**Questions that were asked and answered in the chat:**

**Q:** What is Share BD?

**A:** Nancy Lorimer was saying Share-VDE - Share Virtual Discovery Environment
*(from Nancy)* You can take a look at the beta product at [svde.org](https://www.svde.org/)

**Q:** Do many use Sinopia? I've never heard of it before

**A:** It was widely used during the Mellon-funded LD4 BIBFRAME grant; however, someone mentioned they don't think many libraries are using it for production-level cataloging yet. To learn more:

* There is the PCC Sinopia Cataloging Affinity Group. Notes and recordings of the meetings are available here: [https://wiki.lyrasis.org/display/LD4P3/PCC+Sinopia+Cataloging+Affinity+Group](https://wiki.lyrasis.org/display/LD4P3/PCC%2BSinopia%2BCataloging%2BAffinity%2BGroup).
* Here is the Sinopia stage version, where you can create a user account and test around <https://stage.sinopia.io/>
* Sinopia developers are very responsive to issues on GitHub: <https://github.com/LD4P/sinopia_editor>

*(from Nancy)* We are completing development of templates for use by PCC for books & serials, and have started them for music. Most are waiting for that to happen before doing anything in production; we are currently working in the "stage" environment, which is for cataloger learning & testing.

**Q:** Is it free to use or is there a license fee?

**A:** Sinopia is free to use, but Share VDE is not. However, you may use their discovery environment and they will be making PCC data open to all.

**Q:** How is Sinopia with non-roman records?

**A:** There is a Non-Latin Affinity Group as part of the LD4 community focused on Non-Latin cataloging in Sinopia: [https://wiki.lyrasis.org/display/LD4P2/Non-Latin+Script+Materials+Affinity+Group](https://wiki.lyrasis.org/display/LD4P2/Non-Latin%2BScript%2BMaterials%2BAffinity%2BGroup)
*(from Nancy):* For data entry, Sinopia has diacritics tables (still a bit clunky) and you may use various language keyboards for scripts, whether R to L or L to R. For individual text string values, you can specify what language they are in and the script and/or transliteration scheme they use. There is also language detection, meaning that when you go to choose a language, it will offer a suggestion (within the limits of that particular text string). For example, if I type in "bonjour" and click on the language button, it will suggest "French".

**Q:** Will these slides be available later?

**A:** The recording will be available. Some presenters are also separately providing their slides. Both will be in Connect.

**Q:** Word use question -- Bibframe is the Library of Congress's editing software. Nancy seems to be using "Bibframe" in a different way, meaning linked data. So is this what we will be calling bibliographic linked data?

**A:** Bibframe is a *linked data format;* not the Library of Congress’ editing software -- the *Bibframe Editor* is the LC's editing software. BIBFRAME is the *metadata standard* the LC is developing to replace MARC: <https://www.loc.gov/bibframe/>
*(from Nancy)* The LC editor, which used to be called the "BIBFRAME Editor" is now called Marva. It was originally called the BF editor, because that is the primary linked data ontology being used by LC (and currently, PCC) (kind of like MARC, but linked data). It actually can use other standards as well, but is optimized for BF.

**Q:** Did I understand currently that you can't "edit" within Sinopia, but have to export to your ILS and then edit within the ILS? This is different from what can be done now in OCLC (and I guess others) - edit the copy in the utility and then import.

**A:** Sinopia is an editing environment and can be used completely independently of an ILS. Editing is entirely possible within Sinopia, but the creating institution may limit the ability to edit the records they create to certain groups, for example to PCC libraries only. So, you can edit any Sinopia description (or template) that you have the permissions to edit.

*(added by Nancy)* Of course once you bring it into your ILS, there may be ILS-specific fields you need to edit. In the case of SIRSI Symphony at Stanford, for example, you need to change the "date cataloged" field in Symphony to "TODAY".

