PRISM:

Publishing Requirements for Industry Standard Metadata

PRISM Specification: Modular: Version 1.2

PRISM Subset of the Dublin Core Namespace

2005 02 26

Copyright and Legal Notices

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1   Status

1.1   Document Status

The status of this document is:

✓	Draft
✓	Released for Public Comment
✓	Released

1.2   Document Location

The location of this document is:

http://www.prismstandard.org/ specifications/1.2/modularized/PRISM_dublin_core_12.pdf

1.3   Version History

Version Number	Release Date	Editor	Description
1.2	1/26/05	McConnell	Converted from unmodularized PRISM spec v 1.2

2   PRISM Documentation Structure

As of this release, PRISM is described in a set of formal, modularized documents that, taken together, represent "the PRISM Specification." Together these documents comprise the PRISM Documentation Package.

The initial release of the modularized PRISM Documentation Package, is the equivalent of the single document PRISM 1.2 Specification that was approved in December 2004. Moving forward, the monolithic PRISM Specification will no longer be maintained. All revisions will be made to individual documents in the PRISM Documentation Package, with each being versioned separately. Over time, new documents may also be added to the documentation set that makes up the PRISM Specification..

2.1   Normative and Non-normative Sections

Documents in the PRISM Documentation Package may contain both normative and non-normative material; normative material describes element names, attributes, formats, and the contents of elements that is required in order for content or systems to comply with the PRISM Specification. Non-normative material explains, expands on, or clarifies the normative material, but it does not represent requirements for compliance. Normative material in the PRISM Documentation Package is explicitly identified as such; any material not identified as normative can be assumed to be non-normative.

2.1.1   Requirement Wording Note

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC-2119]. The PRISM Specification also uses the normative term, "STRONGLY ENCOURAGES," which should be understood as a requirement equivalent to MUST in all but the most extraordinary circumstances.

Capitalization is significant; lower-case uses of the key words are intended to be interpreted in their normal, informal, English language way.

2.2   The PRISM Documentation Package

The PRISM Documentation Package consists of:

Document	Description
PRISM Introduction [PRISMINT]	Overview, background, purpose and scope of PRISM; examples; contains no normative material.
PRISM Compliance [PRISMCOMP]	Describes two profiles of PRISM compliance for content and systems; includes normative material.
The PRISM Namespace [PRISMPRISMNS]	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM namespace; includes normative material.
The PRISM Subset of the Dublin Core Namespace [PRISMDCNS]	Describes the elements from the Dublin Core namespace that are included in PRISM; includes normative material.
The PRISM Rights Language Namespace [PRISMRLNS]	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Rights Language Namespace; includes normative material.
The PRISM Inline Markup Namespace [PRISMIMNS]	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Inline Markup Namespace; includes normative material.
The PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Namespace [PRISMCVNS]	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Namespace; includes normative material.
The PRISM Aggregator Message Namespace [PRISMAMNS]	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Aggregator Message Namespace; includes normative material.

Table 1.0: PRISM Documentation Package

2.2.1 Additional PRISM Documentation

The PRISM Aggregator Message (PAM), a DTD-based application of PRISM, adds a small namespace of its own, formally described in [PRISMAMNS]. The structure and use of PAM are described separately in Guide to the PRISM Aggregator Document Type Definition (DTD) V. 1.1. [PAMGUIDE]

2.2.2 Access to PRISM Documentation

The PRISM documentation package, the PAM Guide (see above), the PAM DTD, and a range of other information concerning PRISM are all publicly and freely available on the PRISM website, www.prismstandard.org.

3   Introduction

3.1   Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this document is to describe the elements that PRISM includes from the Dublin Core namespace. For the full Dublin Core specification, see [DCMI]. All of section 4 of this document is normative.

All the element definitions appear in a uniform format. Each element definition begins with two fields – the Name and the Identifier of the element. The Name is a human-readable string that can be translated into different languages. Also, note that PRISM does NOT require that users be presented with the same labels. The Identifier is a protocol element. It is an XML element type and MUST be given as shown, modulo the normal allowance for variations in the namespace prefix used.

