



What is a Digital Library?

Modeling things is making our life easier:
the Reference Model

Yannis Ioannidis
University of Athens

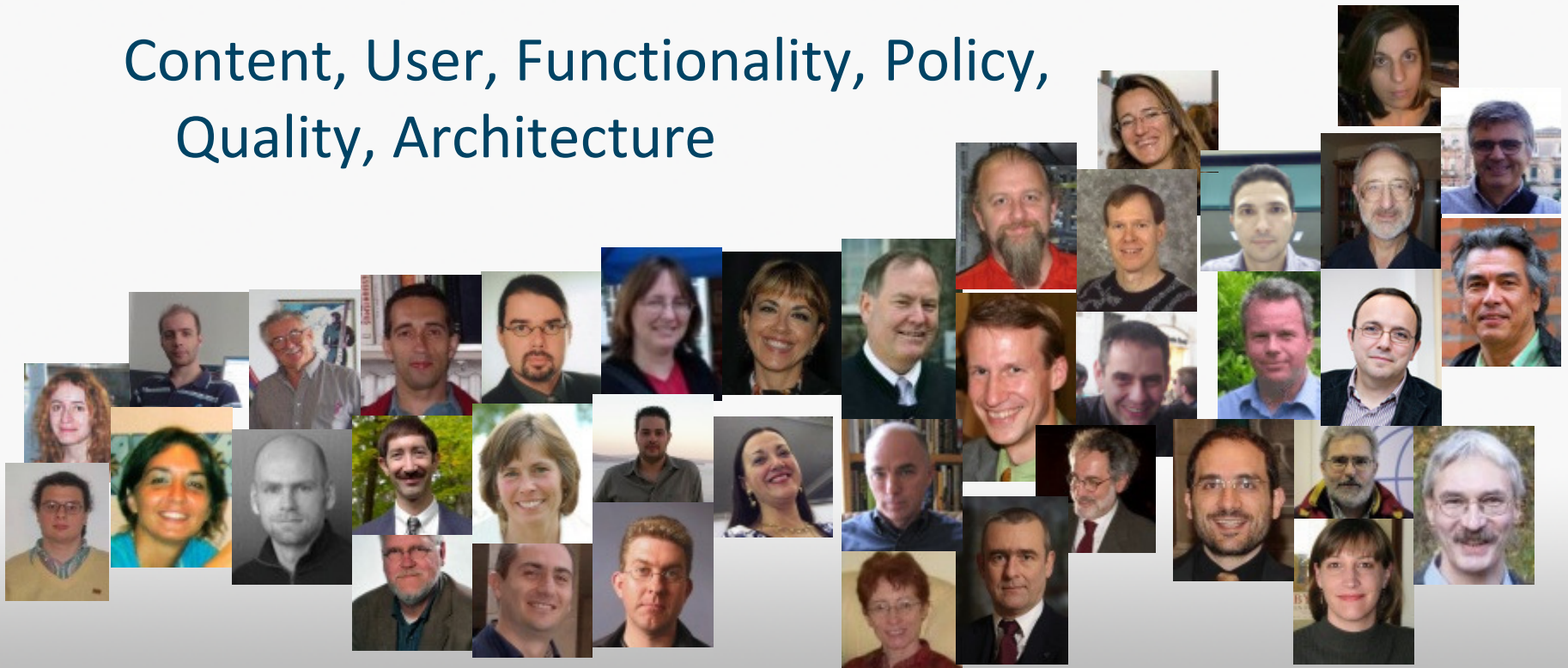
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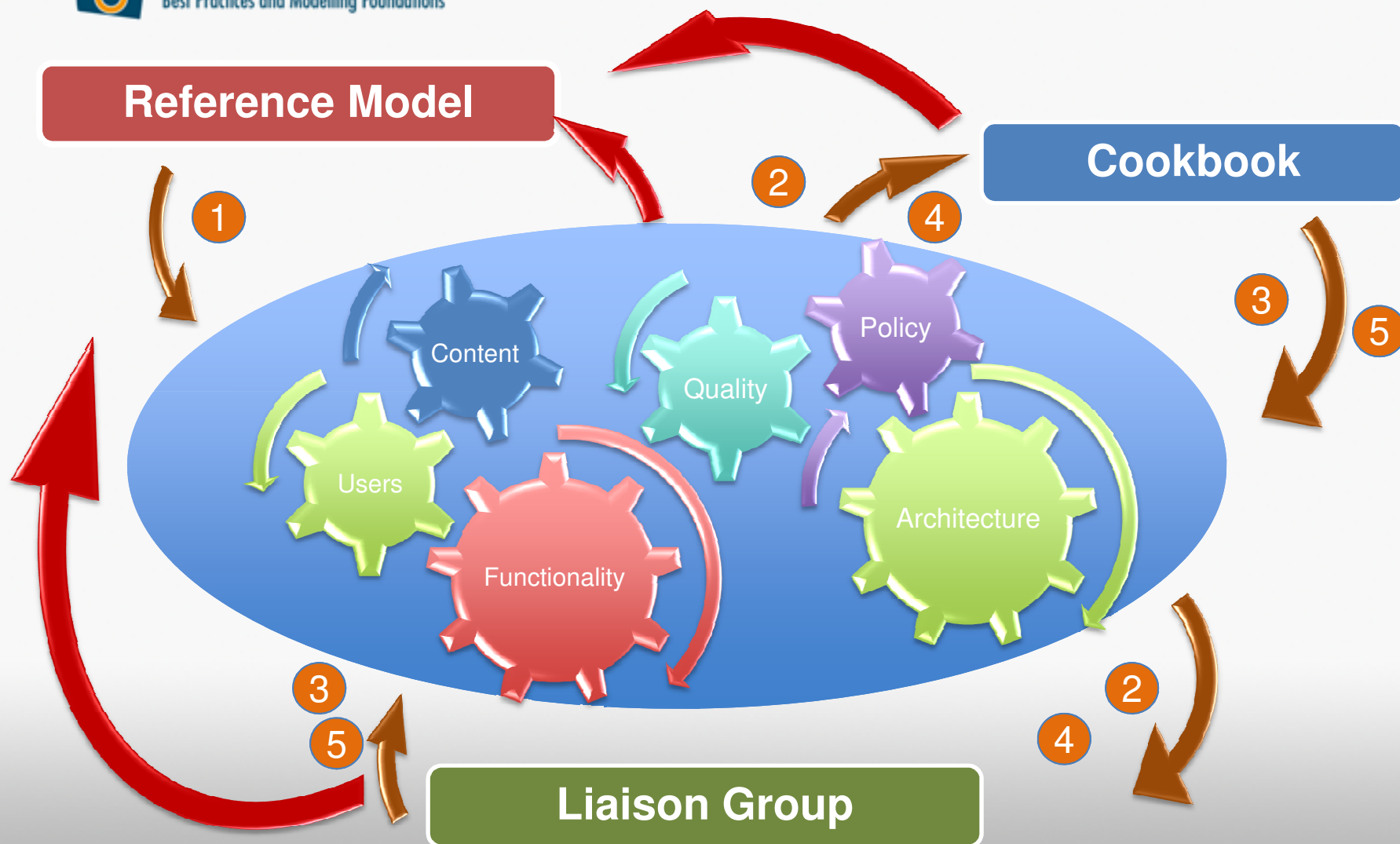
DL.org Network of DL Stakeholders

- WGs on six Digital Library Universe Domains
[**DELOS DL Reference Model**]

Content, User, Functionality, Policy,
Quality, Architecture



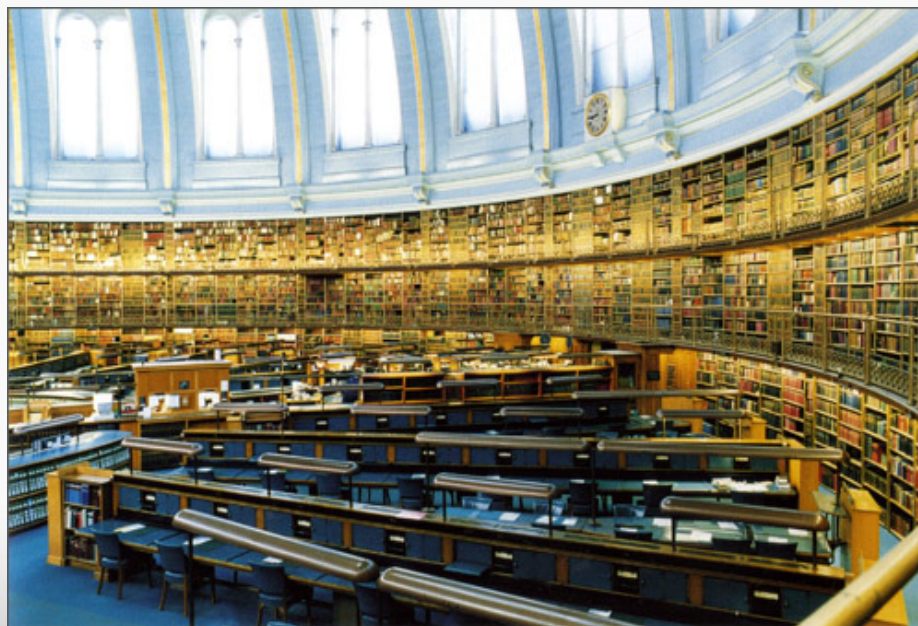
Interactions and Output



Outline

- Motivations
- RM Overview
- The RM Domains
- Discussion

Libraries....



and...

...Libraries?







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- 3** [Data management research at the Knowledge and Database Systems Lab: \(NTU Athens\)](#)
[Timos Sellis, Yannis Vassiliou](#)
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Publisher: ACM

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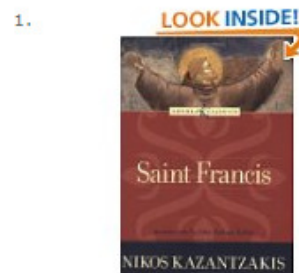
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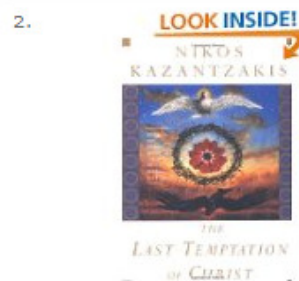
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T Sellis, N Roussopoulos... - The VLDB Journal, 1987 - Citeseer

The problem of indexing multidimensional objects is considered. First, a classification of existing methods is given along with a discussion of the major issues involved in multidimensional data indexing. Second, a variation to Guttman's R-trees (R + -trees) that avoids overlapping ...

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Some recently proposed extensions to relational database systems, as well as to deductive database systems, require support for multiple-query processing. For example, in a database system enhanced with inference capabilities, a simple query involving a rule with multiple definitions may ...

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..., T Sellis - Proceedings of the fifteenth ACM SIGACT- ..., 1996 - portal.acm.org

Abstract: In this paper we present an analytical model that predicts the performance of R-trees (and its variants) when a range query needs to be answered. The cost model uses knowledge of the dataset only, ie, the proposed formula that estimates the number of disk accesses is ...

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[Nikos Kazantzakis - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#) ☆ 🔍

Nikos **Kazantzakis** (Greek: Νίκος Καζαντζάκης) (February 18, 1883, Heraklion, Crete, Ottoman Empire - October 26, 1957, Freiburg, Germany) was arguably the ...
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Nikos **Kazantzakis** was born in Megalokastro, Ottoman Empire, now Iráklion, Crete, the son of Michael **Kazantzakis**, a farmer and dealer of in animal feed, ...
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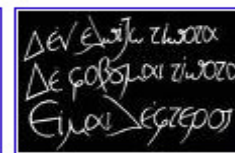
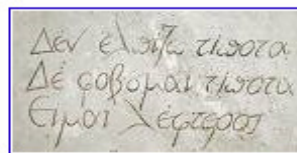
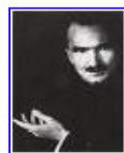
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What is Digital Library?

- Simulation of “real” Library?
- Digitized/Digital Content ?
- Digital Repository?
- Data/Knowledge Base ?
- Webpage?
- User Online Community
- Online Organization ?
- Heritage Preservation tool?
- eLearning tool?
- Research tool?

None of these,
all of these,
and many **more!!!**

DL Universe

DIENST
5S
DRIVER
NSDL
SONNEX
ACM DL
ADEPT
NDLTD
ECHO
GRDI
IMPACT
DSPACE
FEDORA
PERSEUS
PAPYRUS
OPENDLIB
D4SCIENCE
DILIGENT
TEL
OPENAIRE
e-FRAMEWORK
BRICKS

Digital Library Issues

- ❑ Comparison among systems is hard
 - Different focus
 - Different concepts
 - Different terminology
- ❑ No guidelines for DL education
- ❑ Lack of DL systems design and development methodologies
- ❑ No systematic approach to interoperability & integration of solutions

Lack of foundations !

Reference Model

- A reference model is an **abstract framework** for understanding significant relationships among the entities of some environment, and for the development of consistent standards or specifications supporting that environment
- A reference model is based on **a small number of unifying concepts** and may be used as a basis for education and explaining standards to a non-specialist
- A reference model **is not directly tied to any standards, technologies or other concrete implementation details**, but it does seek to provide a common semantics that can be used unambiguously across and between different implementations

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DL Reference Model

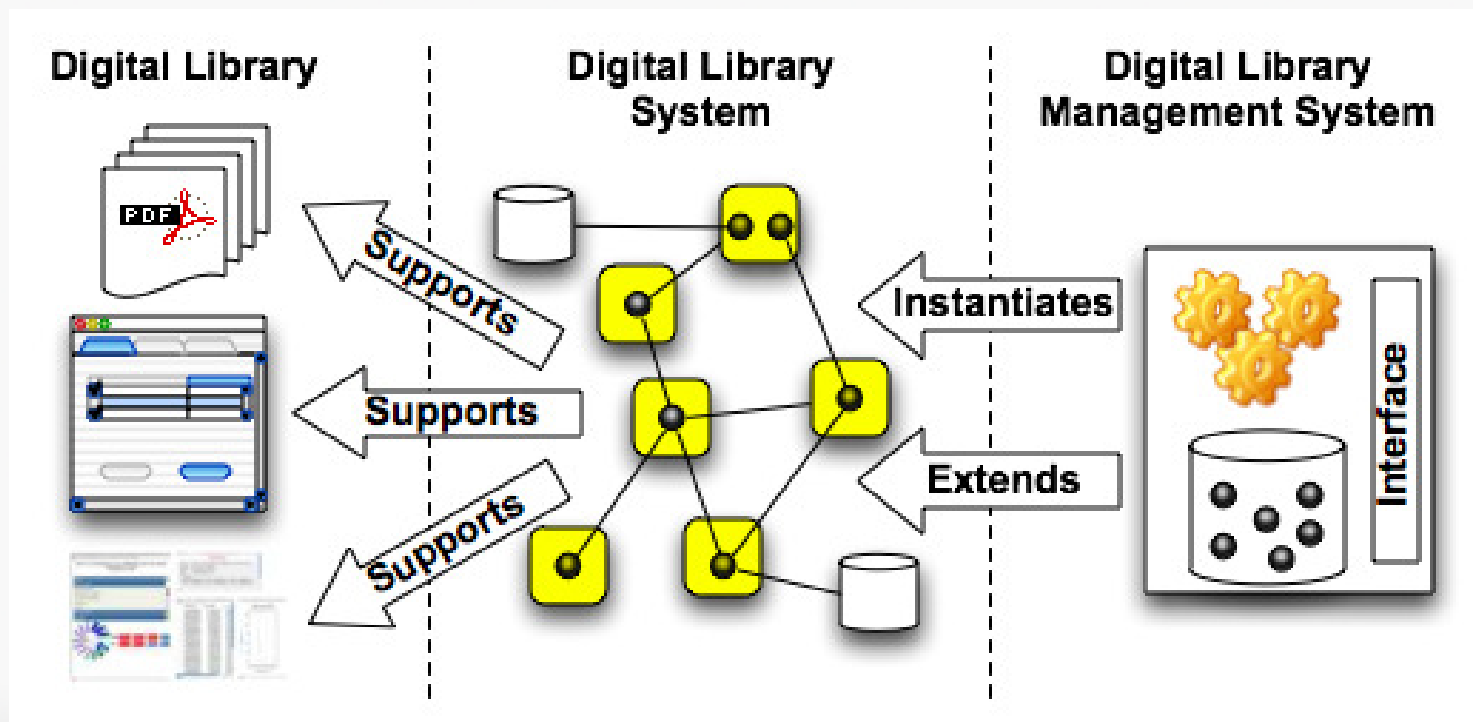
Objective

To set the foundations and identify the cornerstone concepts within the universe of Digital Libraries, facilitating the integration of research and proposing better ways of developing appropriate systems

Consists of 3 parts:

- Digital Library Manifesto
- Digital Library Reference Model in a Nutshell
- Digital Library Reference Model Concepts & Relations.