**Q:** I think institutions without editing permissions are able to clone PCC records and edit those, correct? Is that a best practice in Sinopia? If so, do resource templates allow for "sameAs" or similar statements to be made between restricted description sets and copied-and-edited versions?

**A:** Yes, you can copy/clone any description.
*(from Nancy)* So if you aren't a PCC group member, you can clone that description, just as if you were doing derived original cataloging, edit your copy, and export your cloned description to your ILS (if that is available to you). The work and instance will have different URIs however, and they will not be reconciled within Sinopia (no sameAs feature as yet). But please note that if you want to use a description you cannot edit, you can still use it unedited and export if you have that capability.

**Q:** Is MARVA the Library of Congress’ proprietary triple store?

**A:** MARVA is the Library of Congress’ Bibframe editor. So the triple store is what Al is calling the Bibframe database (confirmation statement). And MARVA and Sinopia are two different editors.

**Q:** How does Bibframe identify RDA Expressions?

**A:** In BIBFRAME, RDA Expressions are a type of Work [(https://www.loc.gov/bibframe/docs/bibframe2-model.html](https://www.loc.gov/bibframe/docs/bibframe2-model.html)).

(from Ian) More on the difference and comparison between entity models can be found [here](https://wiki.share-vde.org/w/images/3/3d/SVDE_entity_model_and_comparison.pdf).

**Q:** Does MARVA allow users to edit templates and use any linked data ontology, or are all descriptions restricted to Library of Congress BIBFRAME templates? Is there a summary somewhere of major differences between Sinopia and MARVA?

**A:** At this time, catalogers are not able to edit the user templates in Marva. It is possible to use non-BIBFRAME ontologies in Marva. For instance, the Performed Music Ontology structure is used for medium of performance.
*(from Nancy)* Both editors are built on openly-available code. Sinopia is open for use to anyone; you just need to sign up; Marva is currently only available to LC staff, and all its data goes into the LC database. Sinopia is also oriented toward multiple users who may be from multiple institutions or from no institutions at all. Metadata can be exported to multiple individual ILS's (though this is still a work in progress) based on a user's login credentials.

**Q:** Can we see (i) a link to a hub, (ii) a hub record, please?

**A:** You can look at BIBFRAME hubs at id.loc.gov. You search for hubs within BIBFRAME works. Here's an example: <https://id.loc.gov/resources/hubs/a4ef82ca-0c25-56b6-cfc1-a0258de4314a.html>.

Hub has been defined here: <https://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe.html#c_Hub> "An abstract resource that functions as a bridge between two Works." and subclass of:Work.

**Q:** Does MARVA only work with Voyager or also with other systems?

**A:** Marva is completely independent of the Voyager system.

**Q:** Are all new MARC records also being added to the BIBFRAME Database?

**A:** The answer seems to vary by institution. In short, it sounds like some institutions import records daily from their catalog, but not ALL new MARC records created by every institution are being added to the Database.
*(from Nancy)* If you are meaning LC's BF database, I believe it only covers their catalog (needs confirmation). Some of us send our MARC records to SHARE-VDE, who then convert them to BF, and we are working on sending Sinopia-generated BF to SVDE.

**Q:** How do we get the efficiencies we have developed with our MARC editors into linked data environments again? The asker is thinking about things like macros and diacritic shortcuts.

**A:** The MARVA editor has all the same macros for diacritics as we have in Voyager. If you are using one language, a language/script-oriented keyboard can help, but not for everything (e.g., transliteration). Local macros are possible for more common diacritics.

**Q:** So far, I haven't heard any of the presenters talk about RDA. Forgive me my ignorance, but is it just that because this is copy cataloging that RDA doesn't even figure into it? I'm asking this from a cataloger educator perspective. What I teach in my basic cataloging--I have to ask if I am focusing on the correct things?

