

Introduction to DL.org, digital library modelling and the DELOS DL Reference Model

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DL.org Autumn School – Athens, 3-8 October 2010





Outline

The DL.org project	
Digital Libraries: a brief overview	
The DELOS Manifesto	
Introduction to the Digital Library Reference Model	



DL.org

DL.org Consortium

- CNR-ISTI (coordinator, Italy)
- NKUA (Greece)
- HATII (United Kingdom)
- Trust-IT (United Kingdom)







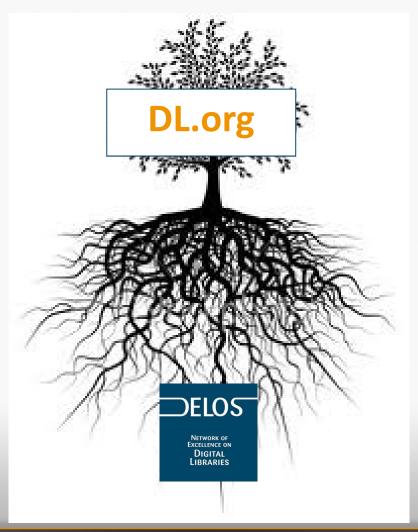




DL.org

Coordination Action on Digital Library Interoperability, Best Practices and Modelling Foundations







DL.org objectives

1. Promote interoperability between current and future DL initiatives

- by adopting a systematic approach
- by mobilizing key people and projects

2. Deliver a DL Technology and Methodology Cookbook

by identifying most common best practices and technology patterns

3. Consolidate and enhance the DELOS Reference Model

by exploiting feedback collected by members of different communities

4. Disseminate project outcomes

via Web site, Workshops, Schools



Six Thematic Working Groups

45 participants

 Leading technical experts representatives of key on-going projects and initiatives





Liaison Group

18 members:

- Stakeholders of **DL organizations** and **coalitions**
- Well known experts in the DL field































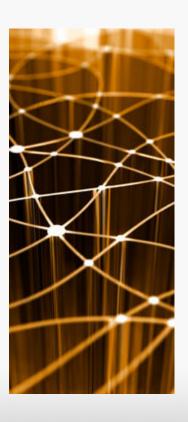
Meetings and Events

- 1. 1st Face-to-Face meetings, late Spring-Summer, 2009
- 2. 2nd Face-to-face meeting, Rome, 30 November 2009
- 3. DL.org 1st Workshop: Digital Libraries: Interoperability, Best Practices & Modeling Foundations, 1 October 2009, Corfu, Greece
- 4. DL.org 2nd Workshop: Making Digital Libraries Interoperable: Challenges and Approaches, 9-10 September 2010









www.dlorg.eu



DIGITAL LIBRARIES OVERVIEW



"Digital Library" a name for many entities

From OPACs

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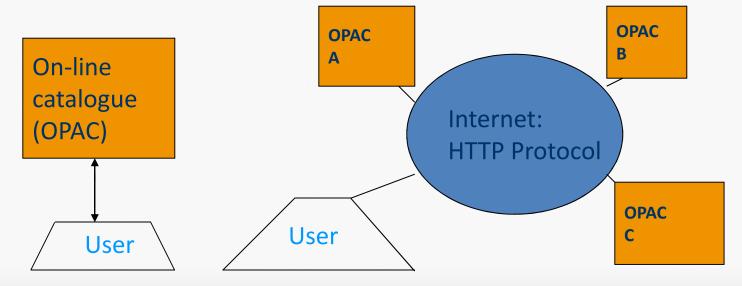
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to Data Infrastructures



Library systems in the past

from a "direct" communication (on-line)

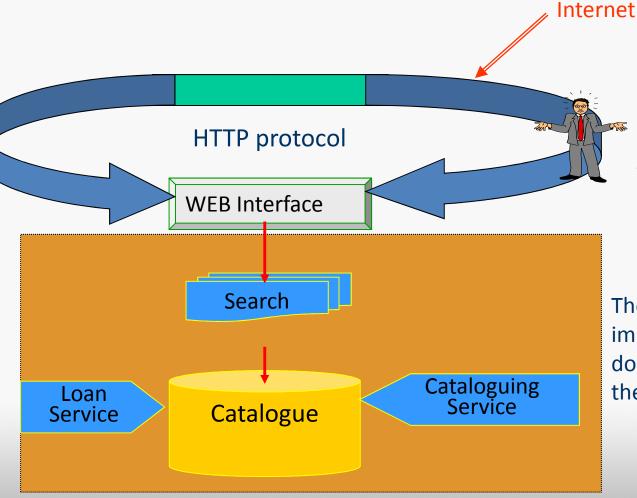


.... to a communication via

WEB: HTTP protocol



Web Access to OPACs



Generic users access though the Web only the search/retrieval service

The software modules that implement the other services do not communicate through the Web