4   Element Definitions: PRISM Subset of the Dublin Core

Some of the content models used in this section provide content models that use parameter entity references. Those parameter entities and their meaning are:

Parameter Entity	Definition
%AuthorityReference;	An attribute, "rdf:resource", whose value is a URI referring to a term in a controlled vocabulary.
%content.mix;	Typical mix of elements for representing content, such as #PCDATA, <p>, <bold>, <quote>, etc. The details of the parameter entity will depend on the context in which the PRISM namespace is being used.
%ResourceReference;	An attribute, "rdf:resource", whose value is a URI reference to a resource. The set of AuthorityReferences is a subset of the set of ResourceReferences.
%TimeSpecification;	A string specifying a date and time according to the W3C profile of ISO 8601 (e.g., YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.ssTZD) Note that this includes time zone data which may be important (see PRISM:publicationDate)[W3C-NOTE-datetime].

Table 2: Entities Used as Abbreviations in Element Definitions

4.1   Dublin Core Namespace

The normative definitions of the Dublin Core elements can be found in [DCMI]. The following table adds comments to indicate the use of each Dublin Core element in a PRISM document. The use of some DC elements is encouraged, others are discouraged, and others constrained.

None of the Dublin Core elements are required to appear in a PRISM description -- except dc:identifier, under profile one compliance; see [PRISMCOMP] -- and all of them are repeatable any number of times.

4.1.1 dc:contributor

Name	Contributor
Identifier	dc:contributor
Definition	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.

Comment	Dublin core recommends that dc:contributor identifies a person, an organization, or a service by name.
	
	PRISM recommends that magazine publishers use dc:contributor for people who do additional reporting, or individuals who would be called out for special acknowledgments, such as research assistants. Individuals who would be credited for hair, makeup, etc. would typically NOT be listed in dc:contributor. Instead, such credits are expected to be provided in the marked-up article, but not in the metadata for the article. Individuals called out for special acknowledgements, such as research assistants, would be listed in dc:contributor elements.
	
	Recommended practice is simply to list the contributors, one dc:contributor per element. For example,
	
	`<dc:contributor>Diane Smith</dc:contributor>`
	`<dc:contributor>James Chou</dc:contributor>`
	
	is preferred to:
	
	`<dc:contributor>Additional reporting by Dianne Smith and James Chou</dc:contributor>.`
	
	However, implementations SHOULD be prepared to deal with the latter.

Attributes	%AuthorityReference if content EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY.
Occurs in	
Example	`<dc:contributor>John Smith</dc:contributor>` `<dc:contributor rdf:resource="http://wanderlust.com/jas"/>`

4.1.2   dc:coverage

Name	Coverage
Identifier	dc:coverage
Definition	The spatial and/or temporal extent of the content of the resource.
Comment	Dublin core recommends that dc:coverage will typically include spatial location (a place name or geographic coordinates), temporal period (a period label, date, or date range). PRISM recommends use of dc:coverage only for temporal subjects of the resource. PRISM's recommended best practice is to use prism:location for cases where a geographic area is a subject of the resource.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference if content EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY
Occurs in	

Example	`<dc:coverage>Mauve Decade</dc:coverage>`
	`<dc:coverage>ca. 1200 B.C.</dc:coverage>`
	`<dc:coverage>1968</dc:coverage>`
	`<dc:coverage>1968-1972</dc:coverage>`

4.1.3   dc:creator

Name	Creator
Identifier	dc:creator
Definition	An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource.
Comment	Dublin core recommends that dc:creator includes a person, an organization, or a service. The Creator may be identified by name, or by reference to an entry in a controlled vocabulary.
Attributes	None
Model	PRISM's recommendation for magazine publishing is for dc:creator to contain the same as the byline (in most cases this would be the writer or writers).
Occurs in	
Example	In principle, any number of creators may be associated with a resource. PRISM recommends that this element contain the name of one person or organization primarily responsible for the intellectual content of the resource. The element SHOULD be repeated when more than one entity is considered to have the main responsibility for the intellectual content of the resource.