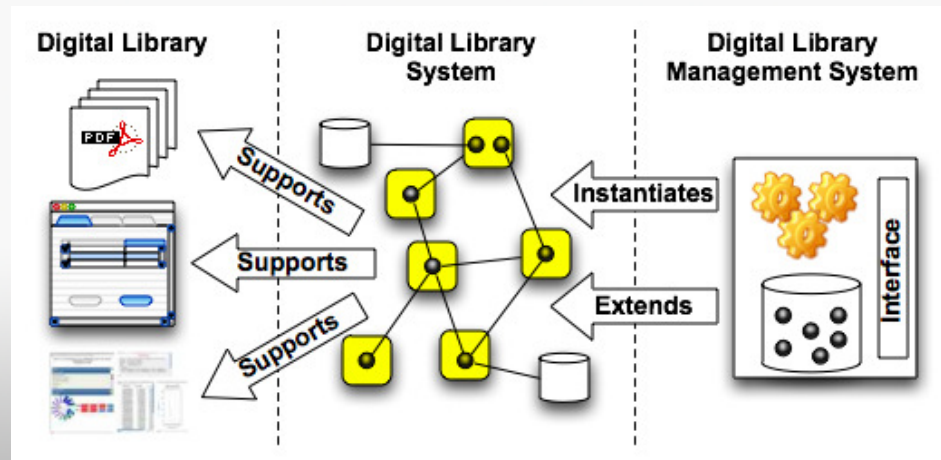
The DL “Systems”



Digital Library

A (potentially virtual) **organization** that comprehensively collects, manages, and preserves for the *long term, rich curated* digital **content**, and offers to its *targeted user* communities *specialized functionality* on that content, of *measurable high quality* and according to *comprehensive codified policies*.

The DELOS Digital Library Reference Model



ABSTRACT CHARACTERISTICS **MAIN CONCEPTS**

- *long term*
- *rich curated*
- *targeted*
- *specialized*
- *measurable high*
- *comprehensive codified*

organization

content

users

functionality

quality

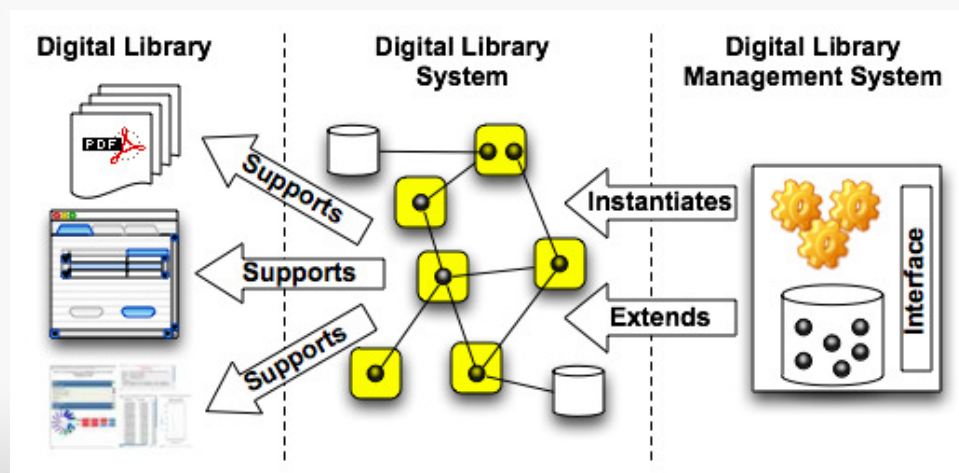
policies

Digital Library

- Concepts for any info environment or system
- Characteristics distinguish DLs
 - Abstract and subject to interpretation
 - Conceptual yardsticks for comparison
 - Psychological lower bounds

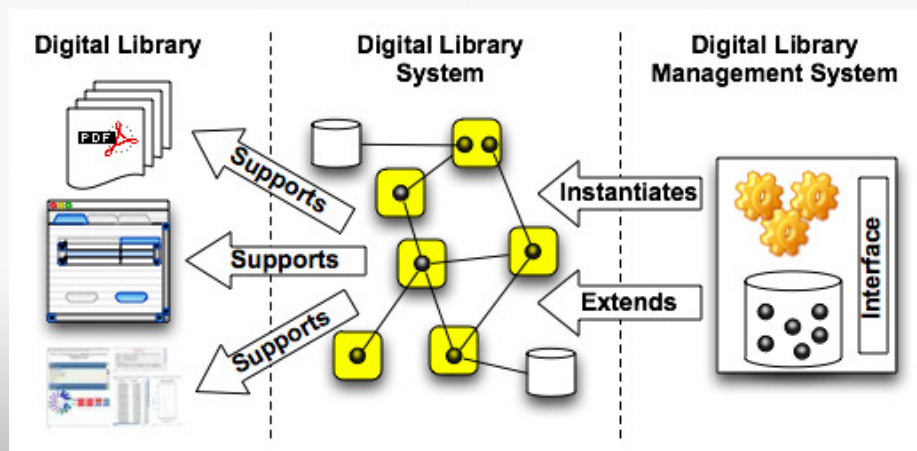
Digital Library System

A software system that is based on a (potentially distributed) **architecture** and provides all functionality that is required by a particular Digital Library. Users interact with a Digital Library through the corresponding Digital Library System.

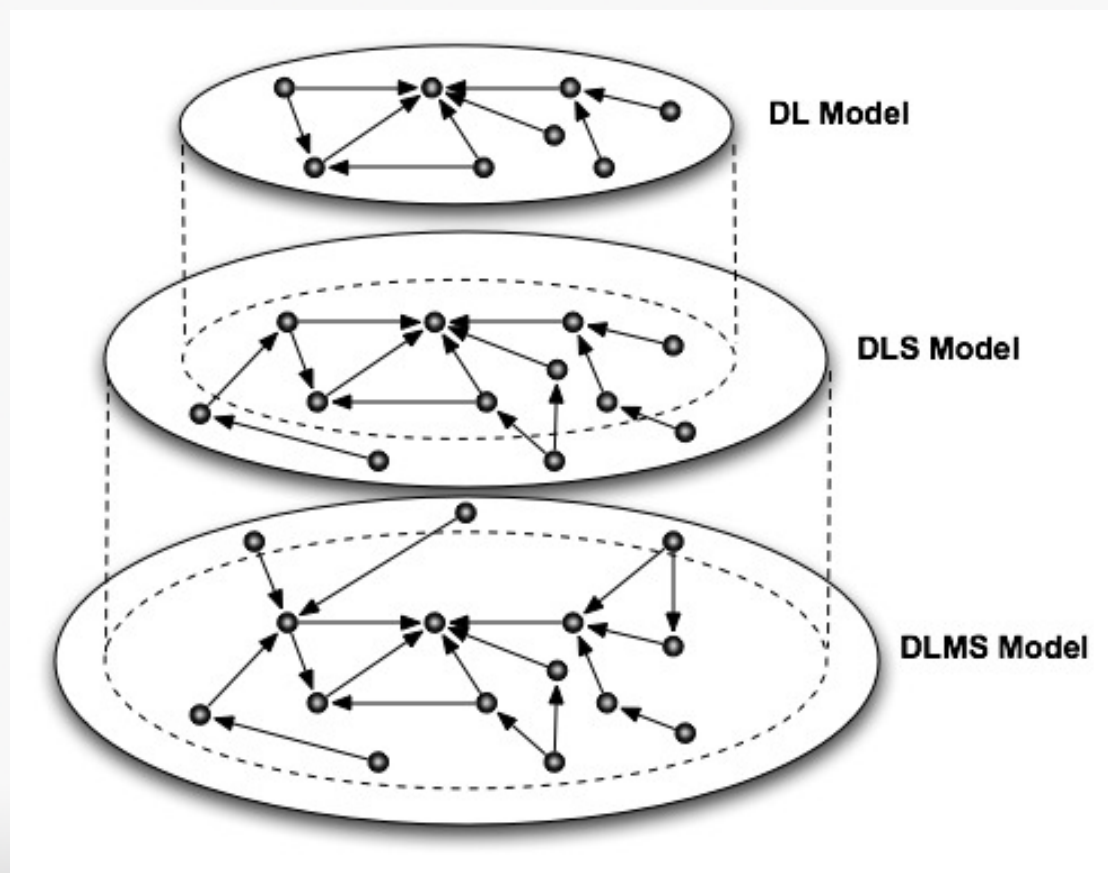


DL Management System

A generic software system that provides the appropriate software infrastructure to both (i) produce and administer a Digital Library System that incorporates all functionality that is considered foundational for Digital Libraries and (ii) integrate additional software offering more refined, specialized, or advanced functionality.



Hierarchy of Conceptualizations



Main Roles of Actors

- End-Users



**DL
Users**

- DL Designers



DL Designers

- DL System Administrators



**DL System
Administrators**

- DL Application Developers



**DL
Application
Developers**

Main Roles of Actors

- DL End-Users
- DL Administrators
- DL Software Developers



**DL
Users**



**DL System
Administrators**



**DL
Application
Developers**

DL End Users

Exploit the DL functionality for providing, consuming, and managing DL Content and some of its other constituents.

Further partitioned into

- *Content Creator*
- *Content Consumer*
- *Digital Librarian*

Digital Librarian

Select DL content and its sources

Catalogue DL content

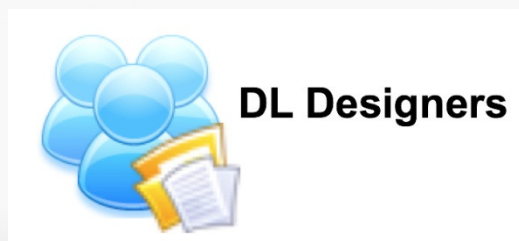
Curate DL content

Select supporting content, e.g., repositories, ontologies, authority files, ...

Establish all resources, e.g., policies, quality, ...

DL Designers

Exploit their knowledge of the application semantic domain to define, customize, and maintain the Digital Library so that it is aligned with the information and functional needs of its end-users. To perform this task, they interact with the DLMS providing functional and content configuration parameters.



DL System Administrators

Select the software components necessary to create the Digital Library System needed to serve the required DL and decide where and how to deploy them. They interact with the DLMS by providing architectural configuration parameters, such as the selected software components, the hosting nodes, and the components allocation.



**DL System
Administrators**

DL Administrators

Interact with DLMS

Define, customize, and maintain DL

Provide functional & content configuration parameters

- Content format

- User profile format

- Document model

Select software components

Decide where and how to deploy them

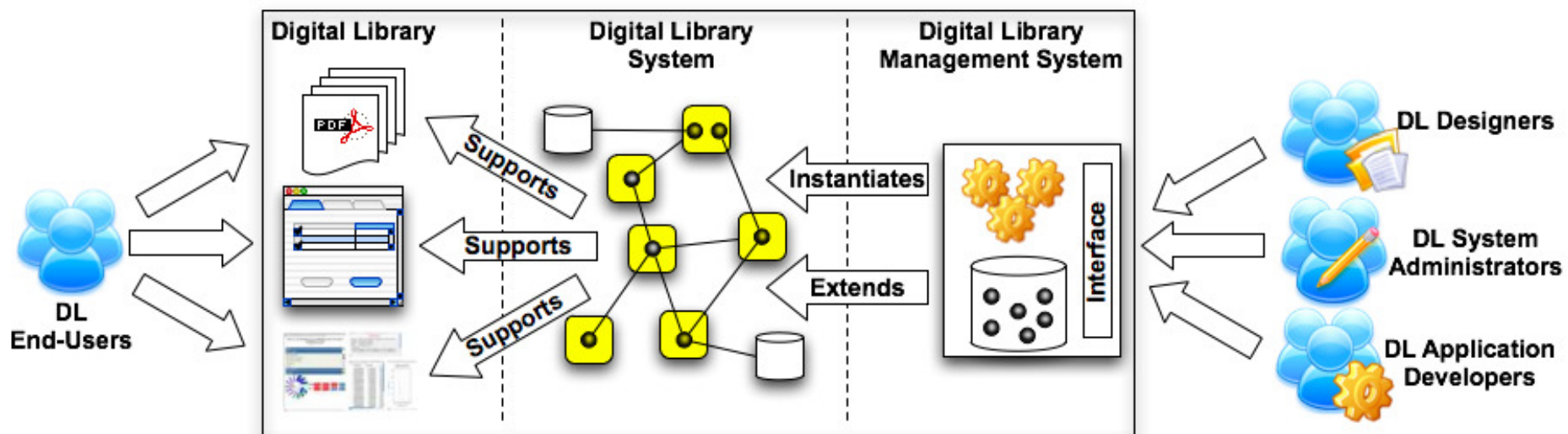
Provide architectural configuration parameters

- Match software components with hosting nodes

DL Software Developers

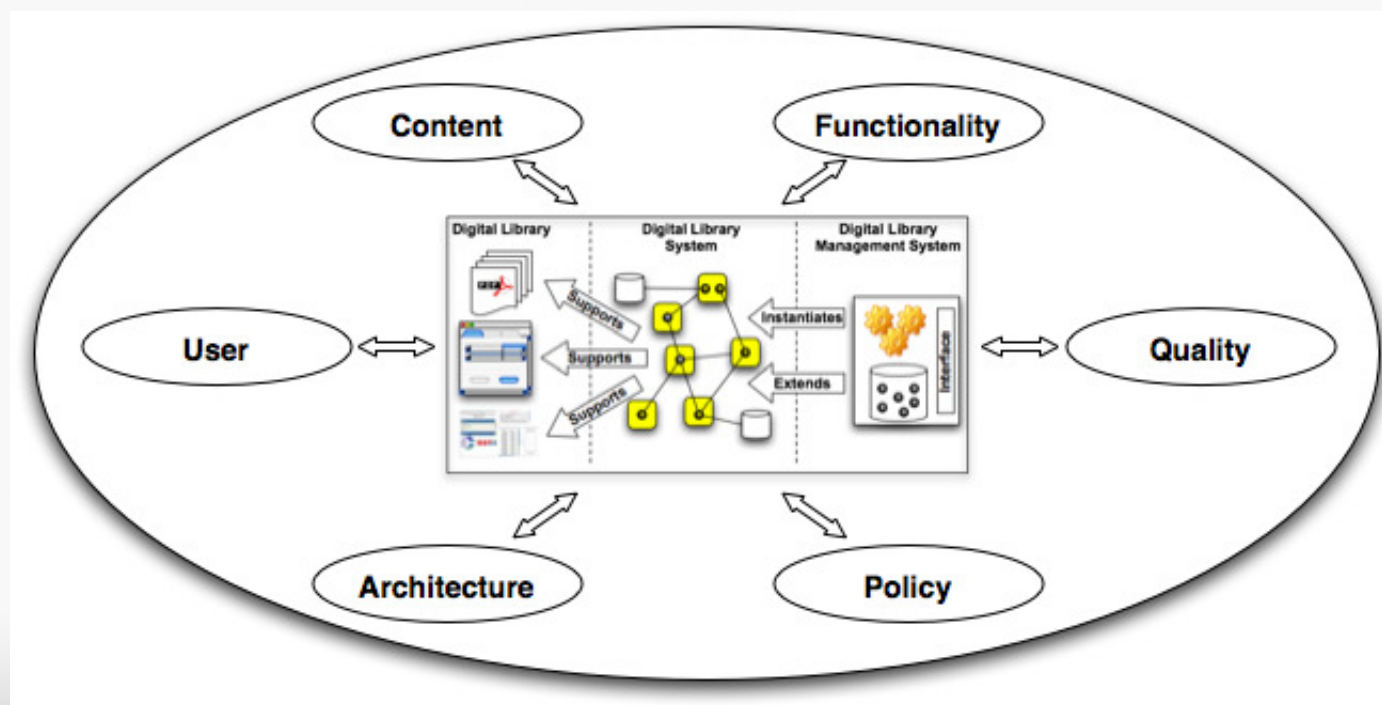
Develop software components for DLMSs and DLSs

The user's views



The Model

Concepts and relationships that represent the significant aspects of the different type of DL “systems”