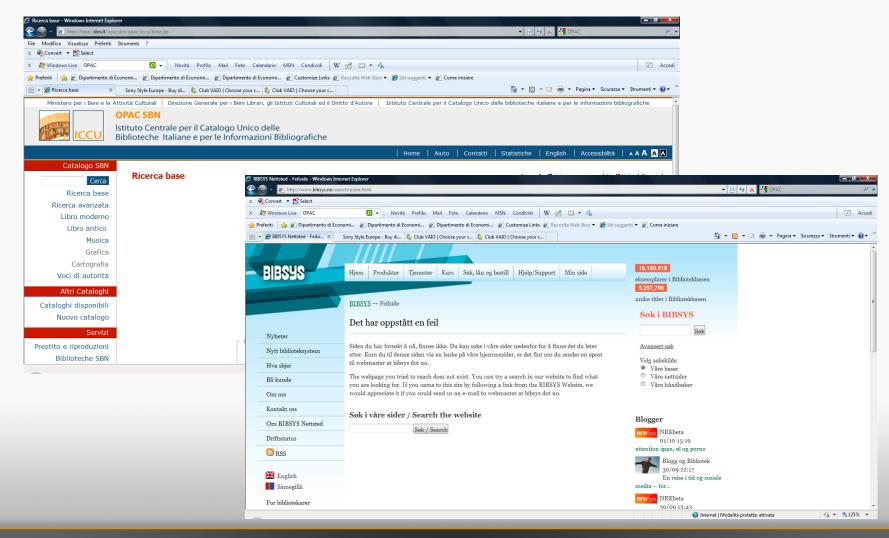


Web Access to OPACs

- Each catalogue is accessible through its own user interface
- User interfaces differ for:
 - access points
 - names of the access points
 - language
 - graphics
 - **—**
- Users must be familiar with many interfaces
- No cross-searches are possible



OPAC User Intefaces







Standard communication protocol for information search and retrieval

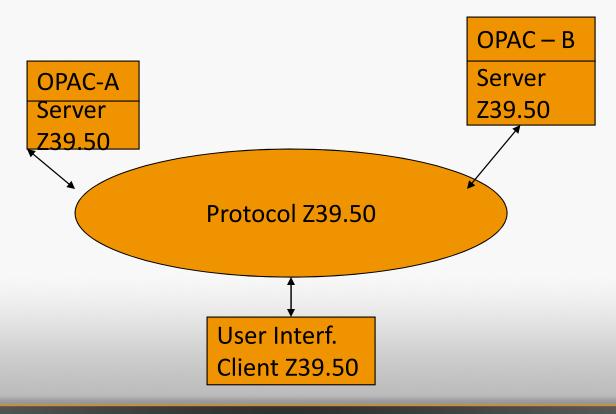
It regulates the communication between the clients and the servers (automatic catalogues)







It allows the search and retrieval of bibliographic information from different distributed OPACs by issuing a single query through a common user interface





SRW/SRU

- SRW (Search & Retrieve Web Service) draws heavily on the abstract models and functionality of Z39.50, but removes much of the complexity. SRW is built using common web development tools (WSDL, SOAP, HTTP and XML)
- SRU (Search & Retrieve URL Service) a URL-based alternative to SRW



Digital Libraries come into life

1994-1998 Digital Library Initiative - Phase I

Funded by:

- National Science Foundation(NSF)
- Department of Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Objective

"The focus is to dramatically advance the means to collect, store, and organize information in digital forms, and make it available for searching, retrieval, and processing via communication networks — all in user friendly ways"



What is a DL?

(definition in 1998)

"An institution which performs and/or supports (at least) the functions of a library in the context of distributed, networked collections of information objects in digital form"

Nicholas Belkin

Eight DELOS Workshop

Stockholm, 1998



Digital objects

Not only document descriptions (metadata) but also

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documents (texts, videos, sounds, 3D images, ..... data, programs, ... maps, ....)
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Not only a catalogue....