4.1.4   dc:date

Name	Date
Identifier	dc:date
Definition	A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource.
Comment	Dublin core defines dc:date as any date associated with the creation or availability of the resource. The Dublin Core definition of date is quite loose; therefore, PRISM recommends that this element not be used, other than in the exceptional cases mentioned below. If it is used, its meaning SHOULD be used for the cover date of the magazine in which the resource appeared. One case in which PRISM recommends the use of this element is when the publication date is not specific to a day, month, or year. For example, "Spring, 2002" should go into prism:coverDisplayDate. In such cases the non-specific publication date should be provided in a dc:date element, and a more specific publication date (if available) should be provided in the prism:publicationDate element. Recommended best practice for encoding the date value is defined in a profile of ISO 8601 [W3C-DateTime] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format. Note that leading zeros in the month and day ARE RECOMMENDED so that sorting by date is simple, and 2002-7-4 not appear after 2001-12-25.
Attributes	None
Model	%TimeSpecification;
Occurs in	
Example	`<dc:date>Spring, 2002</dc:date>`

4.1.5   dc:description

Name	Description
Identifier	dc:description
Definition	An account of the content of the resource.
Comment	The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative recommends that dc:description MAY contain any information (e.g., an abstract, table of contents, reference to a graphical representation of content or a free-text account of the content) that describes the resource. For PRISM descriptions, the element provides material that describes the resource, such as an abstract or a deck head. Note that this is intended to appear in metadata for an article, not as inline markup. (In other words, a DTD for articles might have dc:description in the header, but would use elements like or <deck> for the markup of such material in the body of the article). Short descriptions, such as those which appear in the Table of Contents of a magazine, or might appear in the results list of an online search, SHOULD be given in the prism:teaser element. The content of the dc:description element MUST be plain text, or text marked up with well-formed XML. In the latter case, the rdf:parseType="Literal" attribute MUST be specified. The dc:description element MAY refer to separate descriptions, such as an abstract prepared by an A&I service, by providing the URI of the description as the value of an rdf:resource attribute. (In this case, the description is a separate, standalone resource which could have its own metadata. The metadata record for the separate abstract should contain a <prism:category> of abstract, and a <dc:source> element pointing back to the original article.)
Attributes	rdf:resource if content EMPTY, rdf:parseType if content XML
Model	%content.mix; or EMPTY
Occurs in	

Example	`<dc:description>Browse our catalog of desktop and notebook computers to find one just right for you.</dc:description>`
	
	`<dc:description rdf:parseType="Literal">`
	` Describes the infamous criminal and gunfighter,`
	` <em>Billy the Kid</em>.`
	`</dc:description>`
	
	`<dc:description rdf:resource=`
	`"http://www2.rhbnc.ac.uk/Music/Archive/Disserts/attinell.html"/>`

4.1.6 dc:format

Name	Format
Identifier	dc:format
Definition	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.
Comment	Dublin core recommends that dc:format may include the media-type or dimensions of the resource. Format may be used to determine the software, hardware or other equipment needed to display or operate the resource. Examples of dimensions include size and duration. PRISM focuses on systems where resources are digital content, not physical objects. Therefore, PRISM-compliant systems sending PRISM records MUST restrict values of the dc:format element to those in list of Internet Media Types [MIME]. Since the Dublin Core specification does not impose that restriction, PRISM-compliant systems receiving descriptions MAY wish to detect when format values are strings other than media types in order to allow application-appropriate handling.
Attributes	None
Model	(#PCDATA)
Occurs in	
Example	`<dc:format>application/pdf</dc:format>`

4.1.7 dc:identifier

Name	Identifier
Identifier	dc:identifier
Definition	An unambiguous reference to the resource, within a given context.
Comment	In PRISM, dc:identifier provides a place for additional identifiers of a resource. In profile two, the rdf:about attribute is always the primary identifier. Recommended best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. Example formal identification systems include the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) (including the Uniform Resource Locator (URL)), the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN). For PRISM usage, the value SHOULD be given in the rdf:resource attribute when the identifier is a (potentially relative) URI reference. If the identifier is not a URI reference, it MUST be given as element content. Consistent and thorough use of identifiers is essential for PRISM conformance. Note that multiple dc:identifier statements can be used for internal IDs like, accession number, etc., to identify a particular published item. See prism:issueName
Attributes	rdf:resource if content EMPTY.
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY. May occur zero or more times.
Occurs in	