The Digital Libraries Reference Model in a Nutshell

The DL Universe

3 types of systems

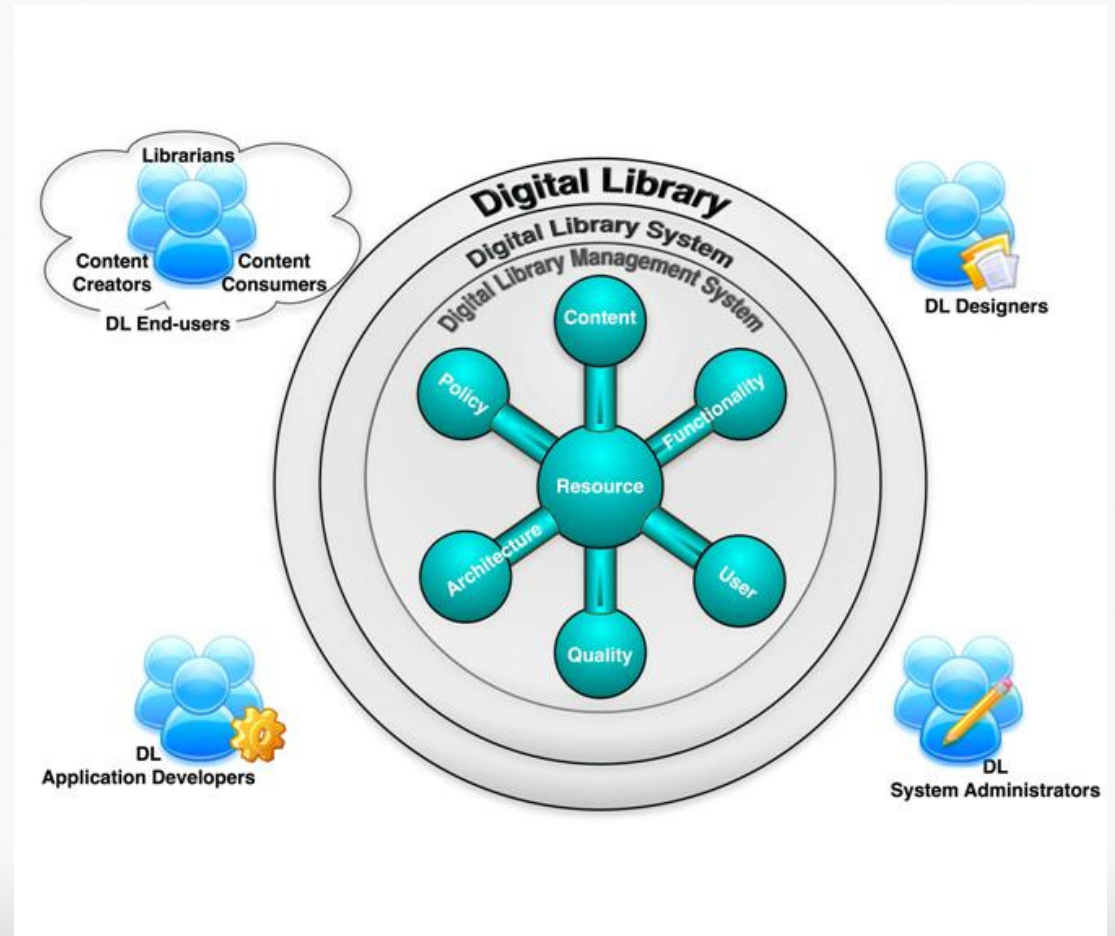
- DL
- DL System
- DL Management Systems

• 6 (7) +1 Domains

- (Organization)
- Content
- User
- Functionality
- Policy
- Quality
- Architecture
- + Resource

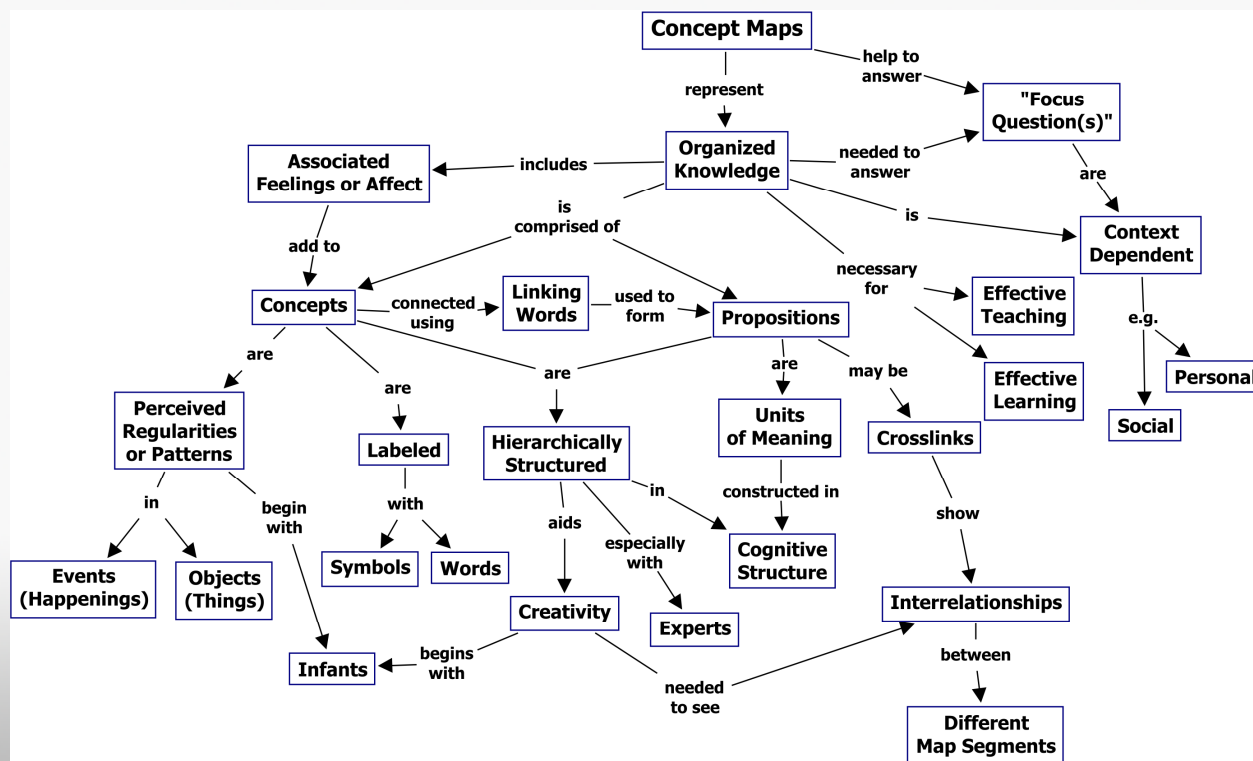
• 4 Role of Actors

- DL end-Users
- DL Administrators
- DL Software Developers



Concept Maps

The Reference Model describes the Digital Library Universe **by Concept Maps** i.e. graphical tools for organizing and representing knowledge in terms of **Concepts** and **Relationships**



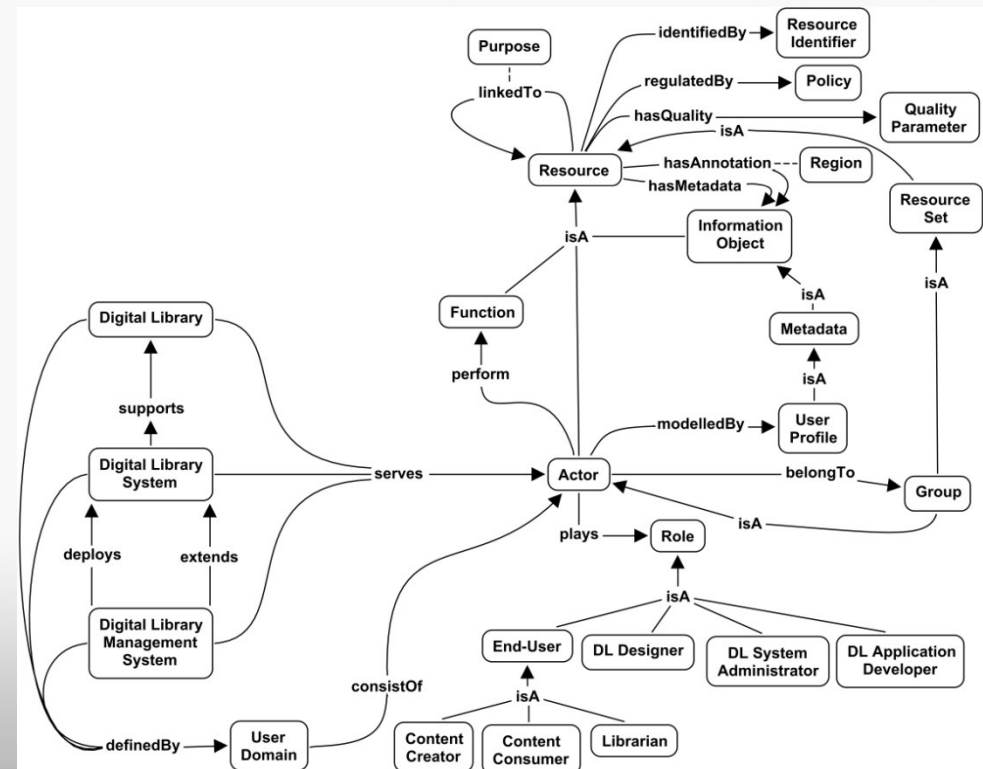
Concepts and Relationships

Definition: A set of *Actors* sharing certain characteristics, that may interact with one another, accept expectations and obligations as members of the group, and share a common identity.

Relationships:

Rationale:

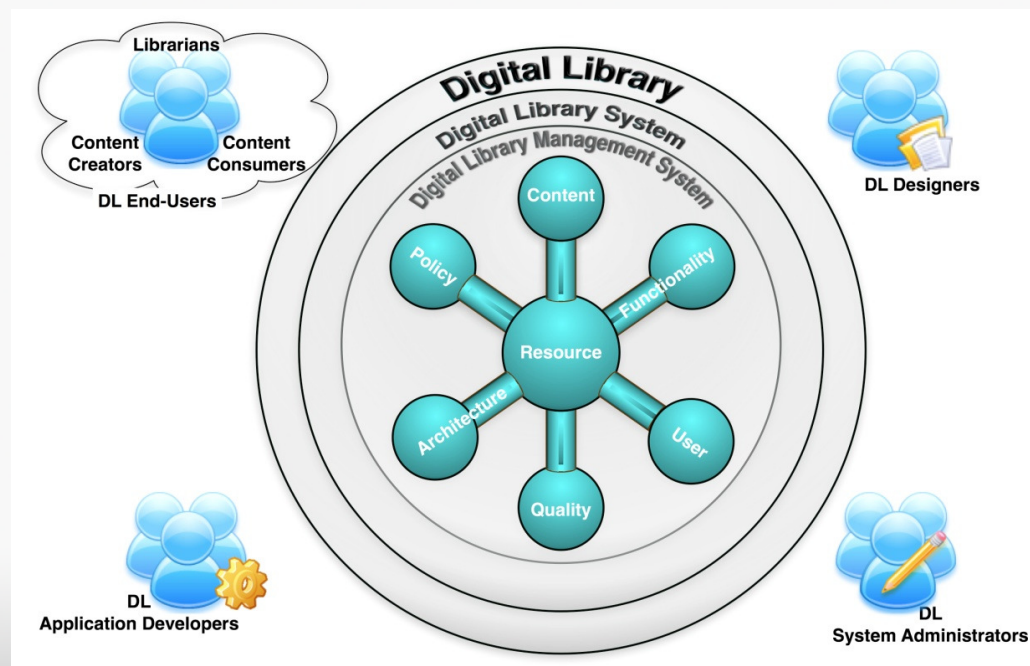
Examples:



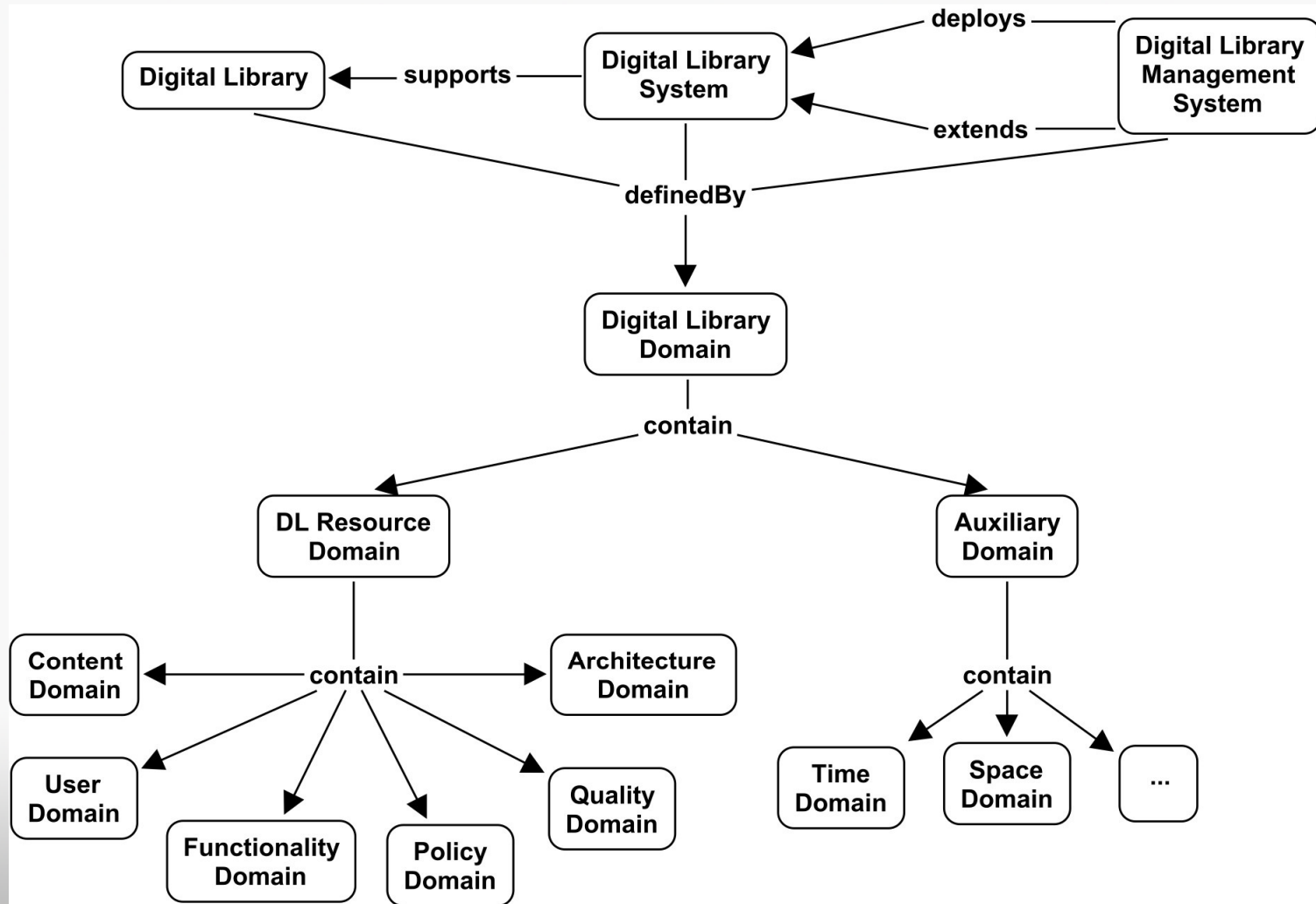
The RM is founded on 6 + 1 Domains

1. **Content** – information available
2. **User** – actors interacting with system
3. **Functionality** –operations supported
4. **Policy** – rules and conditions governing operation
5. **Quality** – qualitative & quantitative characterisations of system
6. **Architecture** –physical software (&hardware) constituents concretely realising the DL