but also a repository



DL basic functionality

- Acquisition
- Submission
- Repository
- Search/Browsing/Retrieval
- Access
- •

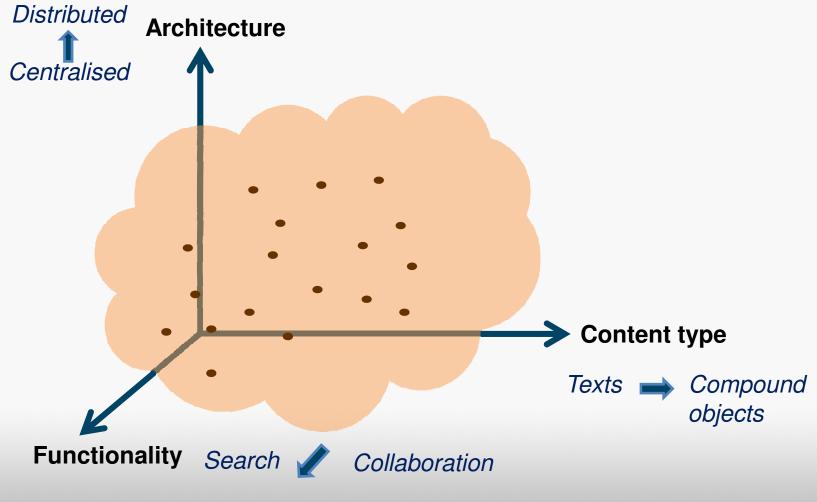


A digital library is thus the analogous of...

- A digital library
- A digital museum
- A digital archive
- A digital audio-video archive
- •
- A data center
- •

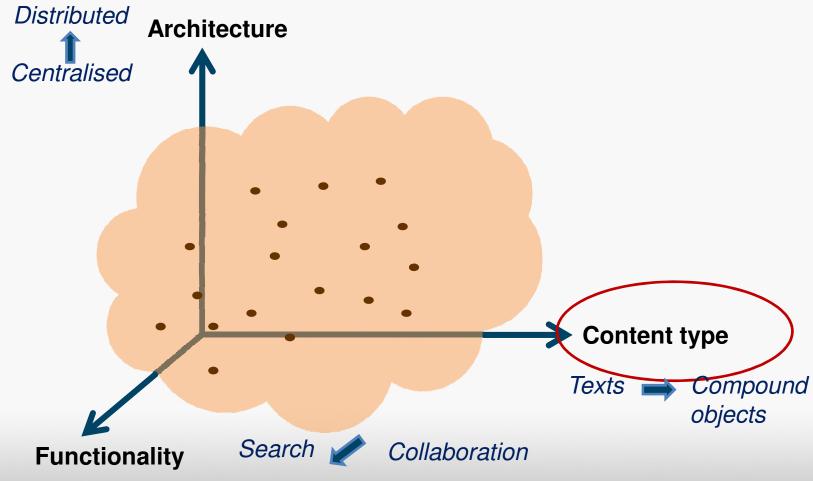


Evolution Axes





Evolution Axes





Content type

- Text objects
- Multilingual objects
- Multimedia objects
- Annotated objects
- Compound objects
- Enhanced publications
- •

New document types empower novel forms of communication and remote collaboration among the members of a community of interest



Multilingual documents

Documents in different languages can be maintained in the same DL

 These documents can be accessed by querying in the language of the document and in any other supported language



Multimedia objects

Informedia DL system

1994 – 2007 Centralized audio-video DL system

Documents

Audio-video resources (mainly News)

Metadata

- Terms extracted from the transcript and from the image captions
- Locations
- Keyframe
- Faces
- Name of the speakers
- Video abstract
- **—**



Informedia DL system

- Automatic content metadata extraction through the integration of various technologies:
 - Speech understanding for automatically derived transcripts
 - Face, text and object recognition
 - Key frame extraction and indexing
 - Geo-coding
 - Topic assignment



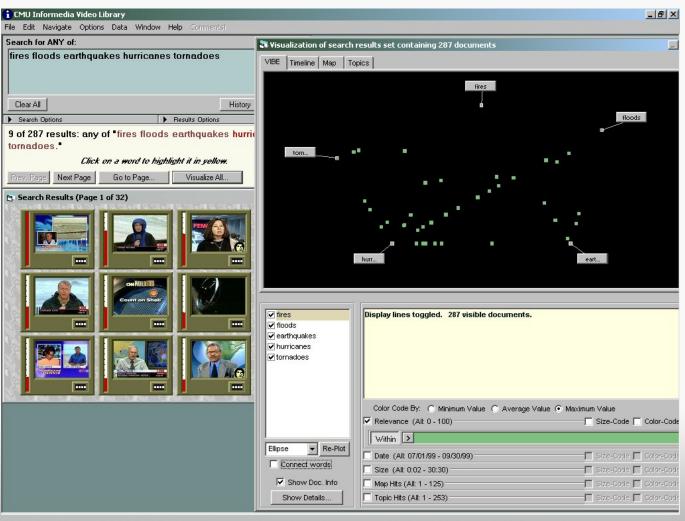
Informedia DL system (cont.)

