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Information and documentation -- The Dublin Core metadata element set -- Part 2: DCMI Properties and classes

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Information and documentation — The Dublin Core metadata element set —

Part 2:
DCMI Properties and classes

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation,* Subcommittee SC 4, *Technical interoperability*.

ISO 15836-1 contains the same elements as ISO 15836:2009. As of ISO 15836-2, “elements” are referred to as “properties”.

This first edition of ISO 15836-2 covers the properties and classes from the /terms/ namespace, which are not included in ISO 15836-1.

A list of all parts in the ISO 15836 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document covers the properties and classes from the /terms/ namespace as specified in the document DCMI Metadata Terms [DCMI-TERMS], which is maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. The contents of this standard are outlined in Clause 1.

These properties and classes are intended to be used in combination with metadata terms from other, compatible vocabularies in the context of application profiles.

This set of properties and classes is expressed as an RDF vocabulary and may be used for Linked Data. Each property and class is identified with a global identifier for use in RDF data. Creators of non-RDF metadata can use the vocabulary in non-RDF contexts, such as XML, JSON, UML, and relational databases, by disregarding both the global identifier and the formal implications of the RDF-specific aspects of term definitions. Such users can take domain, range, subproperty, and subclass relations as usage suggestions and focus on the natural-language text of definitions, usage notes, and examples.

DCMI Metadata Terms are governed by the DCMI Usage Board (DCMI UB)[1)]. This document has been created in close co-operation with the DCMI UB. The aim is to keep this document and DCMI Metadata Terms as closely aligned as possible, both concerning the terms and their definitions and notes.

Several changes have been made to DCMI Metadata Terms during the preparation of this document. Reasons for these modifications are varied. DCMI usage guides and the Dublin Core Collection Description Application Profile have been used as information sources (in the form of added notes) on how to use given terms. Outdated references have been updated (for instance, the term Language is now recommended to be used with BCP 47 instead of RFC 4646). Some term definitions have been clarified (see e.g. Available). There is now additional guidance such as examples for terms like Date which may have been difficult to use.

There are a few cases in which either the term definition or note has been changed (e.g. DateCopyrighted), because the common practice has changed, or because practice has been established since the Dublin Core term was defined.

DCMI Usage Board may make changes and additions to DCMI Metadata Terms as a part of the on-going maintenance of Dublin Core. Such modifications should be incorporated into future versions of this document.

Additional information about the usage of Dublin Core terms is provided by a user guide available at https://purl.org/metadata/user_guide.

DCMI intends to revise the guidelines and link their contents more tightly with DCMI Metadata Terms.

1) https://dublincore.org/usage/

Information and documentation — The Dublin Core metadata element set —

Part 2: DCMI Properties and classes

1 Scope

This document establishes a vocabulary for cross-domain resource description, known as the Dublin Core metadata terms (hereafter DCMI Metadata Terms). It includes all of the properties and classes in the main namespace of DCMI Metadata Terms, https://purl.org/dc/terms/ (hereafter "the /terms/ namespace"), as published in the DCMI Recommendation document "DCMI Metadata Terms" of 2012 [DCMI-TERMS].

The fifteen terms of the original Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, as defined in the namespace https://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/ (hereafter "the /elements/1.1/ namespace"), are also documented in the DCMI Recommendation "DCMI Metadata Terms" and in the International Standard ISO 15836-1.

This document does not contain the following supporting terms from "DCMI Metadata Terms" specification:

a) terms from the /elements/1.1/ namespace (included in ISO 15836-1)

b) vocabulary encoding schemes

c) syntax encoding schemes

d) DCMI Type vocabulary

e) terms related to the DCMI Abstract Model

Both ISO 15836-1 and this document include the fifteen so-called core terms, but in Part 1 they are from the /elements/1.1/ namespace, and in this standard from the /terms/ namespace. In the latter, the terms have narrower semantics due to formal domain and range specifications.

This document does not limit what might be a resource.

This document does not provide implementation guidelines. The properties and classes are typically used in the context of an application profile, which constrains or specifies their use in accordance with local or community-based requirements and policies.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements for this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

SCHEMA R.D.F. Version 1.1. W3C Recommendation 25 February 2014. Available at https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-schema/

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
class
set of resources

Note 1 to entry: The members of a class are known as instances of the class. Classes are themselves resources. They are often identified by URIs and may be described using RDF properties. The rdf:type property may be used to state that a resource is an instance of a class.