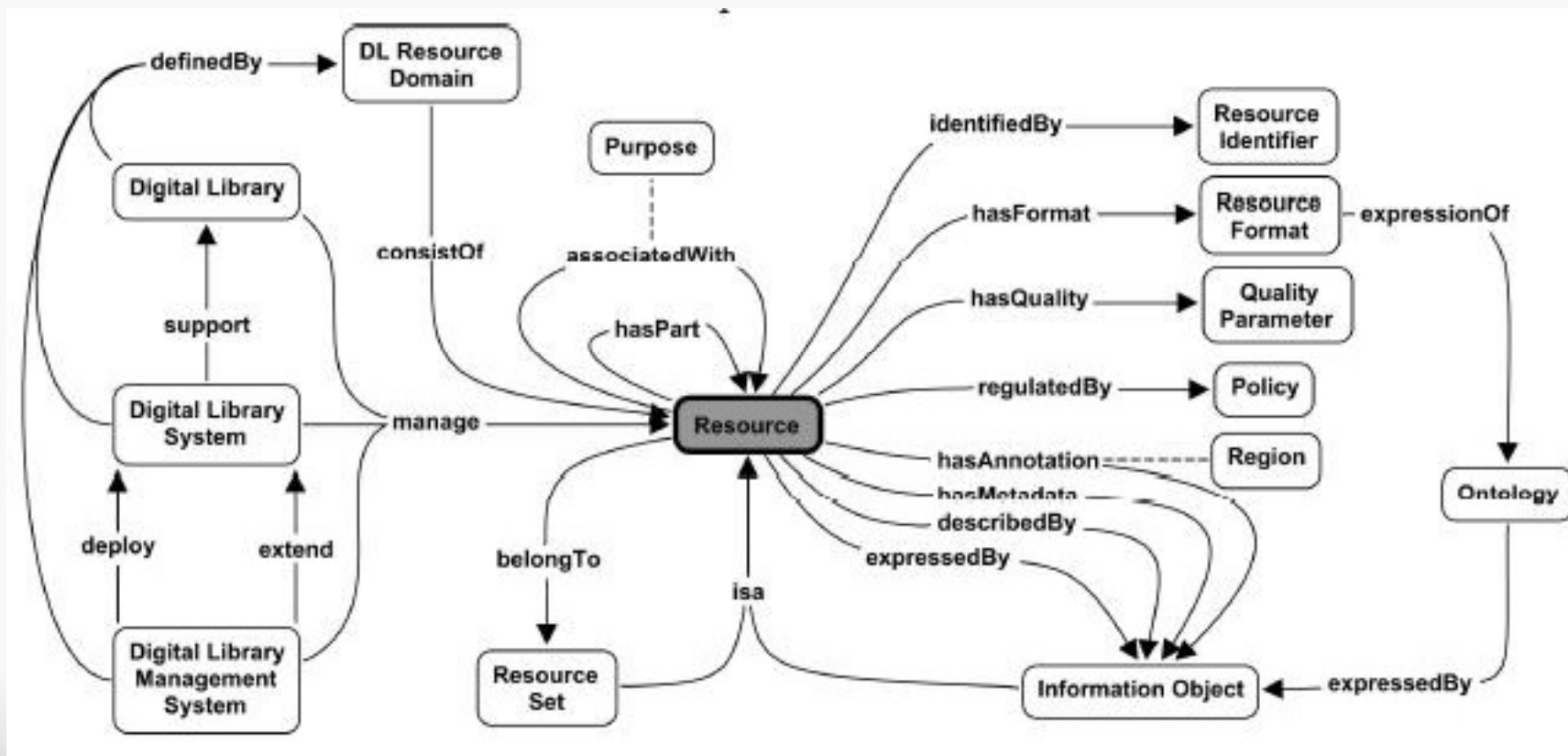
Resource – captures generic characteristics (super-domain)



The DL Domains



The DL Resource Domain (1/3)



The DL Resource Domain (2/3)

Resource Domain

- At the highest-level
- Represents all entities and relationships managed in DL Universe

Resource

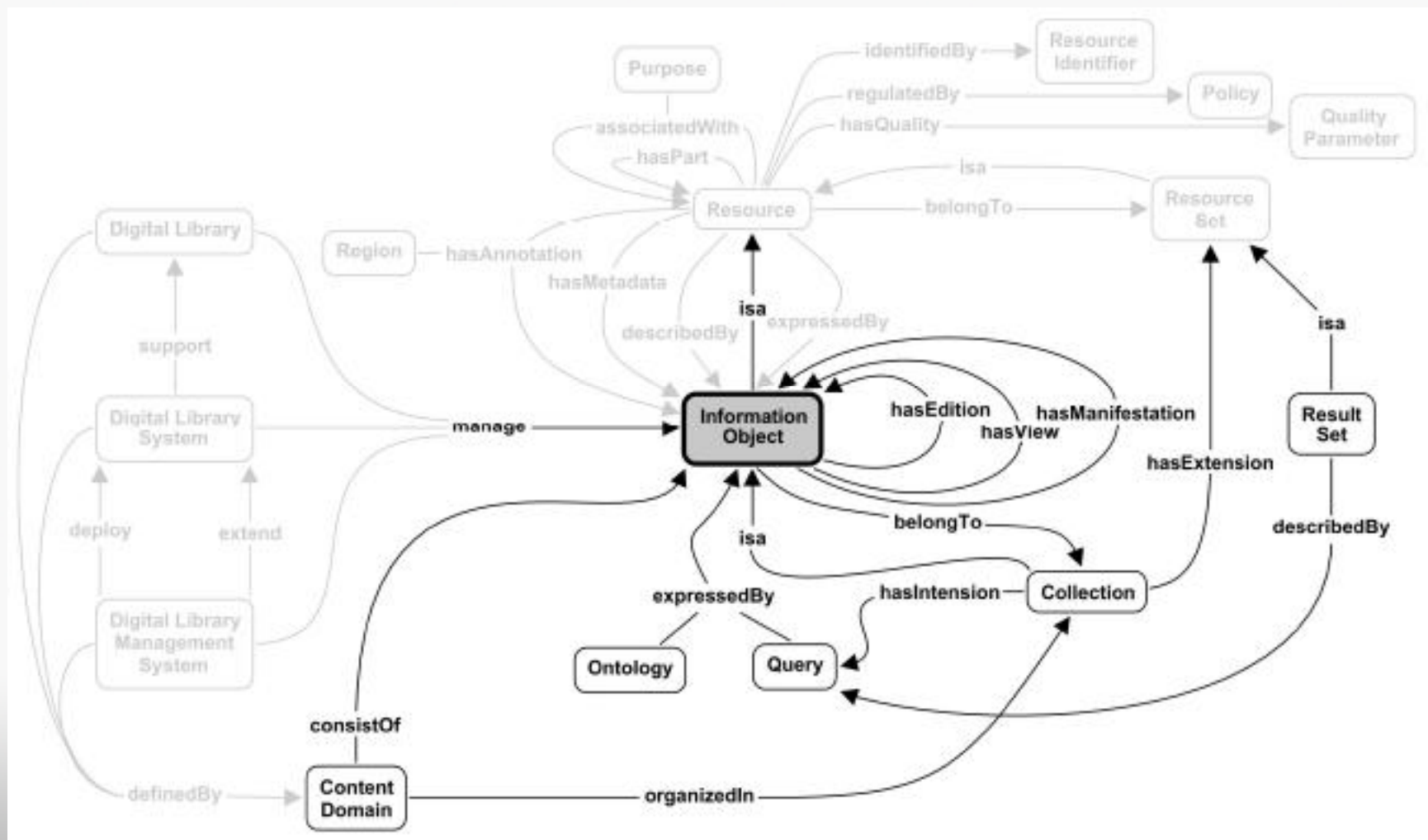
- Most general concept of the *DL Resource Domain*
- Captures any Digital Library entity
- Can be grouped into **Resource Sets**

The DL Resource Domain (3/3)

Each **Resource** is

- identified by a **Resource Identifier** (*<identifiedBy>*)
- expressed by an **Information Object** (*<expressedBy>*)
- described by or commented on by **Information Objects**, such as **Metadata** (*<hasMetadata>*) and **Annotations** (*<hasAnnotation>*)
- arranged or set out according to a **Resource Format** (*<hasFormat>*), which may be drawn from an Ontology
- characterised by **Quality Parameters**, each capturing how resource performs with respect to some attribute (*<hasQuality>*)
- regulated by **Policies** (*<regulatedBy>*) governing all aspects of its lifetime

The Content Domain



The Content Domain (cont.)

Content Domain

represents all entities related to the DL information

Information Object is a **Resource**

Information Object includes

- Text documents
- Images, sound, multimedia, 3-D objects, games and virtual reality documents
- Data-sets, databases
- Composite objects and collections

The Content Domain:

Further classification of Information Objects (1)

By type of knowledge, information, or data

- **Raw data** captured directly from outside world (especially data or data streams captured by instruments)
- **Data processed** through or **generated by** the **mind** or some other **system** - often called knowledge or information (and not raw data)

By type of information representation or encoding

- Encoded in **natural language** and embodied in a document, including pictorial or sound representations
- Encoded in a **formal structure**, including database tables or formal entity-relationship statements and ontologies

The Content Domain:

Further classification of Information Objects (2)

By state of digital representation

- Information object **born digital** (text or image)
- Information object produced by **digitization** of a non-digital information object
- Non-digital information object represented by **metadata** record

By level of abstraction

To choose one existing method, e.g., IFLA FRBR:

Work, e.g., general idea of a story , **Expression**, e.g., telling of a story in a text, **Manifestation**, e.g., graphic image showing letters and words that make up text, **Item**, e.g., an individual, physical object (e.g., printed copy) of a manifestation

The Content Domain: example

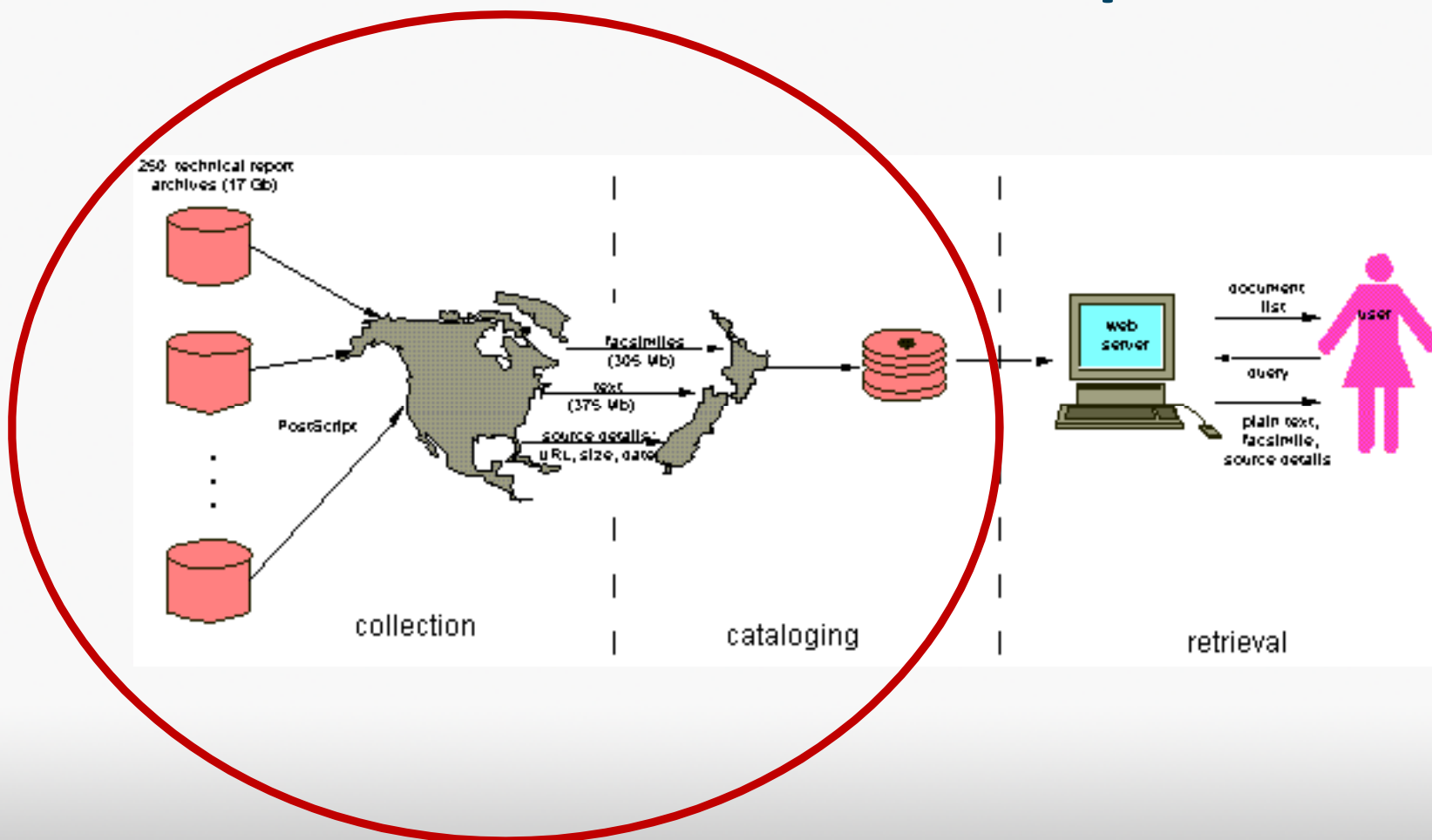
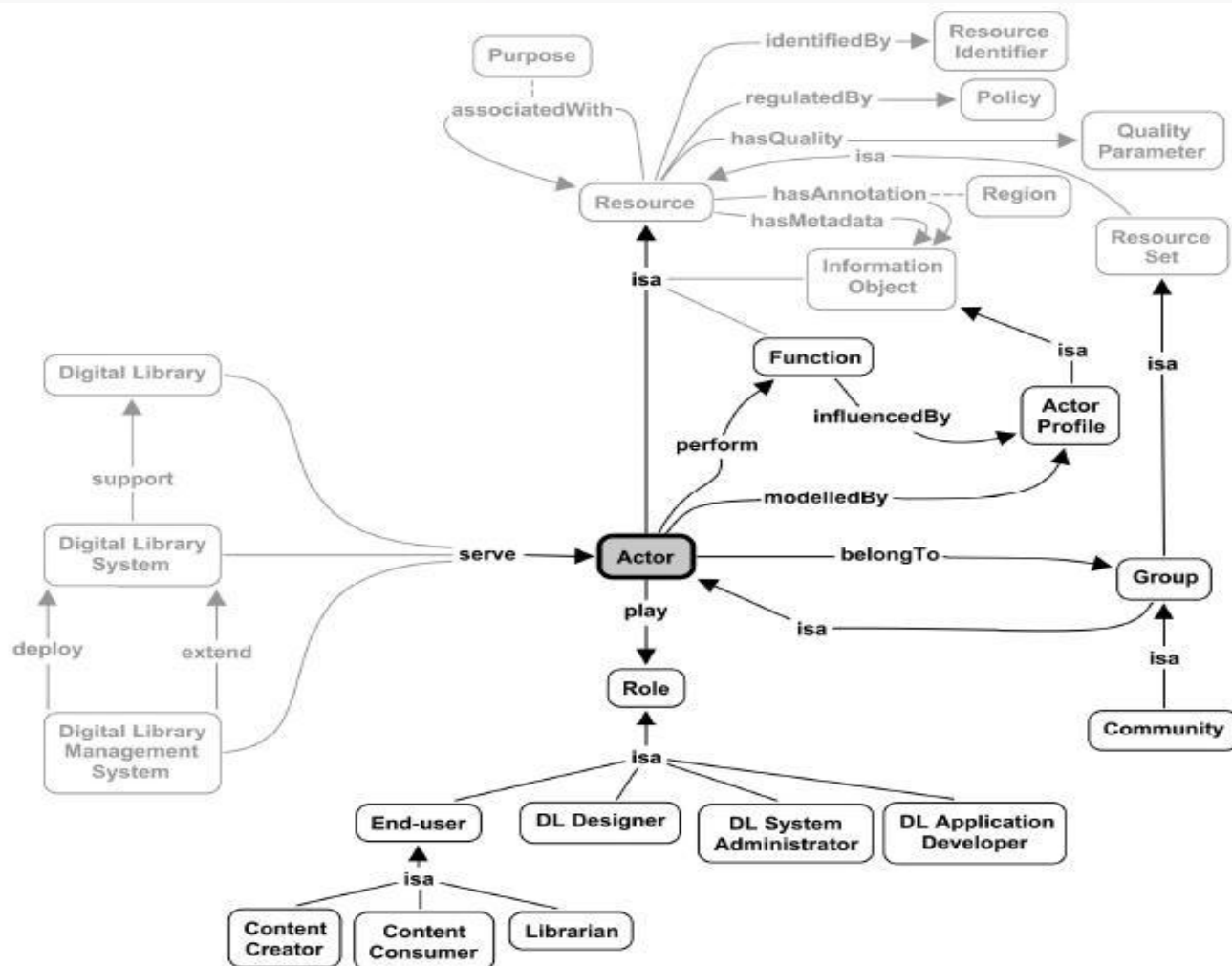


Image: Digital Libraries Based on Full-Text Retrieval, Ian H. Witten, Craig G. Nevill-Manning and Sally Jo Cunningham

The User Domain



The User Domain (cont.)