Functionality

- Search based on
 - Free text
 - Image similarity
 - Face and object similarity
 - Geographical information
- Multiple presentation styles of query results

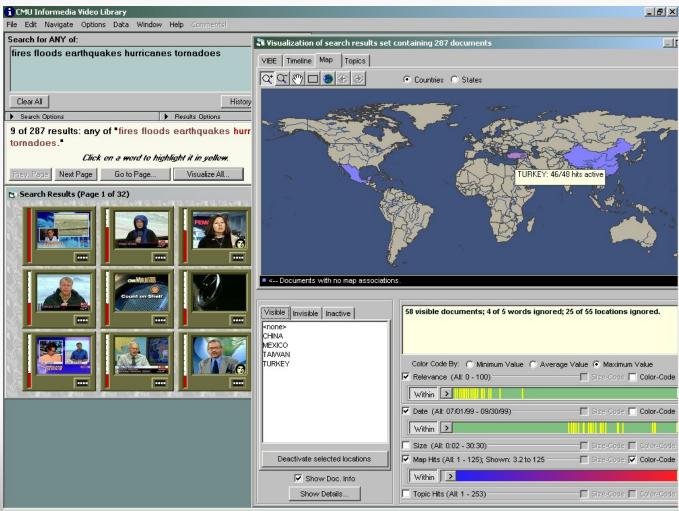


Informedia DL system (cont.)





Informedia DL system (cont.)

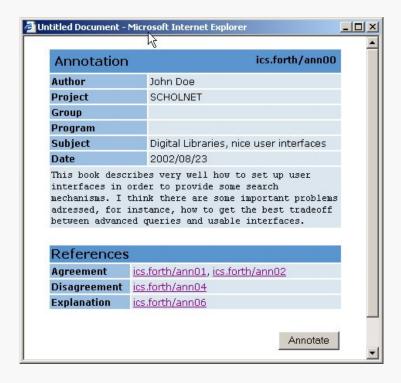




Annotated objects

- comment
- rating
- description
- link

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- on the whole document or on its parts
- authored by different people
- public or restricted



Compound documents

Journal

Article1

Article2

Article3



Thesis

Chapter1

SectionA

SectionB

Chapter2

SectionC



Video

Sequence1

SceneA

FrameA1

FrameA2

SceneB

FrameB1

Sequence2



Tutorial

Introduction

Part1

Part2

Part3

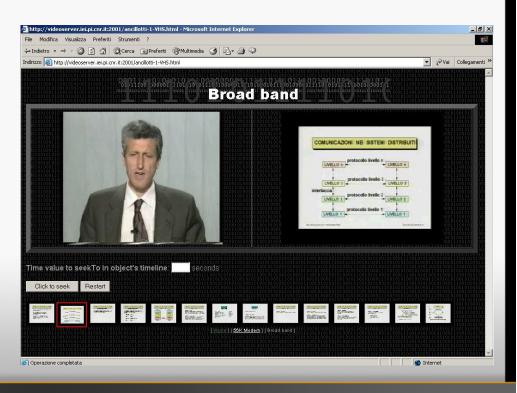




Multimedia compound objects

e.g. DL.org Autumn school – October 2010

- Sequence of lectures
 - Videos of the lecture
 - Slides
 - Demos
 - Related documentation

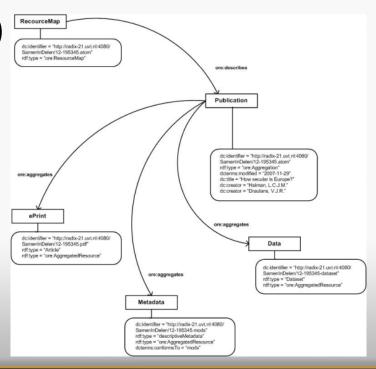




Enhanced publications

An enhanced publication is a publication that is enriched with three categories of information:

- research data (evidence of the research)
- extra materials (to illustrate or clarify)
- post-publication data (commentaries, ranking)