**A:** Someone responded that they would say this is true. The University of Washington has created RDA templates and an RDA dataset in Sinopia, and are working on a new set of LRM/RDA/RDF templates as alternatives to BIBFRAME, which is insufficient for representing RDA description sets as linked data in someone’s opinion.Someone commented that what was presented seems to still be too new (and complex) for the rest of us to fully embrace in regular cataloging workflows. Today's presentations were a glimpse into what's possible today, but many of us don't have the capacity, yet.
*(from Nancy)* Our BF templates use RDA as a content standard, i.e., to guide what data we enter and how we enter it (you might think of it as MARC vs RDA). I would actually disagree that it is insufficient, given that BF is extensible and easily combines with extensions and additional vocabularies. I have had little trouble using RDA with BF.

(from Ian) Adding agreement with Nancy on her response. BF templates in Sinopia and work on model design and data conversion in Share-VDE use RDA as a content standard and I think it is sufficient and can also be extended as needed.

**Q:** What is a good example of a front end of a linked data catalog, to show what the public impact would be?

**A:** During the Linked Data Interest Group session tomorrow, speakers will present on incorporating linked data in the Cornell discovery system.
*(from Nancy)* Also SHARE-VDE (VDE = Virtual Discovery Environment)

**Q:** In a linked data environment where bibliographic descriptions are based on entities (no matter the ontology used), wouldn't ideal copy cataloging be about describing your unique entities (e.g. items) and linking to existing common entities, no matter in what data source they live?

**A:** Ideally, yes. But someone has to come up with the common data pool.

(From Ian) This is another reason why Share-VDE is important as it represents a very large pool of BIBFRAME data and the Sapientia Knowledge Base hosts identifiable entities for reuse. Similarly as OCLC works on SEMI, being able to leverage those entities for metadata reuse becomes important.

**Questions that were asked in the chat, but not answered:**

**Q:** How many catalogers are doing copy cataloging at Stanford, how many are doing original, and how many are doing linked data cataloging?

**A:** *(from Nancy)* Copy cataloging at Stanford takes place primarily in the Acquisitions department. Ordering specialists search for copy before ordering (5 people); receiving specialists search for copy on receipt (if not already there) (15 people). There is also some copy cataloging done in our Classfication (4 people) and Data Control Units (6 people) in Metadata Services. In Metadata Services, we have 10 catalogers & 2 specialists in the Metadata Creation Unit (MCU) who do original and derived original cataloging. We are not doing linked data cataloging in production quite yet, and so far work in Sinopia is primarily by original catalogers, but we are expanding knowledge and use to all of Metadata & to some in Acquisitions. When we start production, it will start with MCU.

**Q:** Is there any way to apply a stylesheet to a bibliographic record, i.e. make an all caps copy record into sentence case or similar?
**A:** *(from Nancy)* So… much of our data comes from lookups to authority files or from pull-down menus, so the data we receive there should not be changed (unless the lookup is completely wrong!). And a couple fields (cataloger ID, date of record creation/update) are machine-generated. For text strings, I know that some of the Stanford catalogers have used macros for some text strings ("Includes bibliographical references"), but not yet for diacritics. We haven't been able to work further on macro support or stylesheets as yet, though it is theoretically possible.

**Q:** Is this plan available for us to read? (I think he is referencing the University of Alberta’s plan)

(from Ian) It will be shared and available to read shortly. There have been some recent changes for the plan wrt our IR landscape and the LDIP and once that has been captured we will post.

**Q:** What's the difference between MARVA and Sinopia?

*(from Nancy--this is the same response as to another similar question above)* Both editors are built on openly-available code. Sinopia is open for use to anyone; you just need to sign up; Marva is currently only available to LC staff, and all its data goes into the LC database. Sinopia is also oriented toward multiple users who may be from multiple institutions or from no institutions at all. Metadata can be exported to multiple individual ILS's (though this is still a work in progress) based on a user's login credentials.

**Q:** What triggers the creation of a BIBFRAME hub?