User Domain

represents all external entities interacting with DL humans, as well as software programs or physical instruments

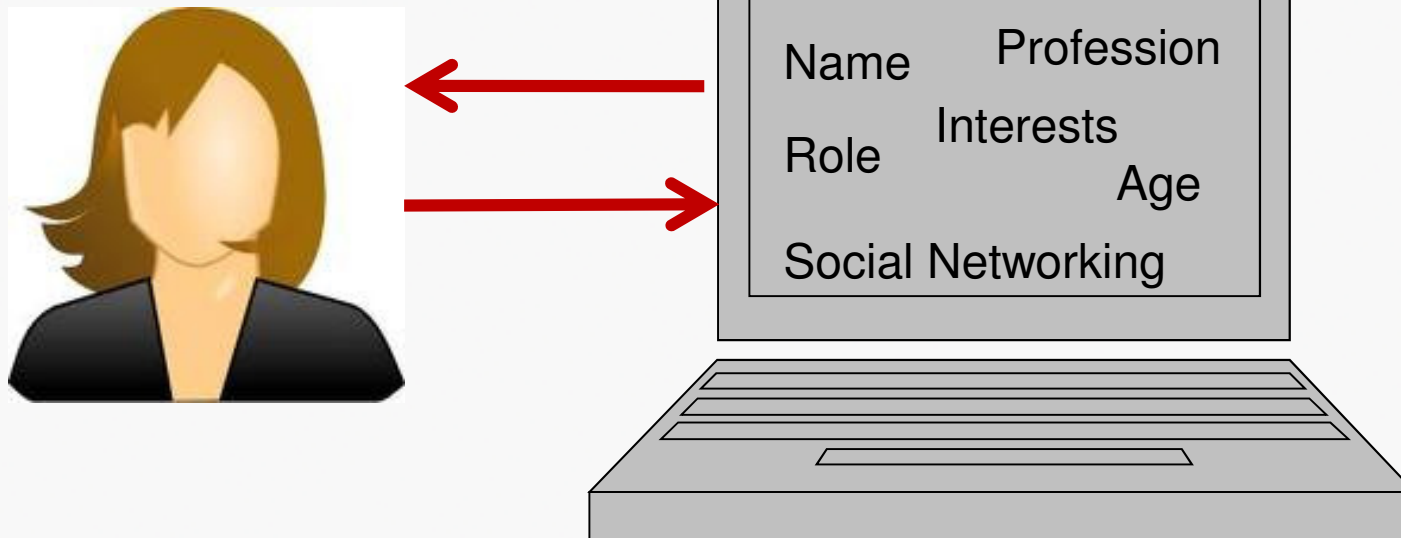
Actor is a Resource

Actor has an **Actor Profile** and one or more **Actor Roles**

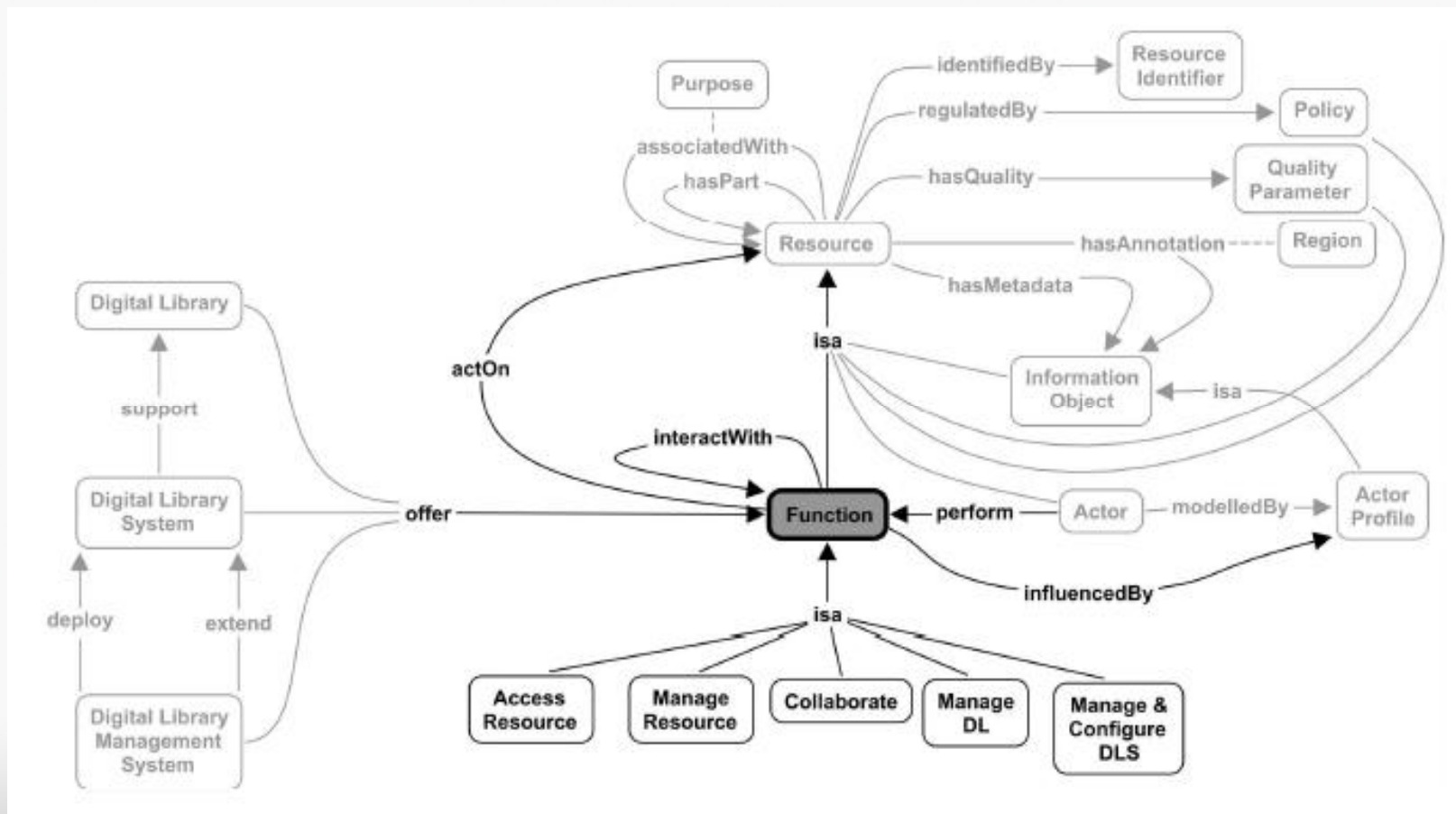
Roles includes

- End User – Content Creator, Content Consumer, Librarian
- DL Designer
- DL System Administrator
- DL Application Developer

The User Domain: example



The Functionality Domain



Functionality Domain captures all processing on *Resources* (most often on *Information Objects*) and other necessary activities

Function is the most central concept

Function is a **Resource**

Actors perform **Functions**

Main **Function** specializations

- Access Resource
- Manage Resource
- Collaborate
- Manage DL
- Manage & Configure DLS

The Functionality Domain: example

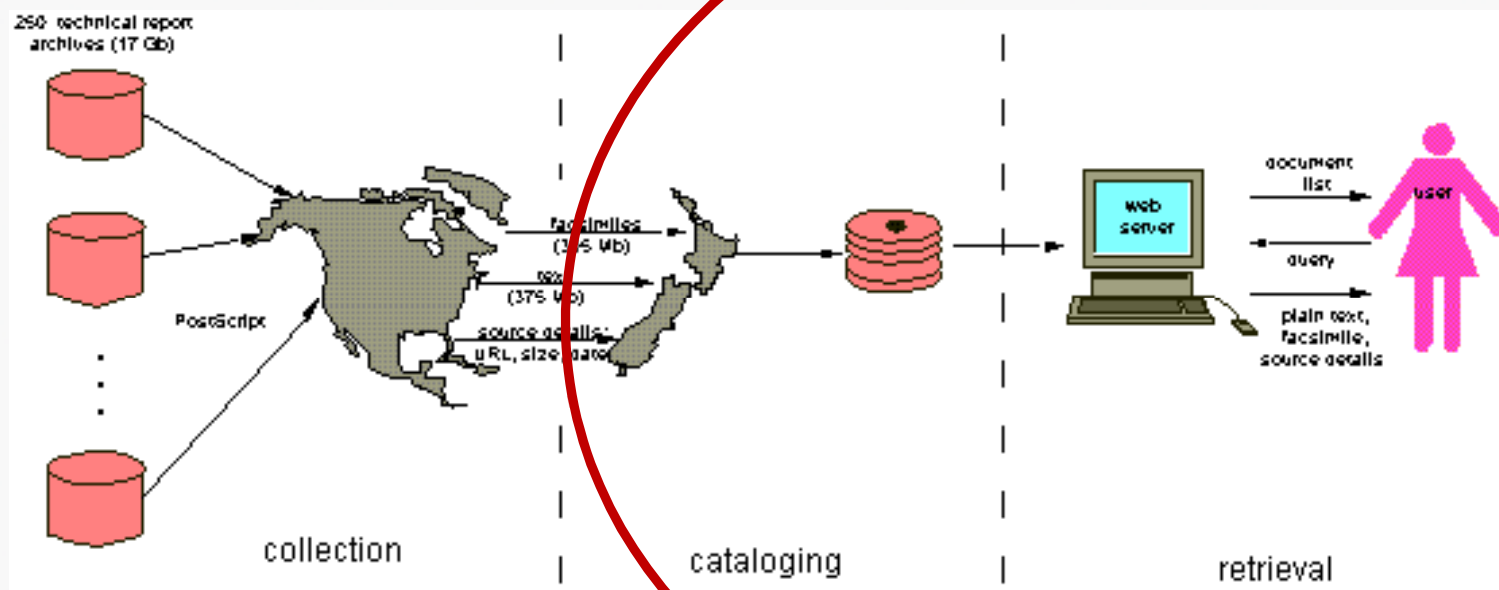
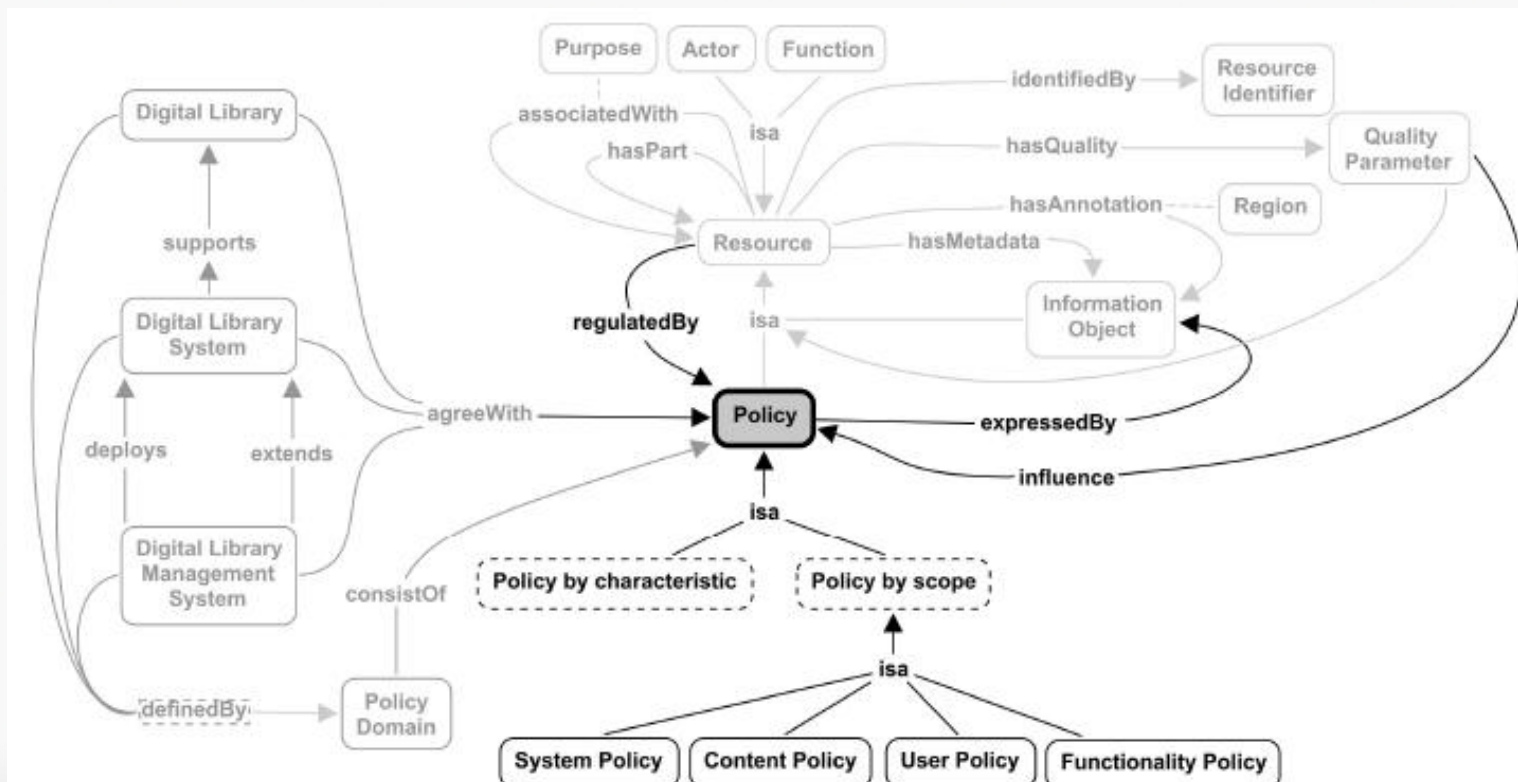


Image: Digital Libraries Based on Full-Text Retrieval, Ian H. Witten, Craig G. Nevill-Manning and Sally Jo Cunningham

The Policy Domain



The Policy Domain (cont.)

Represents the set of **most critical** conditions, rules, terms or regulations governing the operation of DL
broad and dynamic by nature

elto3 **Policy** – the most central concept in the Domain

Policy is a Resource

Policy by Characteristic:

Extrinsic Policy vs. Intrinsic Policy

Implicit Policy vs. Explicit Policy

Prescriptive Policy vs. Descriptive Policy

Policy by Type

- System Policy
- Content Policy
- User Policy
- Functionality Policy

Diapositiva 55

elto3

Αυτό ίσως μπερδέψει. Είτε να το περιγράψουμε ενώ δείχνουμε το concept map για να φανεί ότι είναι διαφορετικό από το όνομα domain, είτε να το βγάλουμε;

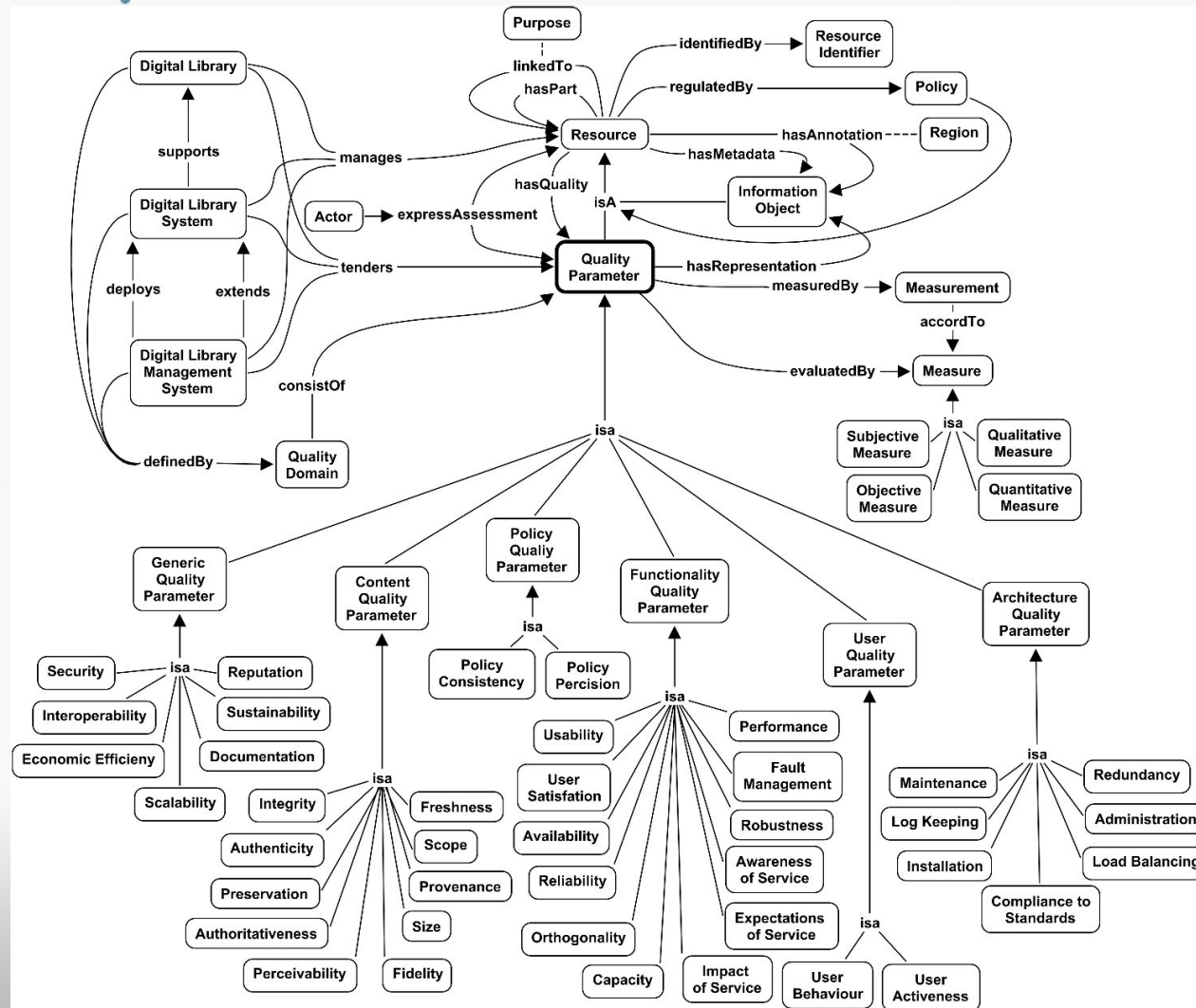
Αξίζει να προτείνουμε στο πλαίσιο των αλλαγών που εισάγουμε στο RM, να αντικατασταθεί η λέξη αυτή από κάποια άλλη με το ίδιο νόημα;

elto, 12/9/2010

The Policy Domain: examples

- Risk management
- Collection Development
- Object delivery
- Support
- Purchasing
- Appraisal
- User management

The Quality Domain



The Quality Domain (cont.)