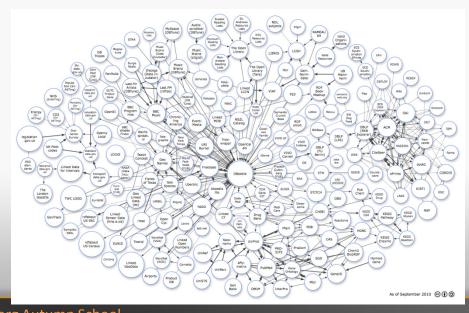




Linked Data

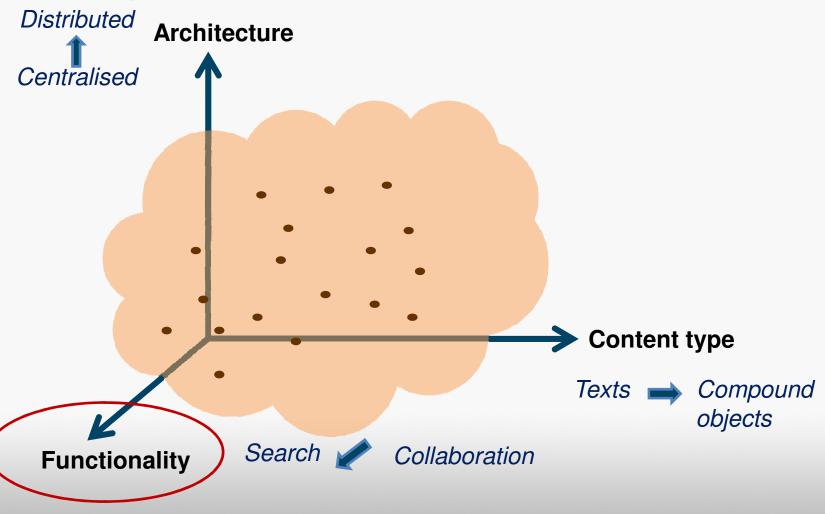
Connect distributed data across the Web

Recommended best practice for exposing, sharing, and connecting pieces of data, information and knowledge on the Semantic Web using URIs and RDF."





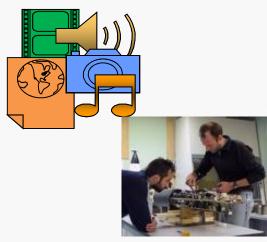
Evolution Axes





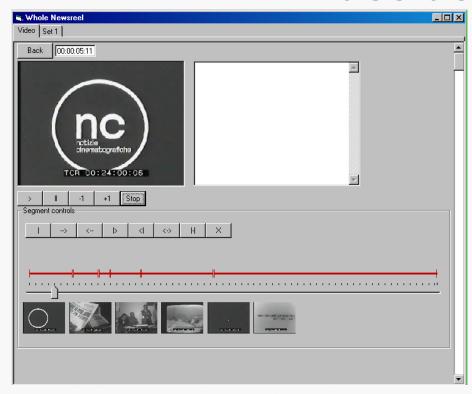
DL functionality (1)

- New document types impose a re-thinking of the "traditional" library services
 - Submission
 - Description
 - Search
 - Dissemination
 -





e.g. the acquisition of video documents

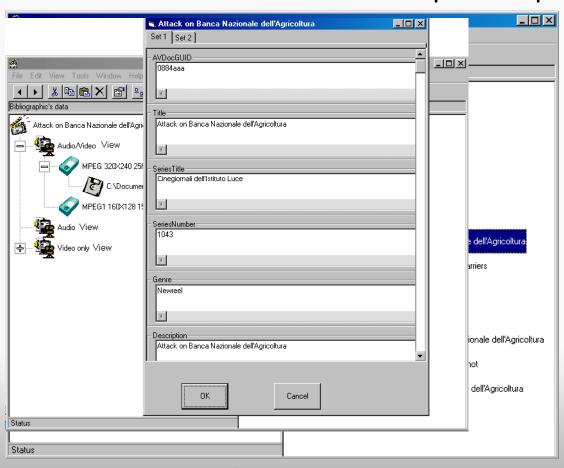


It must be possible to structure the video into meaningful parts (sequences, scenes, frames) ...



e.g. the description of video documents

... and describe the video and its parts separately





e.g. search

- Free text search
- Fielded search
- Monolingual and cross language search
- Similarity search
- Search by doc structure
- Search on annotations
-



DL functionality (2)

A DL is not only a instrument for a

- wider
- cheaper
- faster

dissemination of information but it can also be a mean for supporting the **communication and collaboration** between the members of a community of interest