[SOURCE: RDF Schema. Version 1.1]

3.1.2
domain
class of which a resource described by the term is an instance

[SOURCE: DCMI Terms, https://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/]

3.1.3
domain includes
a suggested class for subjects of this property

3.1.4
lifecycle of a resource
sequence of events that marks the development and use of a resource

EXAMPLE Conception of an invention, creation of a draft, revision of an article, publication of a book, acquisition by a library, transcription to magnetic disk, migration to optical storage, translation into English, and derivation of a new work (e.g. a movie).

3.1.5
literal
string of Unicode characters, such as letters or integers, optionally combined with a language tag or datatype

3.1.6
non-literal value
either a blank node or URI

3.1.7
property
relation between a subject resource and an object resource

Note 1 to entry: This is a synonym of “element”.

[SOURCE: RDF Schema. Version 1.1]

3.1.8
range
class of which a value described by the term is an instance

[SOURCE: DCMI Terms, https://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/]

3.1.9
range includes
a suggested class for values of this property

3.1.10
resource
thing that might be identified

Note 1 to entry: This specification does not limit the scope of what might be a resource. Anything, either abstract or physical, can be a resource.

Note 2 to entry: In RDF, a resource may be identified by a URI

[SOURCE: RFC 3986]

3.1.11
subclass
class that is related, typically using the rdfs:subClassOf property, to another class of broader scope (superclass), such that all instances of the subclass are instances of the superclass

[SOURCE: RDF Schema. Version 1.1]

3.1.12
subproperty
property that is related, typically using the rdfs:subPropertyOf property, to another property of broader scope (superproperty), such that all resources related by the subproperty are also related by the superproperty

[SOURCE: RDF Schema. Version 1.1]

3.1.13
URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)
identifier consisting of a sequence of characters matching the URI syntax rule

Note 1 to entry: How the identification is accomplished, assigned, or enabled, is delegated to URI scheme specifications such as URN.

[SOURCE: RFC 3986]

3.1.14
URN (Uniform Resource Name)
Uniform Resource Name (URN) is a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that is assigned under the "urn" URI scheme and a particular URN namespace, with the intent that the URN will be a persistent, location-independent resource identifier.

[SOURCE: RFC 8141]

3.2 Naming properties

See 15836-1 for definitions of name and label.

The conventions used in this document are the same as those applied in 15836-1.

3.3 DCMI Properties

3.3.1
abstract
summary of the resource

Label	Abstract
URI	https://purl.org/dc/terms/abstract
Subproperty of	https://purl.org/dc/terms/description

3.3.2
accessRights
information about who may access the resource or an indication of its security status

Label	Access Rights
URI	https://purl.org/dc/terms/accessRights
Subproperty of	https://purl.org/dc/terms/rights
Range includes	https://purl.org/dc/terms/RightsStatement

Note 1 to entry: access rights may include information regarding access or restrictions based on privacy, security, or other policies.

3.3.3
accrualMethod
method by which items are added to a collection

Label	Accrual Method
URI	https://purl.org/dc/terms/accrualMethod
Domain	https://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/Collection
Range includes	https://purl.org/dc/terms/MethodOfAccrual

Note 1 to entry: Recommended practice is to use a value from the Collection Description Accrual Method vocabulary[2)].

3.3.4
accrualPeriodicity
frequency with which items are added to a collection

Label	Accrual Periodicity
URI	https://purl.org/dc/terms/accrualPeriodicity
Domain	https://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/Collection
Range includes	https://purl.org/dc/terms/Frequency

Note 1 to entry: Recommended practice is to use a value from the Collection Description Frequency Vocabulary[3)].

3.3.5
accrualPolicy
policy governing the addition of items to a collection

Label	Accrual Policy
URI	https://purl.org/dc/terms/accrualPolicy
Domain	https://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/Collection
Range includes	https://purl.org/dc/terms/Policy

2) https://dublincore.org/groups/collections/accrual-method/

3) https://dublincore.org/groups/collections/frequency/