



The actual content sought by an end-user. The Resource possesses one or more unique identifiers assigned to it, and may be known by one or more names.

Resource Descriptions enhance access by providing additional attributes and relationships. By employing nested descriptions, a describing party can group views according to a specified scheme, (e.g., publisher)

Business Rules (instead of distinct entity subtypes) will ensure that Works, Expressions, Manifestations, and Items contain one of two possible arrangements of FRBR data. (An attribute could indicate this.) A **Data-Bearing, (D)** is one where View attributes and relationships are present. A **Container (C)** entity is one where there are only a minimal set of attributes and relationships. It serves as a target for links to one or more entities of the same kind.

Co-occurring FRBR entities constrain themselves via relationships following FRBR rules. Relationships are optional to allow incremental description and incomplete knowledge. These structures are not hierarchies due to a many-to-many Expression-Manifestation potential.

A Resource may be considered from more than one institution's customary perspective (**View**)

Subtyped Institutionally Managed Find and Navigate Named Resource entities can be different conceptually and participate in different relationships with other Resources. Their common characteristic is that they support Find and Navigate user tasks.

A Resource may contain or be contained by one or more other Resources, enabling **network and hierarchical** ("Superwork" etc. type) Resource groupings.

Other Named Resources may exist, but - not being managed by a Responsible Party - are more difficult to describe, discover, & access.

The presence of institutionally managed subject assignments and (via **Business Rules**) more than one of identifier/naming, responsible party, and other prescribed relationship distinguishes a Managed Named Resource from an ordinary Named Resource.

Archival and bibliographic entities can coexist as Views in the same Resource description, and can share the same Item entity. Two archival entities (Series & File) serve as hierarchical containers. Business rules forbid these entities from direct relationships with Institutionally Managed Named Resources.

Institutionally Managed Find and Navigate Named Resources are created and maintained to provide controlled access points and to permit navigation from one source to another based on common or related terms, name, relationships. As they are deliberate institutional creations, no "Other" entity is provided.

The Named Resource must also have one or more (frequently unique) identifiers assigned to it, and may also be known by one or more names.

A Named Resource can be designated as the subject of one or more other Named Resources. A Named Resource may also be judged as being "about" a concept, event, object, or place.

Responsible Parties such as Persons, Agencies, Corporate Bodies and Computations (e.g. agent) may play one or more Roles (author, editor, publisher, reader, etc.) with respect to one or more Resources. These roles are expressed as relationships between a Responsible Party and a Named Resource

A Named Resource is defined such that a Responsible Party must play one Role with respect to it. A business rule distinction is made between that particular **Named Resource** Role assignment and the multiple Roles that may be assigned to **Managed Named Resources**.

A Named Resource can be related to another Named Resource via a Relationship Definition. The definition also describes the Type of relationship being defined.

Several significant roles can be played by institutional parties with respect to the Resource environment (in terms of a Resource network benefit-to-effort scale):
 • Creator/maintainer/monitor of Institutionally Managed Named Resource Find & Navigate Descriptions
 • Creator/maintainer/monitor of Institutionally Managed Named Resource Find & Navigate Description Assignments
 • Creator/maintainer/monitor of Institutionally Managed Named Resource Descriptions

A Resource may be of one or more Types, and a Type may apply to one or more Resources. **Types may be used to guide decomposition of Resources into their network or hierarchical subcomponents.**

Citation:
 Murray, Ronald J., Tillett, Barbara B. A Divergent Conceptual Data Model for Cultural Heritage Applications. Washington DC: Library of Congress © 9/30/2008