Other DL Services

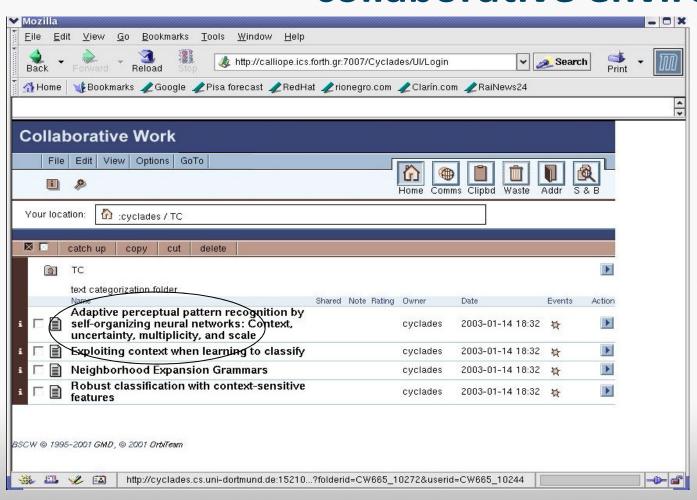
New services (not necessarily document centered) can be included in a DL to improve its potential usages

- Recommenders
- Co-operative work services
- Peer-reviewing supporting services
- Shared authoring services
- Social networking

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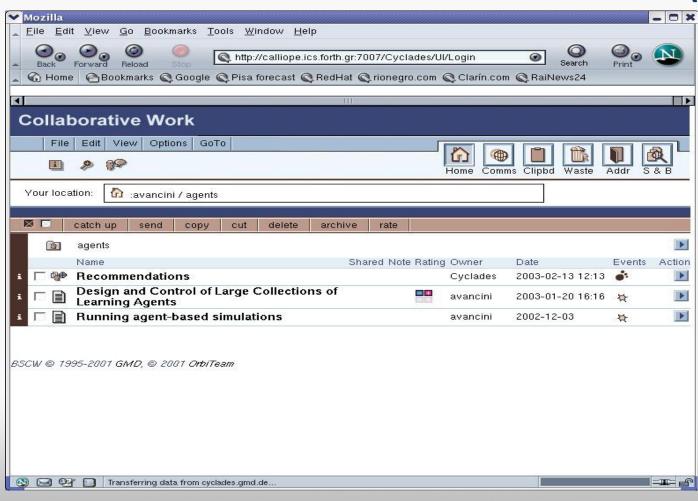
Cyclades collaborative environm.





Cyclades

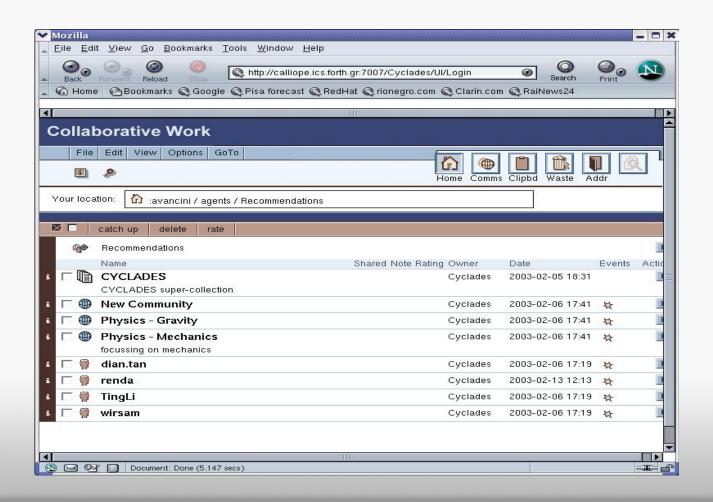
Collaborative environm.(cont)





Cyclades

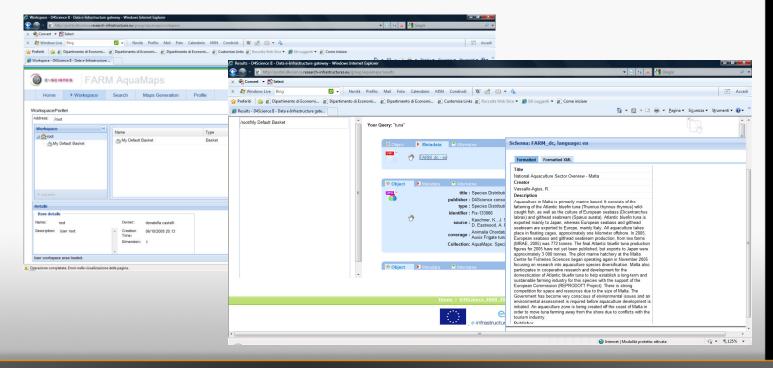
Recommender system (cont.)