Represents the aspects that need to be considered from a quality point of view in the DL

Quality Parameter: Most central concept in the Domain

Quality Parameter is a Resource

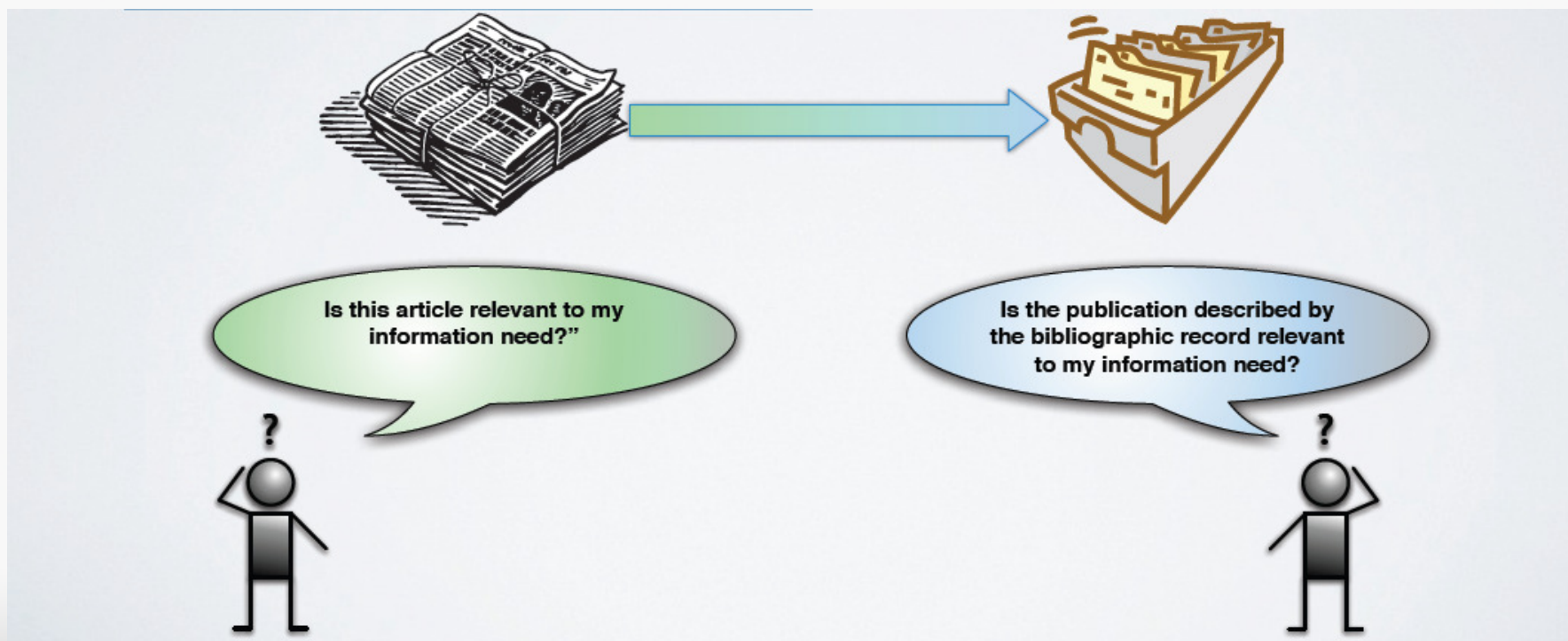
express the assessment of an **Actor**, about a **Resource** can be evaluated according to different **Measures** are actually measured by a **Measurement**

Generic Quality Parameters

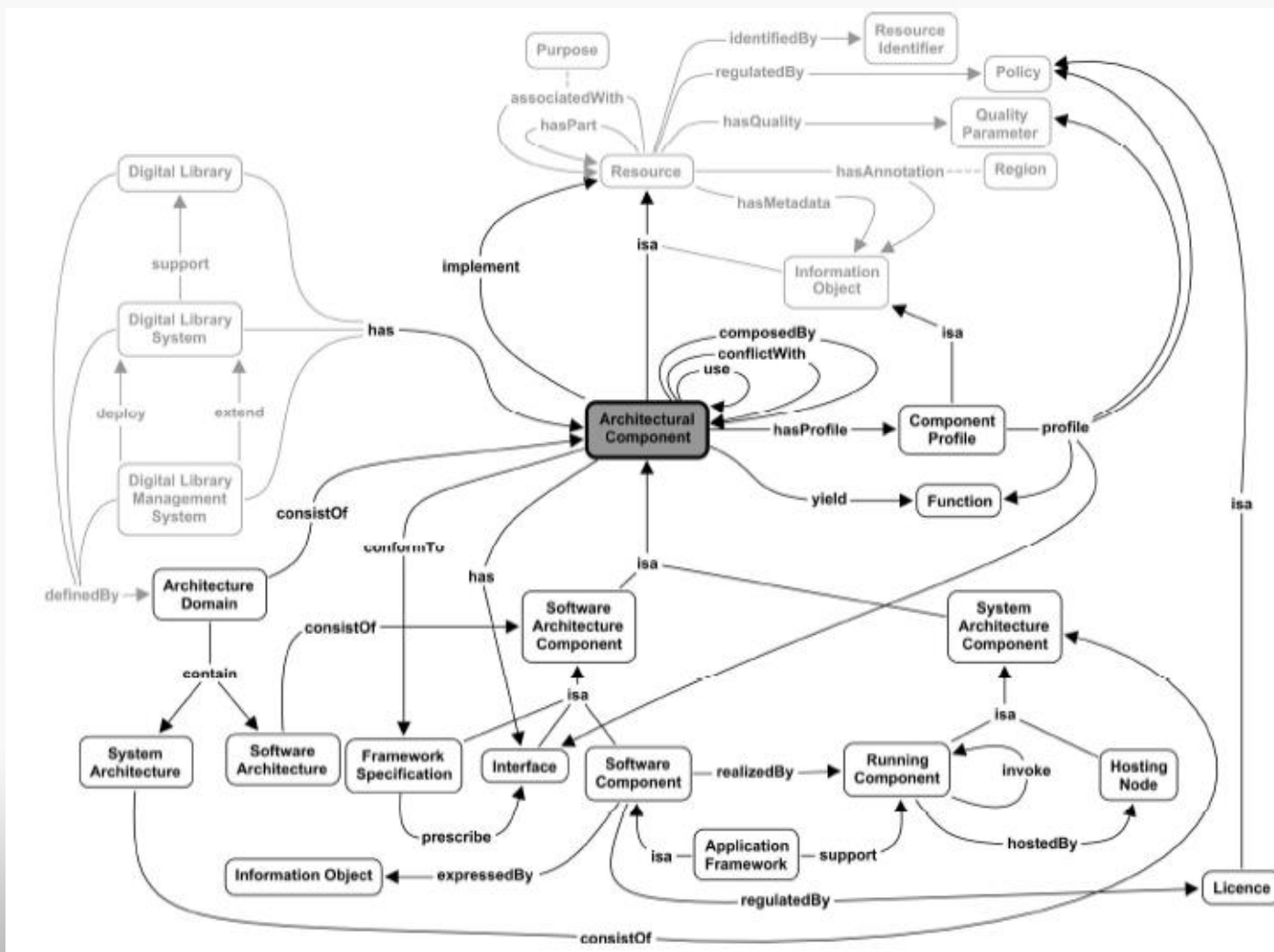
System Quality Parameters

Domain related Quality Parameters (content, user, functionality, policy, architecture)

The Quality Domain: example



The Architecture Domain



Architecture Domain:

Captures concepts and relationships characterising the two software systems playing an active role in the DL universe, i.e.

DLSs and DLMSs

Architectural Component:

the most central concept in the Domain

Architectural Component is a **Resource**

an encapsulated part of a system

Ideally a non-trivial, nearly independent, and replaceable part of a system that fulfils a clear function in the context of a well-defined architecture

The Architecture Domain (cont.)

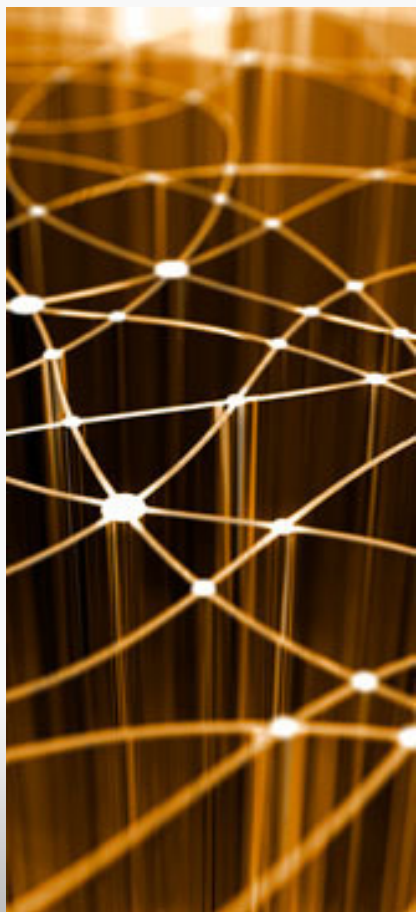
“Component-based approach”:

- System assembled from discrete executable components

- System may be upgraded with smaller increments, i.e., upgrading only some of constituent components

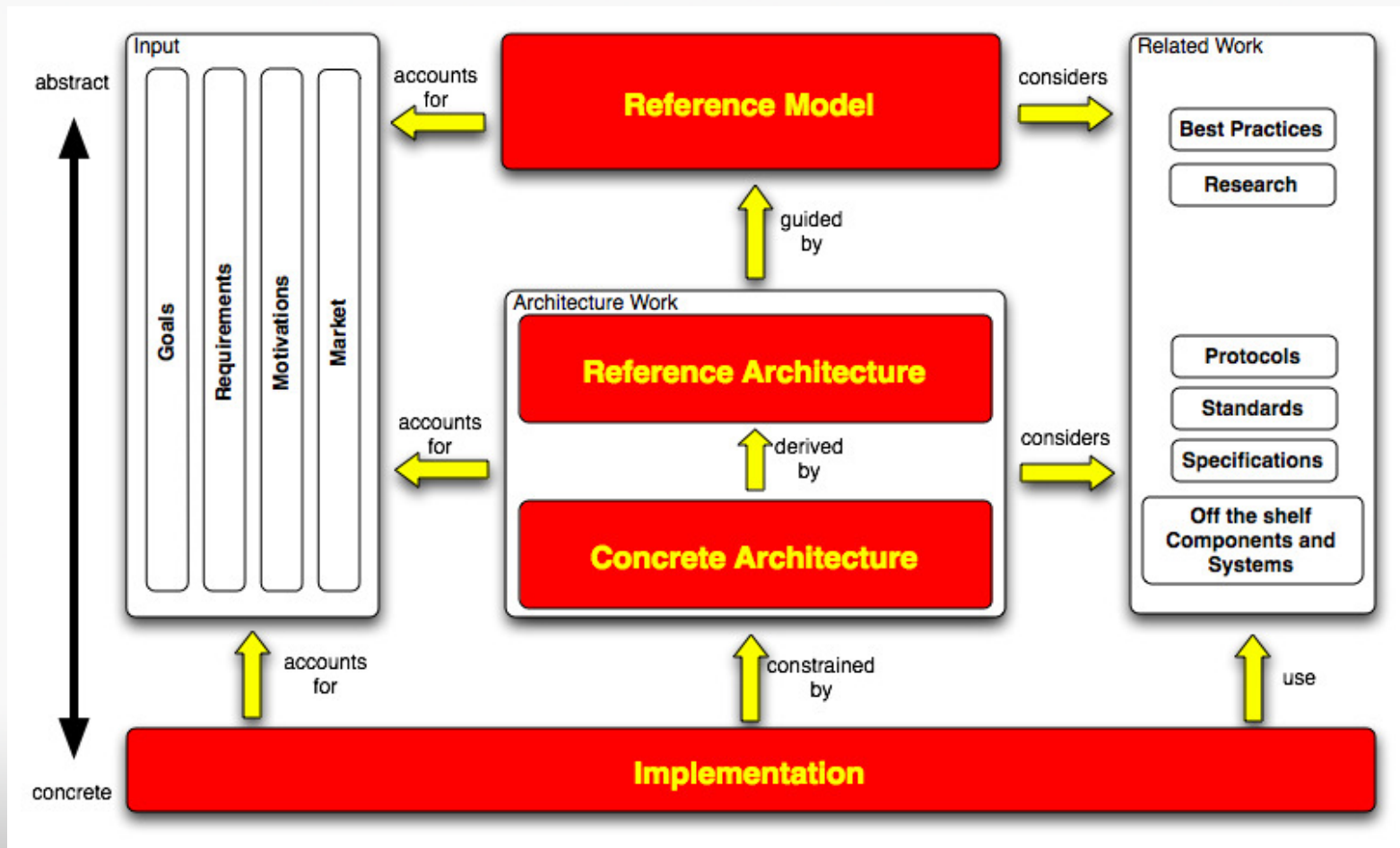
- Components may be shared by systems

- Though not strictly related to their being component-based, such systems tend to be distributed

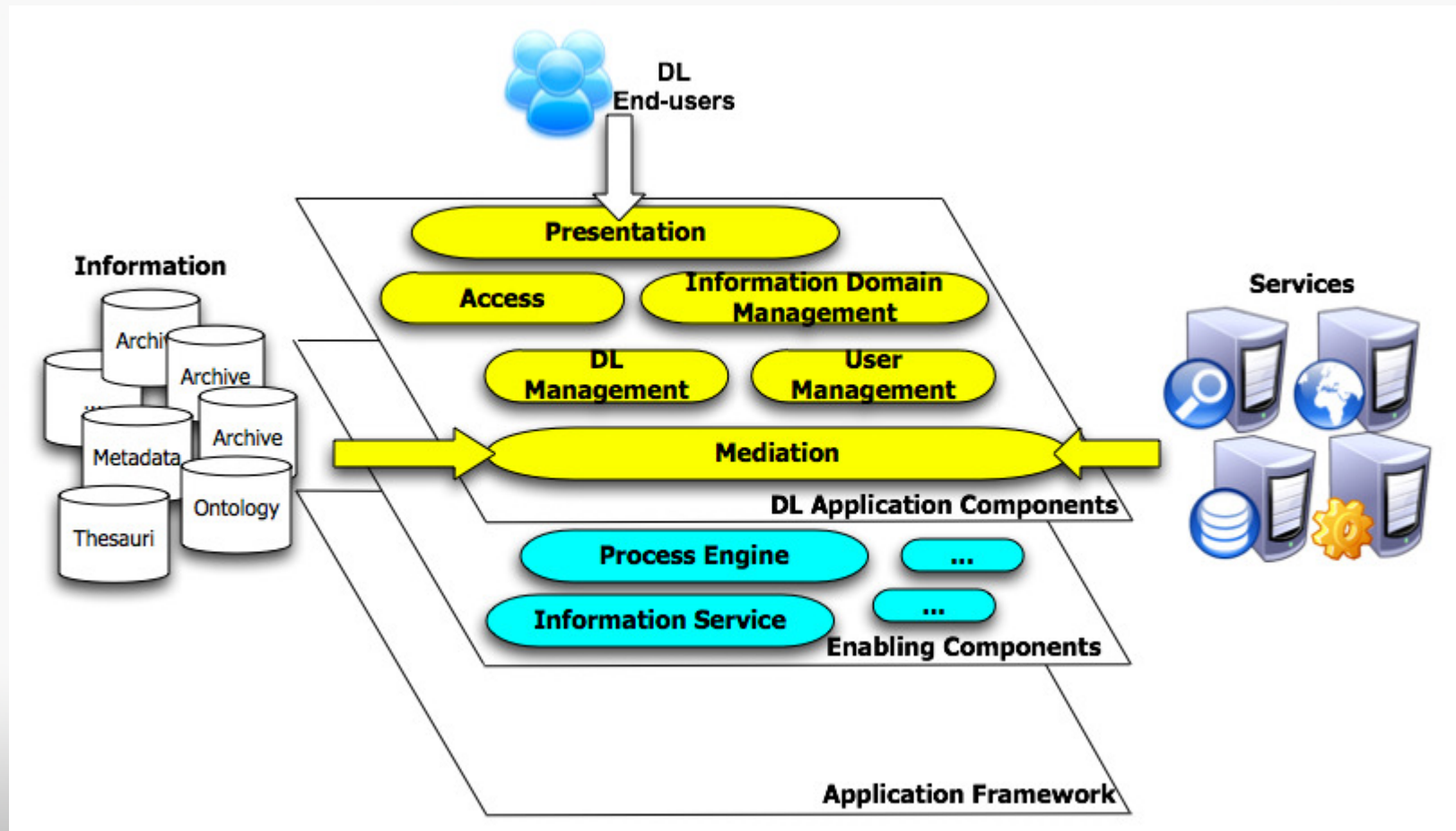


Ευχαριστώ!

