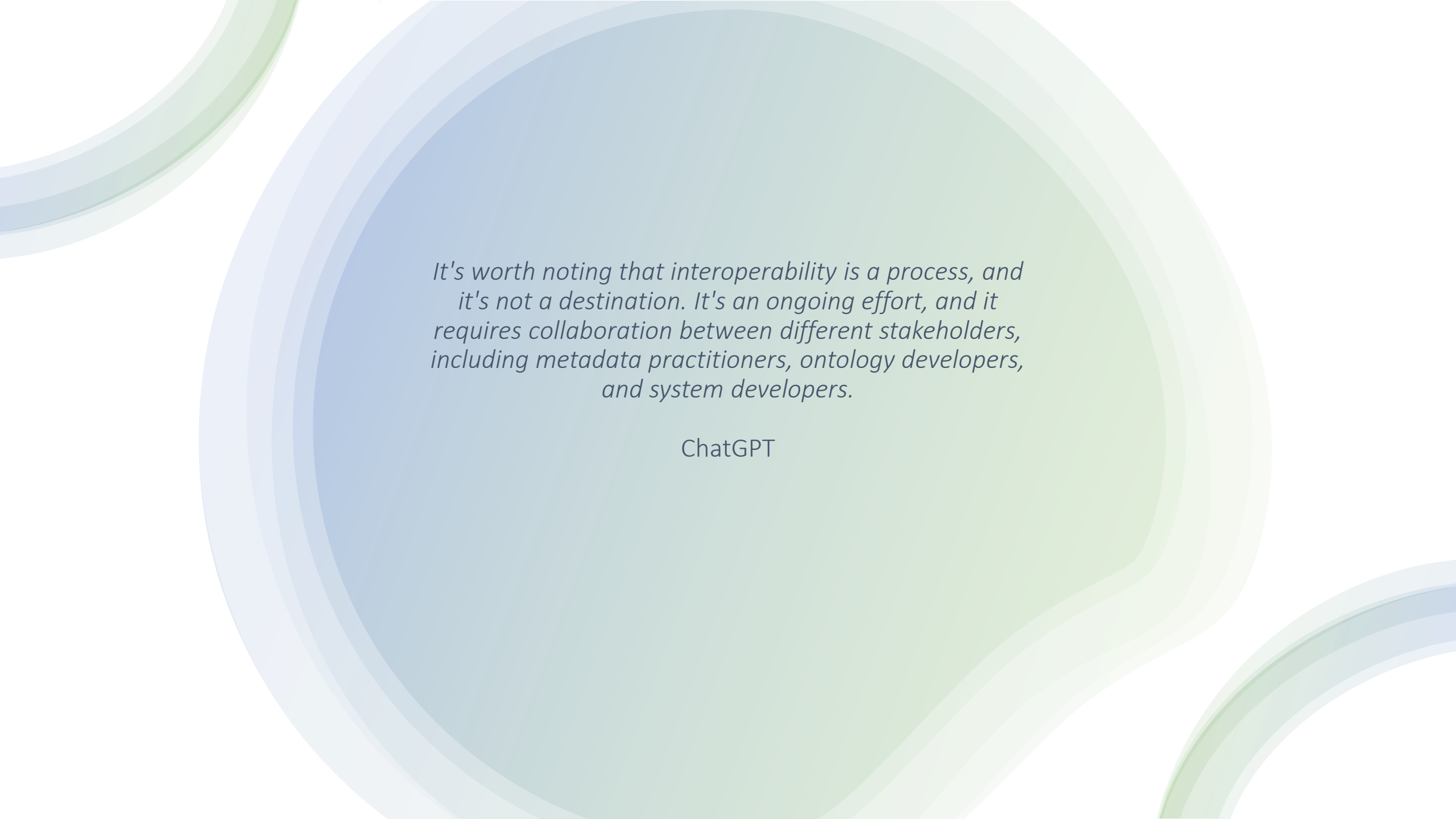
Strengths & Drawbacks of Templates

- Strengths

- Provide RDF & BF modelling
- Encourage consistency in data entry
- Act as metadata application profiles
- Provide lookups to vocabularies (added interoperability!)
- Provide frameworks for data validation and conversion

- Drawbacks

- Fragility—change a template and the changes can be cascading:
 - For re-use
 - For conversion



It's worth noting that interoperability is a process, and it's not a destination. It's an ongoing effort, and it requires collaboration between different stakeholders, including metadata practitioners, ontology developers, and system developers.

ChatGPT