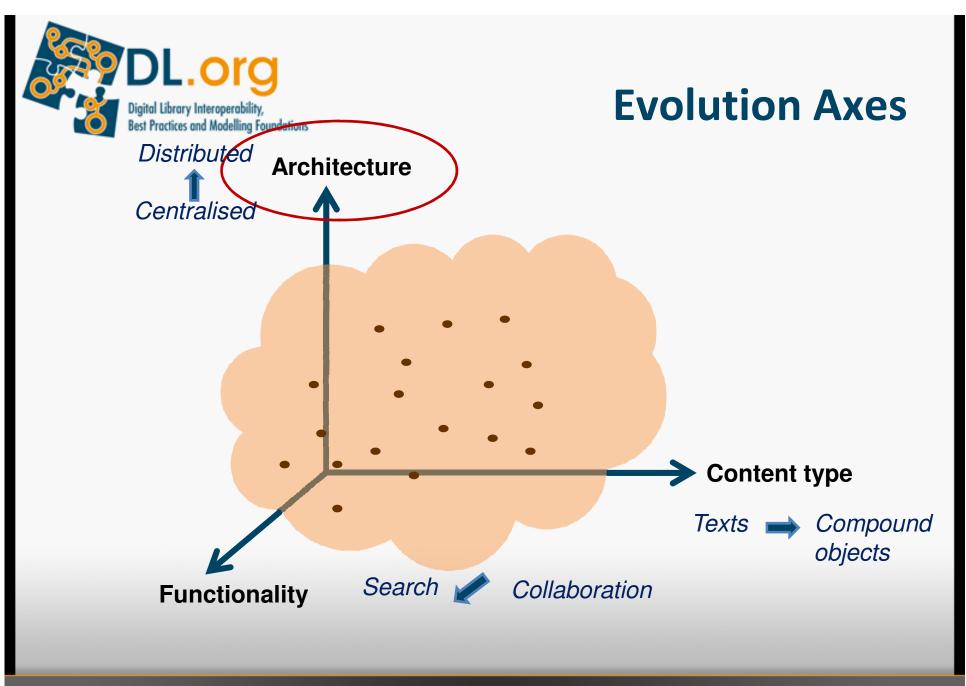




D4Science

Integrated environment for the generation of products (through data processing), sharing and generation of new documents



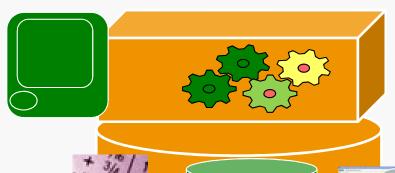




Centralised systems



- > Store
- Curate
- Search
- Access



Single-type document

- > Submit
- Annotate
 - Recommend
- Collaborate
- Specialised analysis & processing
 -



Cost of centralised DLs

- Digital content production & curation
- System development
- Hw & sw maintenance
- Workload peaks coverage





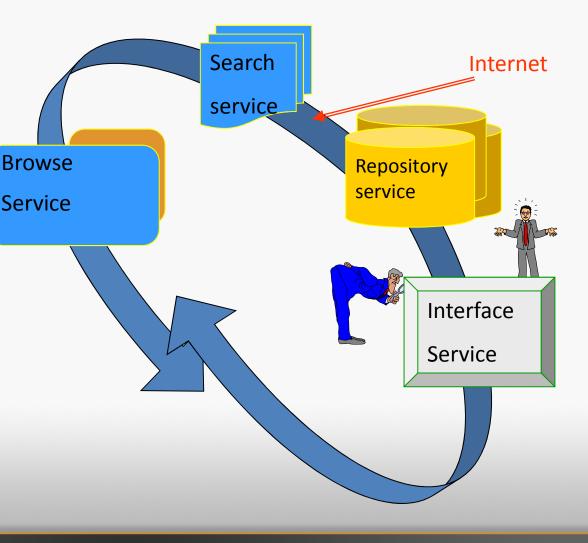
Centralised vs distributed

Distributed systems

The services are distributed on Service

They communicate through an established protocol.

Users access the system through a Web interface





Federated DL



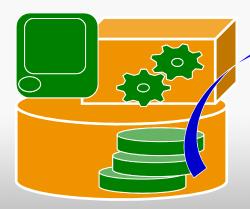


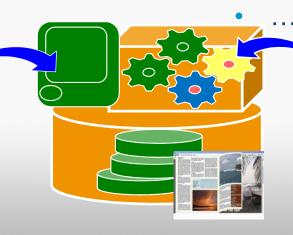
- Cross-access
- Metadata & document mapping & harmonization

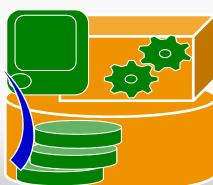














Cost of federated DLs

- Digital content production & curation (reduced)
- System development
- Hw & sw maintenance
- Workload peaks coverage
- Interoperability
 - Metadata & object structure
 - Contextual information
 - Provenance
 - Policy
 - Quality
 - **>** ...