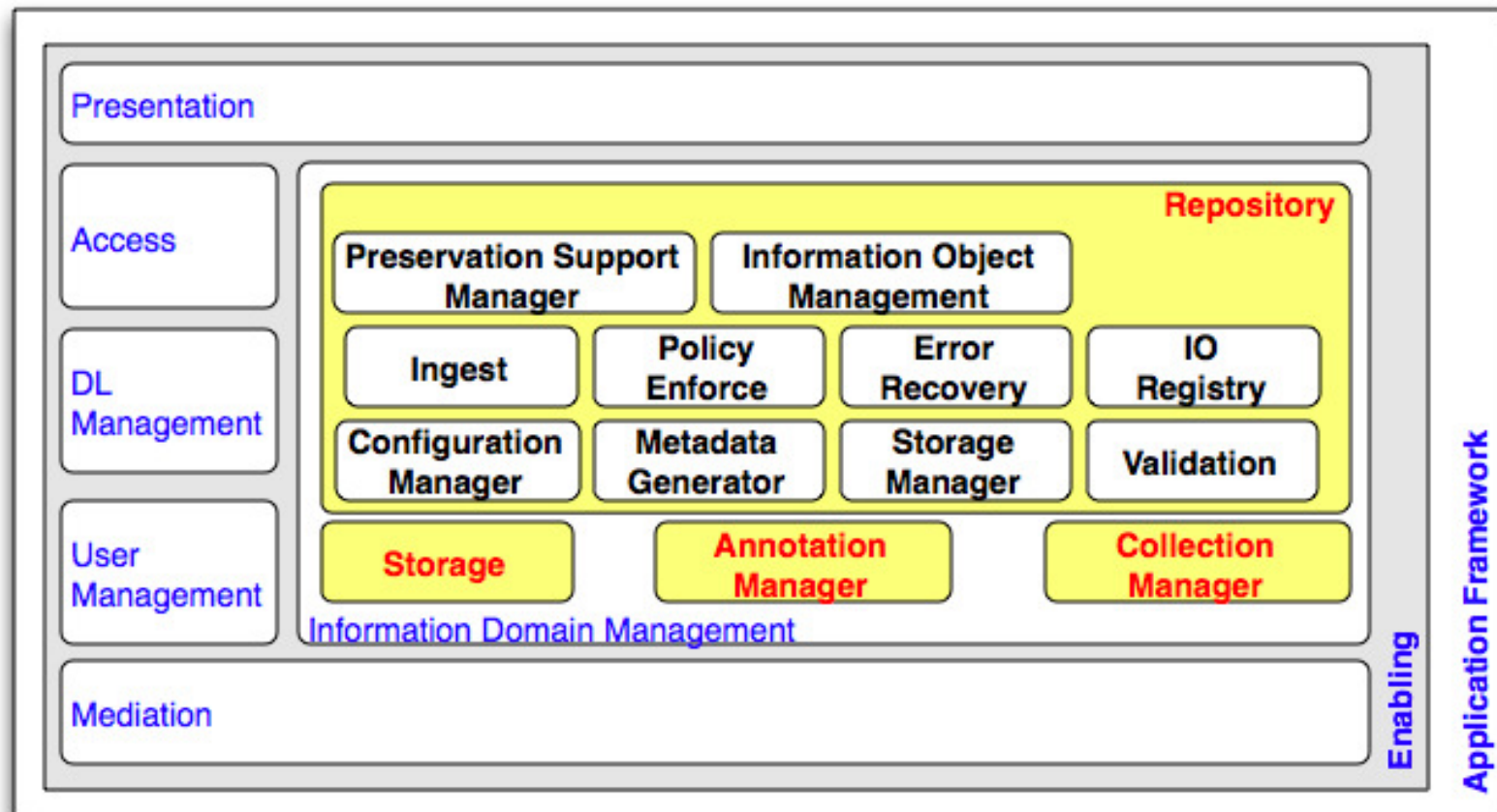
Reference Frameworks



Reference Architecture Functional Areas



Functional components

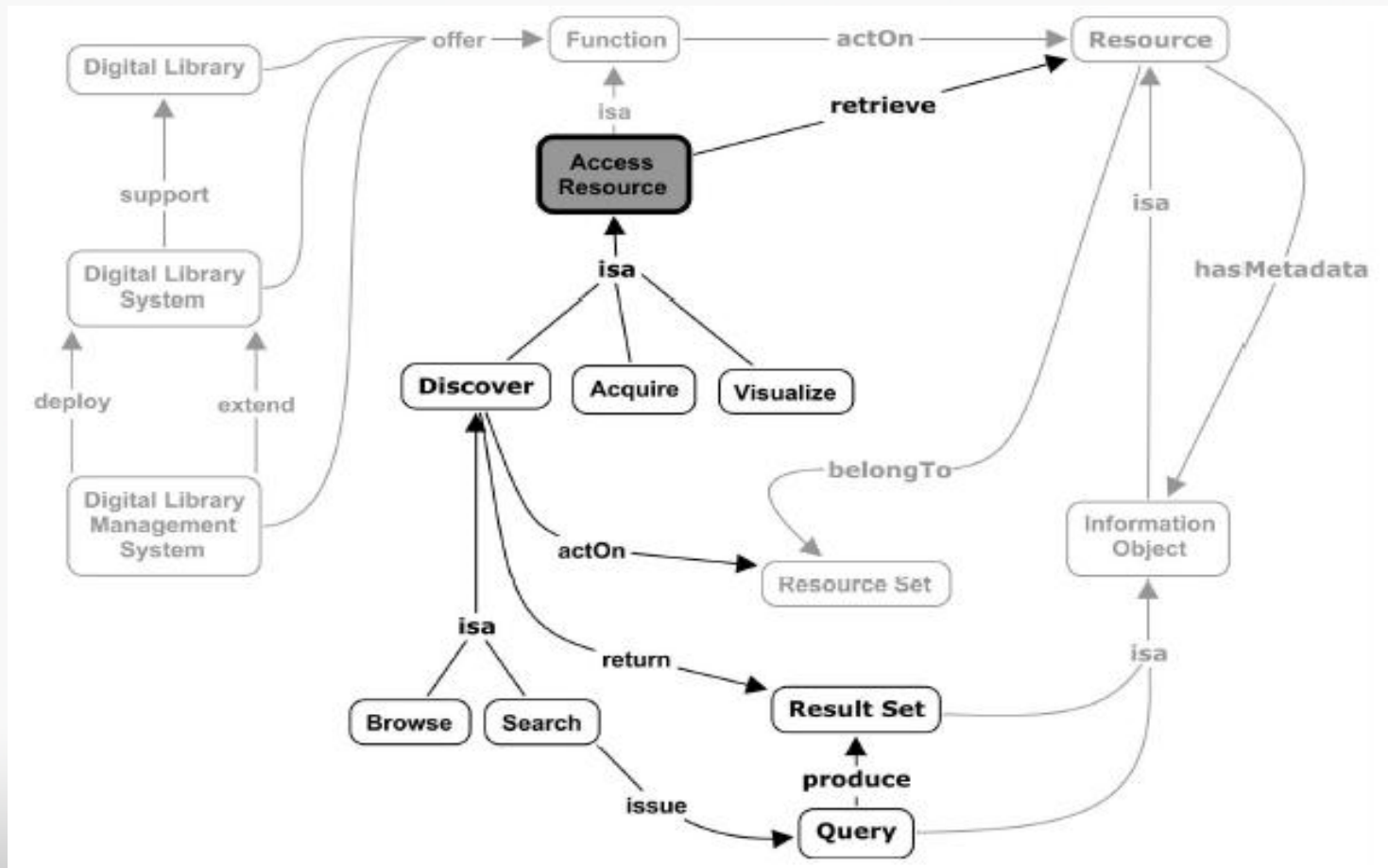




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Digital Library Interoperability,
Best Practices and Modelling Foundations

The Functionality Domain(3/11)

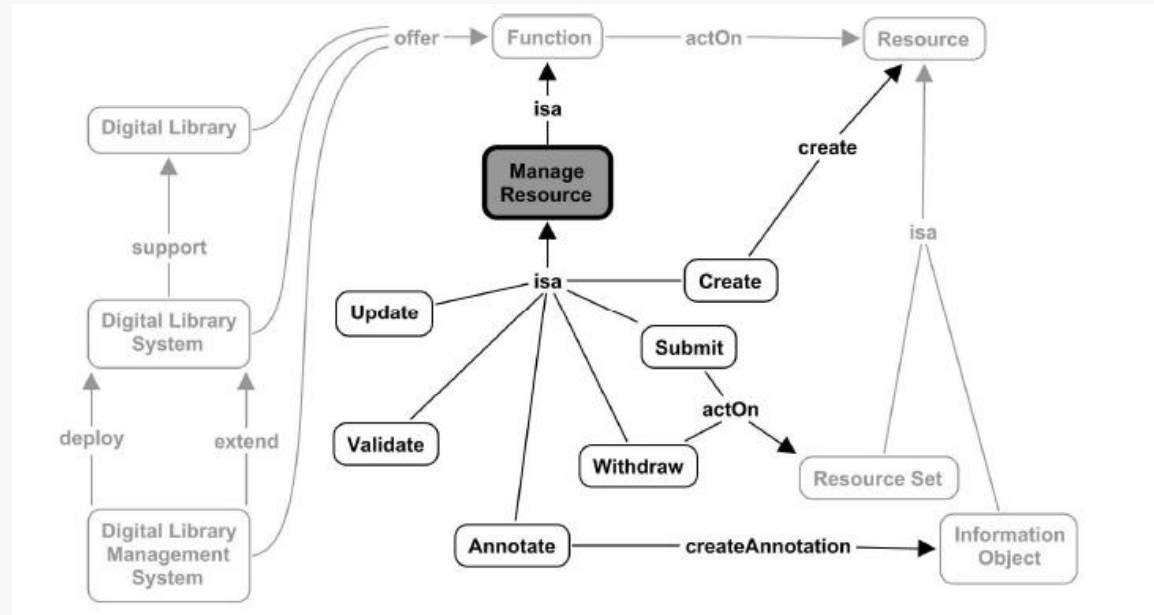


Access Resource Functions

All activities are related to requesting, locating, retrieving and finally delivering *Resources* to requestor
Do not modify the DL or convert its Resources - extract some of its content and deliver it to user
In most cases act on Resource Metadata

The Functionality Domain(5/11)

Manage Resource
General Functions
that may be applied
on all Resources
These Functions
may be specialized
for the particular
domains

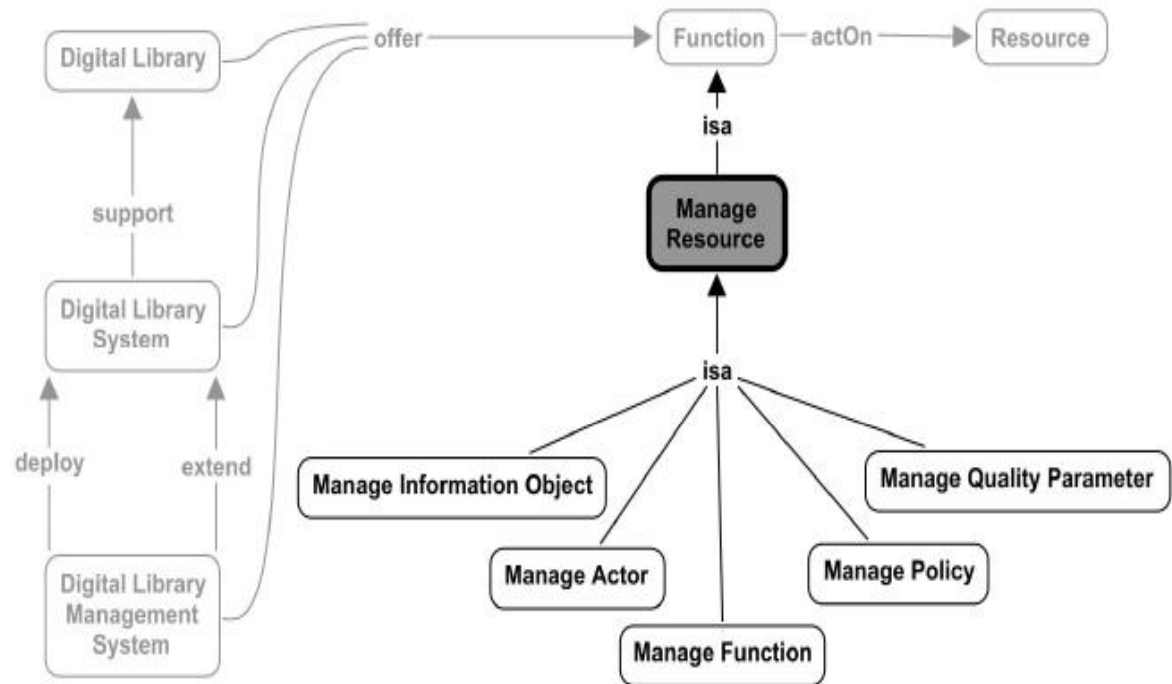


**Contains general families of Functions for
managing individual Resource Types**

The Functionality Domain(6/11)

Manage Resource

- All activities related to management of Resources:
 - Creation, update, deletion
 - Analysis
 - Conversions and Transformations