Example	`<dc:identifier rdf:resource="#chapter1"/>`
	
	(Note that because #chapter1 appears in the rdf:resource attribute, we know it is a URL. In this case, the #chapter1 is a relative URL. It unambiguously identifies an element in the current document tagged with an ID attribute containing "chapter1".)
	
	`<dc:identifier>10-234/3245</dc:identifier>`

4.1.8 dc:language

Name	Language
Identifier	dc:language
Definition	A language of the intellectual content of the resource.
Comment	Recommended best practice for the values of the Language element is defined by RFC 3066 [RFC3066]. It specifies the use of a two-letter (or three-letter) Language Code taken from the ISO 639 standard [ISO639] (or from ISO 639-2), optionally followed by a two-letter Country Code (taken from the ISO 3166 standard [ISO3166]). For example, 'en' for English, 'fr' for French, or 'en-GB' for English used in the United Kingdom.
Attributes	None
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs in	
Example	`<dc:language>en-US</dc:language>`

4.1.9 dc:publisher

Name	Publisher
Identifier	dc:publisher
Definition	An entity responsible for making the resource available.
Comment	The organization or individual that released the resource for publication. For magazine title use PRISM:publicationName.
Attributes	rdf:resource if content EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY
Occurs in	
Example	`<dc:publisher rdf:resource="http://wanderlust.com/"/>`

4.1.10 dc:relation

Name	Relation
Identifier	dc:relation
Definition	A reference to a related resource.
Comment	Because the notion of "related resource" is vague, PRISM recommends that this element not be used. Preference should be given to the more specific PRISM relationship elements [PRISMPRISM], or to use of the extension mechanisms available in RDF.
Attributes	rdf:resource
Model	EMPTY
Occurs in	
Example	`No example shown since element is not recommended.`

4.1.11 dc:rights

Name	Rights
Identifier	dc:rights
Definition	Information about rights held in and over the resource.
Comment	Typically, a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Copyright, and various Property Rights. If the Rights element is absent, no assumptions can be made about the status of these and other rights with respect to the resource. For PRISM, the dc:rights element specifies the (perhaps implicit) agreement under which the sender allows the receiver to use the content. All rights elements (the PRL elements and the time-specific rights elements) [PRISMRLNS] must be contained directly or indirectly in a dc:rights element. Other rights information, such as a copyright statement, that will not vary from one receiver to another may be given as a direct child element of the rdf:Description element about the resource.
Attributes	rdf:resource if content EMPTY
Model	EMPTY or ANY
Occurs in	

Example	`<dc:rights>`
	`  <prism:embargoDate>2001-03-01</prism:embargoDate>`
	`</dc:rights>`
	
	`<dc:rights rdf:resource="#standardTerms"/>`

4.1.12 dc:source

Name	Source
Identifier	dc:source
Definition	A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived. The present resource is a performance, production, derivation, adaptation or interpretation of the referenced resource.
Comment	This is provided to give appropriate credit to the intellectual heritage of the resource being described when it is an adaptation of another work. When possible, use a URI for an unambiguous reference to the source. Otherwise, a textual identifier of the source may be provided.
Attributes	rdf:resource if content EMPTY
Model	%content.mix; or EMPTY
Occurs in	

Example	`<dc:source>Adapted from "The River" by Bruce Springsteen.</dc:source>`
	
	`<dc:source rdf:resource=`
	`"http://example.com/classics/Romeo%20and%20Juliet"/>`
	
	The example below shows how a stand-alone abstract could refer back to the document it describes, plus use the prism:category element to indicate that this is an abstract of that other document, as opposed to some other kind of derived work:
	