ETRDL

1996 - ERCIM* Technical Reference DL Access to the content of ERCIM institutional repositories

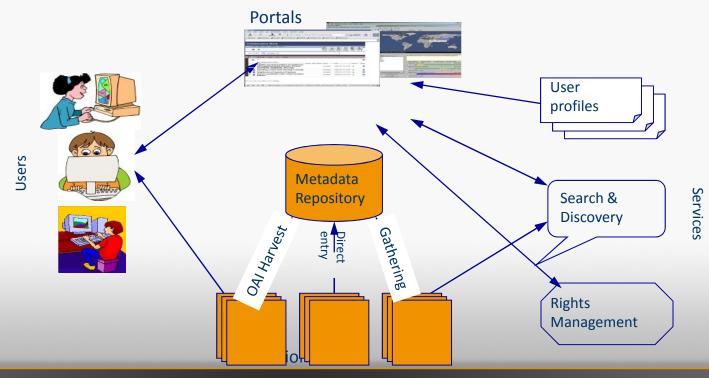


*ERCIM =
European Consortium for Informatics
and Applied Mathematics



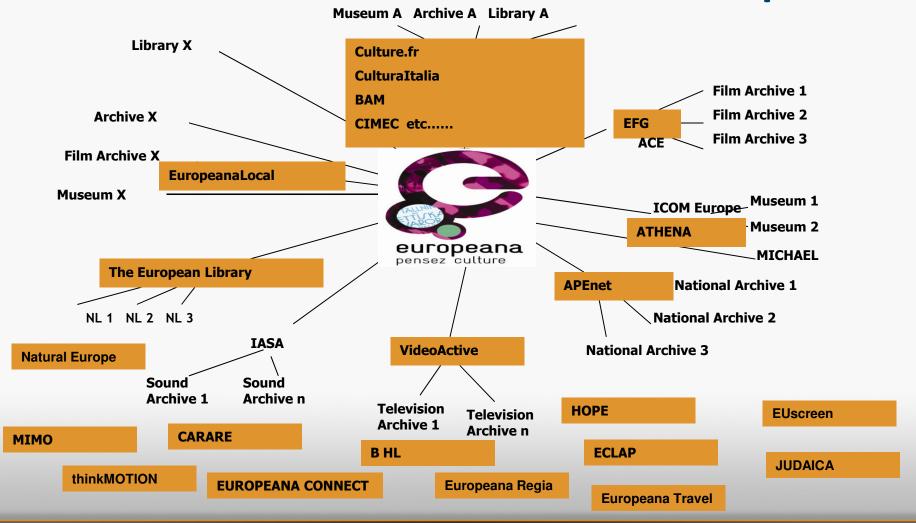
NSDL

US Nation's online library for education and research in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics



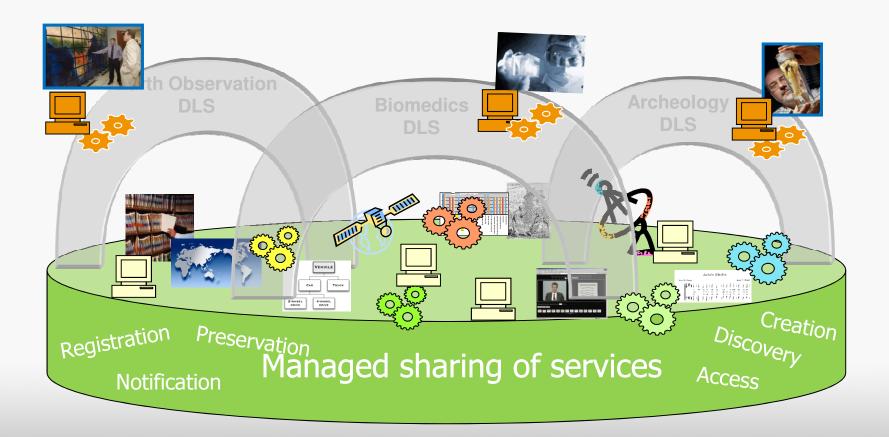


Large federations: Europeana





Data Infrastructures





Exemplars

- DRIVER
- OpenAIRE
- EFG
- HOPE

- D4Science
- gMan

D-Net enabled









Data infrastructure cost

- Digital content production & curation
- System development
- Hw & sw maintenance
- Workload peaks coverage



Covered by the e-Infrastructure



E-Infrastructure set-up and mgmt cost





The DL Universe

DILIGE HOPE



REFERENCE MODEL