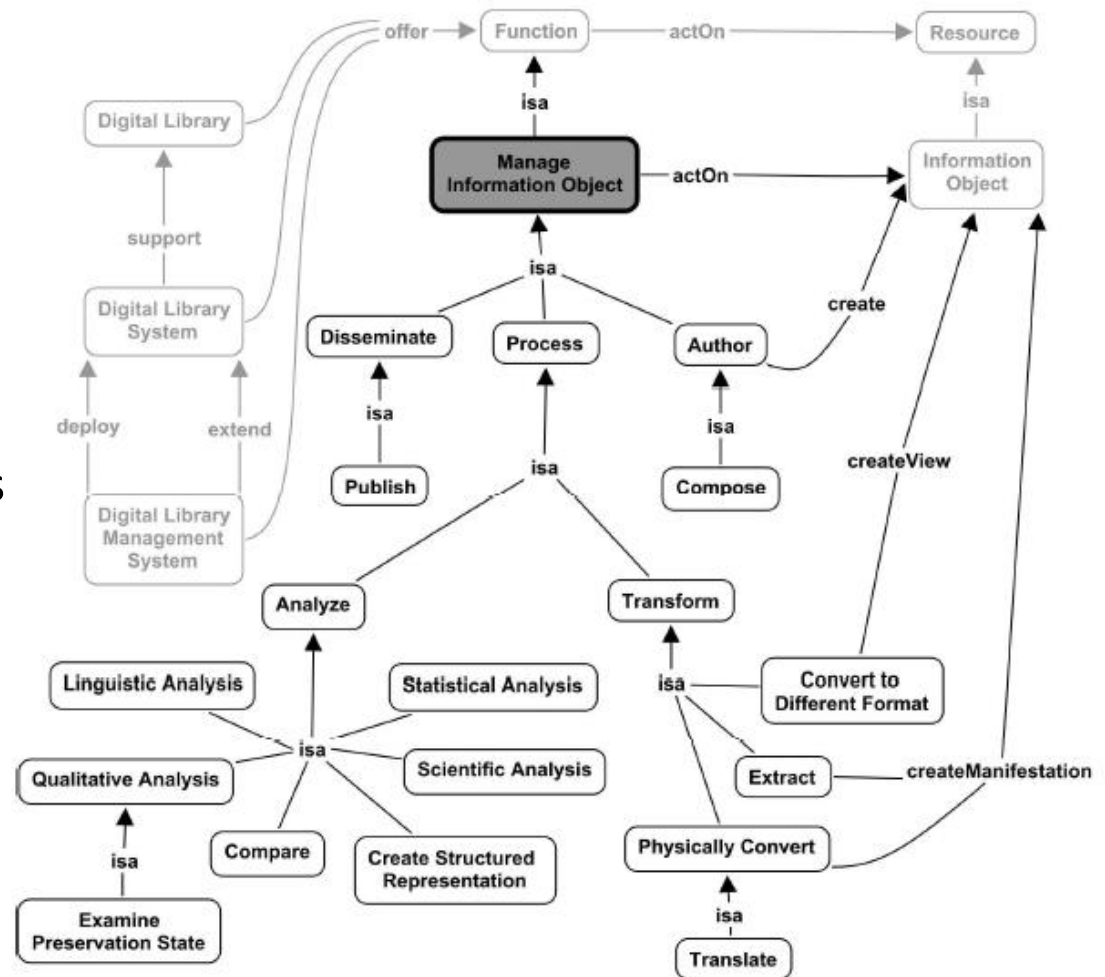


Manage Information Object

Captures creation, processing, transformation

primary Information Objects

other Information Objects
or Resources in general



The Functionality Domain(8/11)

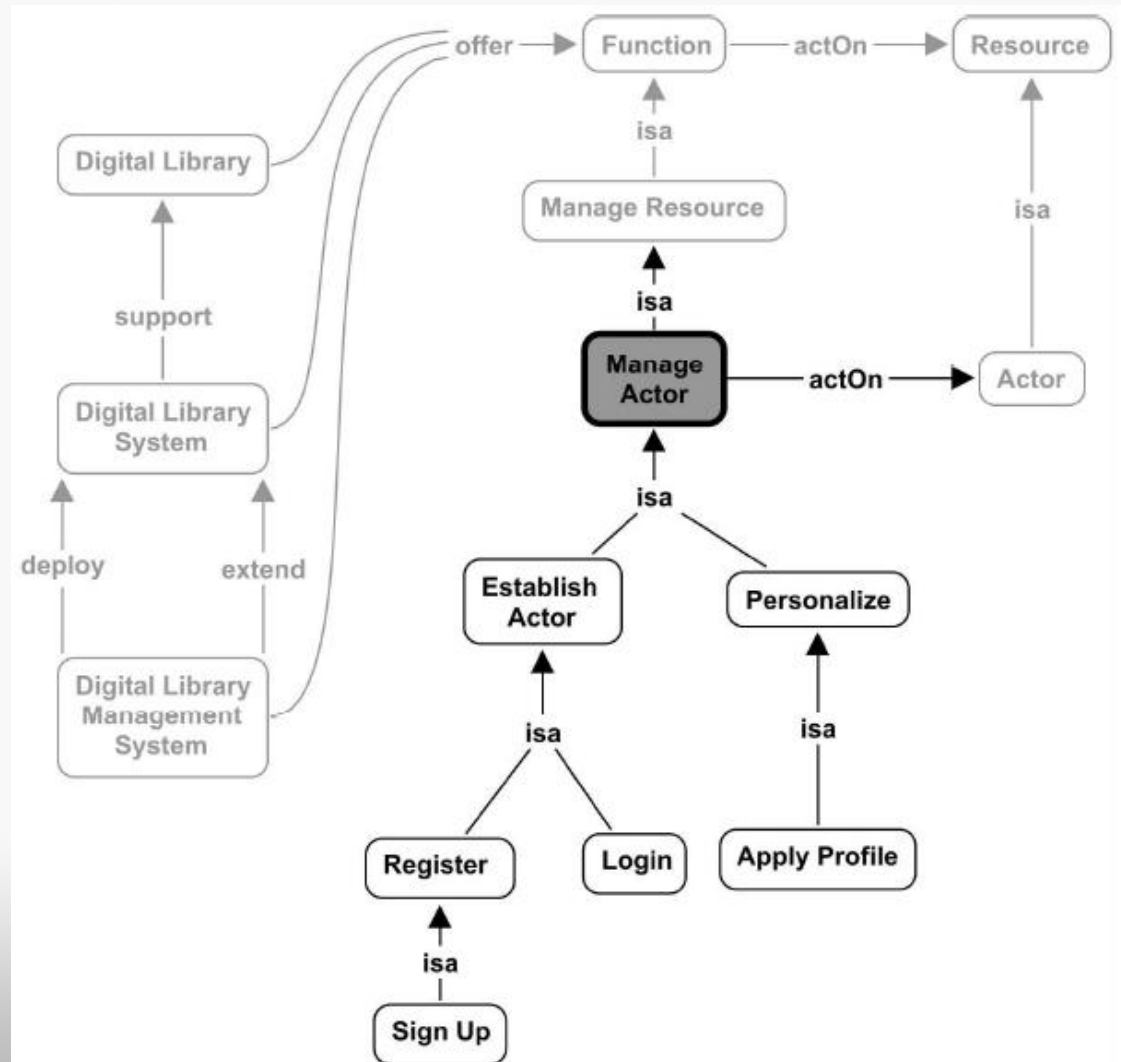
Manage Actor

Captures management of individual Actors

registration & subscription

Login

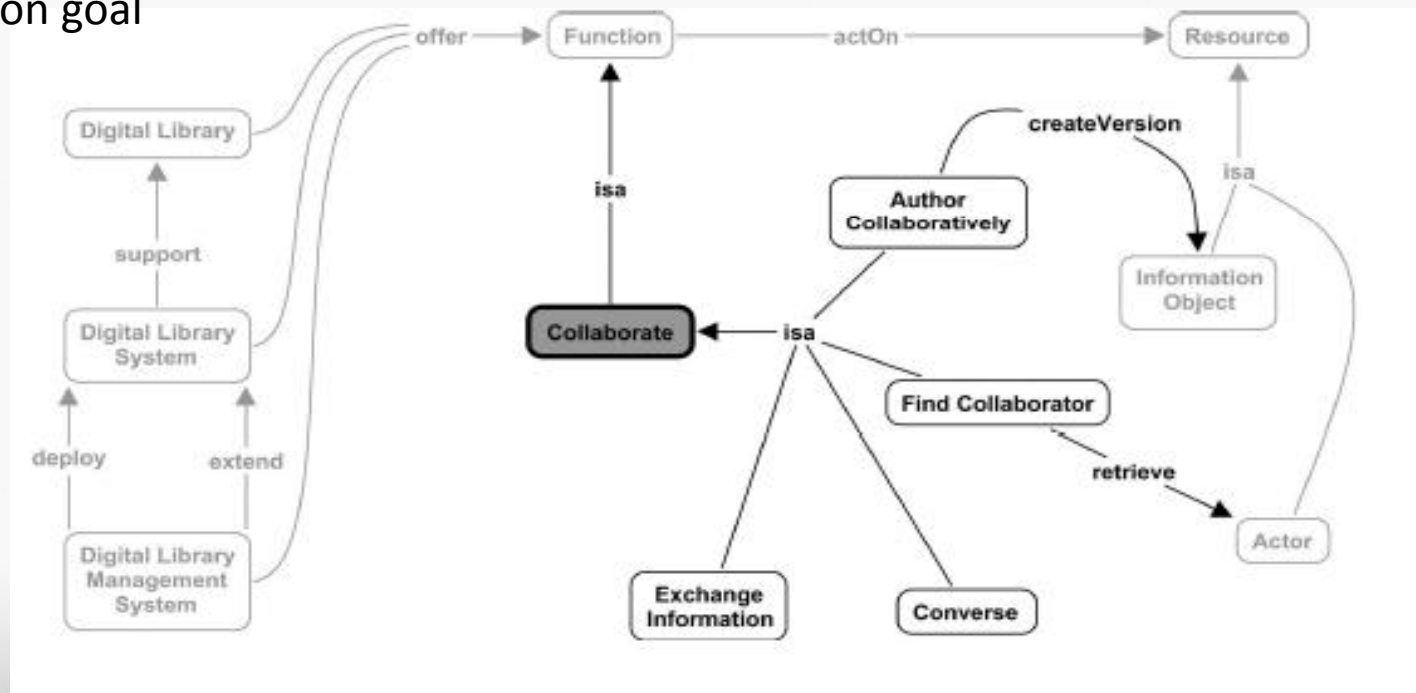
personalization of allowed functionality



The Functionality Domain(9/11)

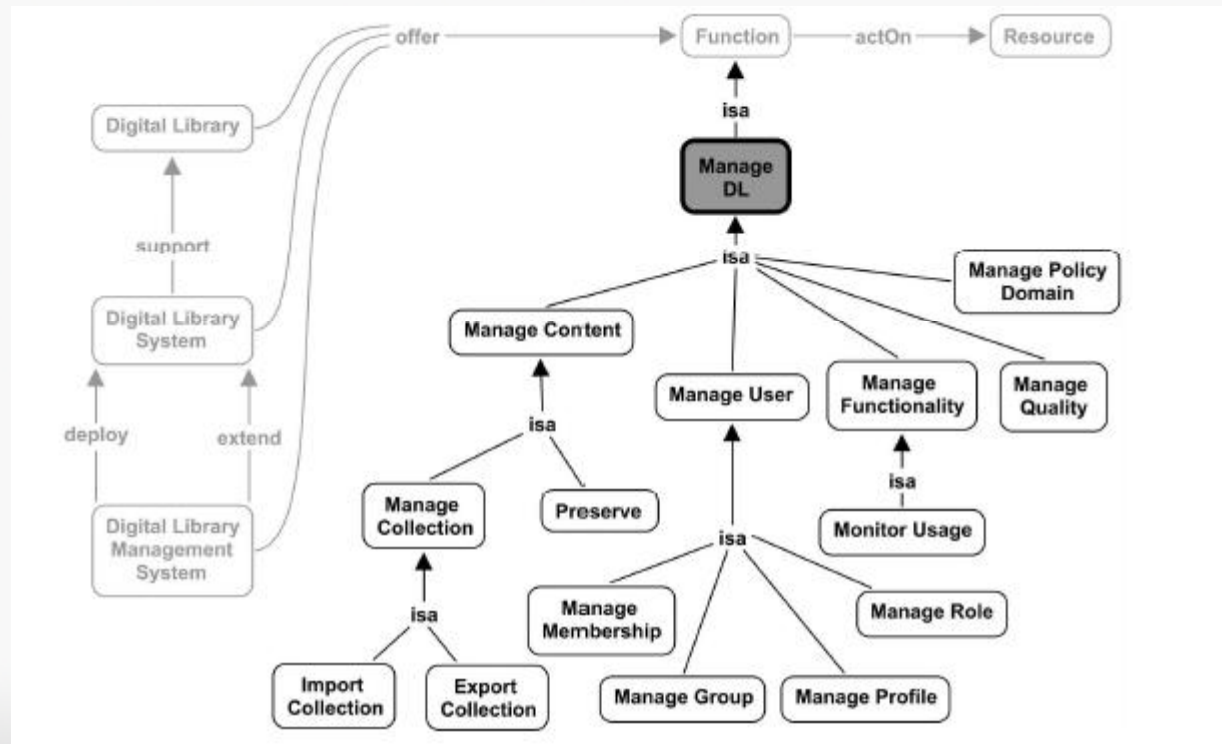
Collaborate

Captures all activities that allow multiple Actors to work together through a DL to achieve a common goal



Manage DL

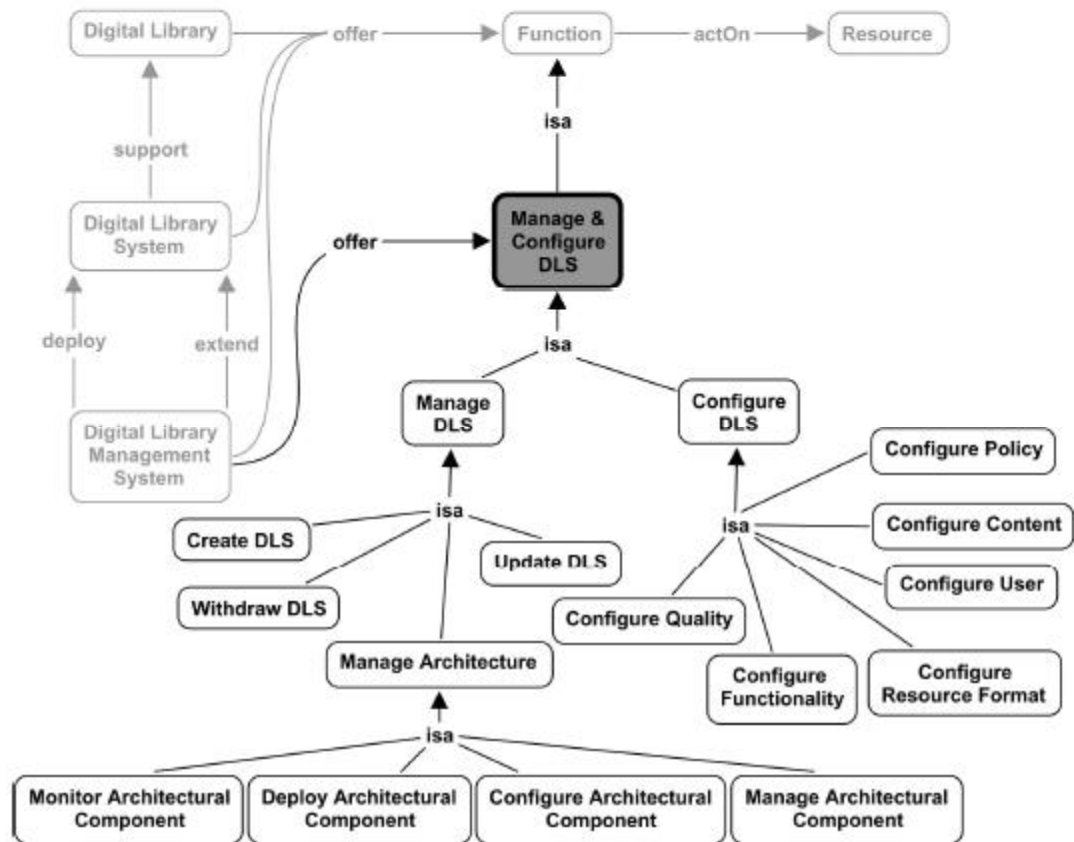
*supports the day-by-day
DL management,
concerning all DL domains*



Manage and Configure DL

supports setting up, configuring, monitoring the DL

Digital Libr



The Quality Domain (3/4)

Quality Parameter Groups:

Generic Quality Parameters apply to any kind or most kinds of resources

System Quality Parameters apply to *Digital Library*, or a *Digital Library System*, or a *Digital Library Management System*.

Content Quality Parameters apply to *Resources* in the *Content Domain*, primarily *Information Objects*.

Functionality Quality Parameters apply to *Resources* in the *Functionality Domain*, primarily *Functions*.

The Quality Domain (4/4)

Quality Parameter Groups:

User Quality Parameters apply to *Resources* in the *User Domain*, primarily *Actors*

Policy Quality Parameters apply to *Resources* in the *Policy Domain*, primarily *Policies*

Architecture Quality Parameters apply to *Architectural Components*, i.e., *Resources* belonging to the *Architecture Domain*

From DELOS Reference Model to DL.org Outcomes

- Enhanced and expanded [Digital Library Reference Model, V1.0](#), further enhancements foreseen as a part of an ongoing process
- The State of the Art Survey
- Technology and Methodology Cookbook