	`<rdf:Description rdf:about=`
	`    "http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/witten01power.html">`
	`  <prism:category>abstract</prism:category>`
	`  <dc:source rdf:resource=`
	`    "http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/~ihw/papers/01IHW-DB-SB-Powertothepeopl.pdf"/>`
	`</rdf:Description>`

4.1.13 dc:subject

Name	Subject
Identifier	dc:subject
Definition	The topic of the content of the resource.
Comment	Dublin core recommends that dc:subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases, or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Dublin Core and PRISM's recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary, if available. The element SHOULD be repeated when multiple codes are specified. If local operations on the name(s) or definition(s) of the vocabulary elements is needed, PRISM's recommended practice is to provide the value of the dc:subject element using the pcv:Descriptor element and its allowed elements of pcv:vocab, pcv:code, and pcv:label. Remember, PRISM element types are specified in camel case. The exception is that when elements denote Classes in the sense of the RDF Schema [W3C-RDFS], they must begin with an uppercase letter. The only PRISM element to do so is pcv:Descriptor, Note that PRISM defines several elements for more specific types of subjects, such as when people, places, organizations, etc. are the subject of the resource. Those elements SHOULD be used in preference to the dc:subject element when they are appropriate.
Attributes	rdf:resource if content EMPTY
Model	(%content.mix;), or pcv:Descriptor or EMPTY.
Occurs in	

Example	`<dc:subject rdf:resource=`
	`    "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/lcc/QA76"/>`
	
	`<dc:subject>Seasonal Affective Disorder</dc:subject>`
	
	`<dc:subject>Dogs</dc:subject>`
	`<dc:subject>Cats</dc:subject>`

4.1.14 dc:title

Name	Title
Identifier	dc:title
Definition	A name given to the resource.
Comment	Dublin core recommends that dc:title will be a name by which the resource is formally known. PRISM recommends that magazine publishers use this for the headline of an article. The name of the magazine in which the article appears can be provided in the prism:publicationName element. The PRISM Specification allows titles to contain special markup characteristics. In such cases the rdf:parseType="Literal" MUST be given.
Attributes	rdf:parseType if XML content
Model	%content.mix;
Occurs in	

Example	`<dc:title>Is the economy on the rebound?</dc:title>`
	
	`<dc:title rdf:parseType="Literal">E=mc<sup>2</sup>: The Einstein Myth in 1950's Popular Culture</dc:title>`
	
	`<dc:title>Man of the Year, 2002</dc:title>`
	`<prism:publicationName>Time Magazine</prism:publication>`
	`<dc:publisher>Time, Inc.</dc:publisher>`

4.1.15 dc:type

Name	Type
Identifier	dc:type
Definition	The style of presentation of the resource's content, such as image vs. sidebar.
Comment	The 'type' of a resource can be many different things. In PRISM descriptions, the dc:type element takes values that indicate the style of presentation of the content, such as "Map", "Table", or "Chart". This is in contrast to prism:category, which represents the genre, or stereotypical intellectual content type, of the resource. For example, the genre 'electionResults' can be presented in a map, a table, or a chart. Recommended practice for PRISM implementations is to use a value from Table 16: Controlled Vocabulary of Presentation Styles, expressed as a URI reference. Implementations MUST also be able to handle text values, but interoperation with text values cannot be guaranteed. To describe the physical size or digital file format of the resource, use the dc:format element.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference; if content EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY
Occurs in	

Example	The two examples below show how prism:type, prism:category, and dc:format all describe different aspects of a resource. For brevity, the examples below use relative URI references. Assume that they are within the scope of a base URI declaration:
	
	`xml:base="http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/1.2/"`
	
	`<dc:type rdf:resource="resourcetype.xml#article"/>`
	`<prism:category rdf:resource="category.xml#column"/>`
	`<dc:format>text/html</dc:format>`
	
	`<dc:type rdf:resource="resourcetype.xml#birdsEye"/>`
	`<prism:category rdf:resource="category.xml#photo"/>`
	`<dc:format>image/jpeg</dc:format>`

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