

PRISM:
Publishing Requirements for Industry Standard Metadata

PRISM Specification: Modular: Version 1.2

The PRISM Namespace

2005 02 26

Copyright and Legal Notices

Copyright (c) International Digital Enterprise Alliance, Inc. [IDEAlliance] (2001, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005).

All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to IDEAlliance, except as needed for the purpose of developing IDEAlliance specifications, in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the IDEAlliance Intellectual Property Policy document must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English. The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by IDEAlliance or its successors or assigns.

NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE REGARDING THE ACCURACY, ADEQUACY, COMPLETENESS, LEGALITY, RELIABILITY OR USEFULNESS OF ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR IN ANY SPECIFICATION OR OTHER PRODUCT OR SERVICE PRODUCED OR SPONSORED BY IDEALLIANCE. THIS DOCUMENT AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AND INCLUDED IN ANY SPECIFICATION OR OTHER PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF IDEALLIANCE IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS. IDEALLIANCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY ACTUAL OR ASSERTED WARRANTY OF NON-INFRINGEMENT OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS, MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

NEITHER IDEALLIANCE NOR ITS CONTRIBUTORS SHALL BE HELD LIABLE FOR ANY IMPROPER OR INCORRECT USE OF INFORMATION. NEITHER IDEALLIANCE NOR ITS CONTRIBUTORS ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANYONE'S USE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY IDEALLIANCE. IN NO EVENT SHALL IDEALLIANCE OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE TO ANYONE FOR DAMAGES OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, COMPENSATORY DAMAGES, LOST PROFITS, LOST DATA OR ANY FORM OF SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES OF ANY KIND WHETHER BASED ON BREACH OF CONTRACT OR WARRANTY, TORT, PRODUCT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE.

IDEAlliance takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any intellectual property or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available. IDEAlliance does not represent that it has made any effort to identify any such rights. Information on IDEAlliance's procedures with respect to rights in IDEAlliance specifications can be found at the IDEAlliance website. Copies of claims of rights made available for publication, assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification, can be obtained from the President of IDEAlliance.

IDEAlliance requests interested parties to disclose any copyrights, trademarks, service marks, patents, patent applications, or other proprietary or intellectual property rights which may cover technology that may be required to implement this specification. Please address the information to the President of IDEAlliance.

Table of Contents

1	Status	1
1.1	Document Status	1
1.2	Document Location	1
1.3	Version History	1
2	PRISM Documentation Structure	3
2.1	Normative and Non-normative Sections	3
2.1.1	Requirement Wording Note	3
2.2	The PRISM Documentation Package	3
2.2.1	Additional PRISM Documentation	4
2.2.2	Access to PRISM Documentation.....	4
3	Introduction.....	5
3.1	Purpose and Scope.....	5
4	Element Definitions: The PRISM Namespace	7
4.1	PRISM Namespace.....	7
4.1.1	prism:byteCount.....	8
4.1.2	prism:category	8
4.1.3	prism:complianceProfile.....	9
4.1.4	prism:copyright.....	9
4.1.5	prism:corporateEntity	9
4.1.6	prism:coverDate	10
4.1.7	prism:coverDisplayDate	10
4.1.8	prism:creationDate.....	11
4.1.9	prism:distributor	11
4.1.10	prism:edition.....	11
4.1.11	prism:elssn.....	11
4.1.12	prism:embargoDate	12
4.1.13	prism:endingPage	12
4.1.14	prism:event	12
4.1.15	prism:expirationDate	13
4.1.16	prism:hasAlternative	14
4.1.17	prism:hasCorrection.....	14
4.1.18	prism:hasFormat	15
4.1.19	prism:hasPart	15

4.1.20	prism:hasPreviousVersion	16
4.1.21	prism:hasTranslation.....	16
4.1.22	prism:industry.....	16
4.1.23	prism:isCorrectionOf	17
4.1.24	prism:isFormatOf	17
4.1.25	prism:isPartOf	17
4.1.26	prism:isReferencedBy.....	18
4.1.27	prism:isRequiredBy.....	18
4.1.28	prism:issn.....	18
4.1.29	prism:issueIdentifier	18
4.1.30	prism:issueName	19
4.1.31	prism:isTranslationOf	19
4.1.32	prism:isVersionOf.....	19
4.1.33	prism:location	20
4.1.34	prism:modificationDate	20
4.1.35	prism:number	20
4.1.36	prism:objectTitle	21
4.1.37	prism:organization.....	21
4.1.38	prism:person	22
4.1.39	prism:publicationDate	22
4.1.40	prism:publicationName	23
4.1.41	prism:receptionDate.....	23
4.1.42	prism:references	23
4.1.43	prism:requires	24
4.1.44	prism:rightsAgent.....	24
4.1.45	prism:section.....	25
4.1.46	prism:startingPage	25
4.1.47	prism:subsection1	26
4.1.48	prism:subsection2	26
4.1.49	prism:teaser	27
4.1.50	prism:volume.....	27
4.1.51	prism:wordCount.....	28

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_prism_namespace_12.pdf

1.3 Version History

<i>Version Number</i>	<i>Release Date</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Description</i>
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:

<i>Document</i>	<i>Description</i>
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 basic metadata elements that the PRISM Working Group has defined and included in the PRISM namespace. 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: The PRISM Namespace

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

<i>Parameter Entity</i>	<i>Definition</i>
%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 PRISM Namespace

In addition to the Dublin Core elements, the PRISM Specification defines additional namespaces. The 'prism' namespace contains elements suitable for a wide range of content publication, licensing, and reuse situations. Many of them are, in effect, extensions of the elements from the Dublin Core.

4.1.1 prism:byteCount

Name	Byte Count
Identifier	prism:byteCount
Definition	Size, in 8-bit bytes, of the resource.
Comment	Typically, prism:byteCount is the size of a file. That might be used to display an estimate of download time to a user, to serve as a quick check on whether a file was transmitted correctly between systems, etc. If the resource is compressed, such as a JPEG image, byteCount gives its compressed size, which is much easier to obtain. Abbreviations, such as kB, MB, .. MUST NOT be used.
Attributes	None
Model	#PCDATA - May appear 0 or 1 times.
Occurs in	
Example	<code><prism:byteCount>2938472</prism:byteCount></code>

4.1.2 prism:category

Name	Category
Identifier	prism:category
Definition	The nature or genre of a resource's intellectual content.
Comment	Recommended practice for PRISM implementations is to reference values from Table 17: Categories (intellectual genre) as URIs. Text values are allowed, so implementations MUST be capable of handling them, although interoperation with text values cannot be guaranteed. See dc:type for an explanation of the relation between dc:type, dc:format, and prism:category.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference; if empty.
Model	(#PCDATA) if no rdf:resource attribute, EMPTY otherwise. Repeat element for resources in multiple genre.
Occurs in	
Example	<code><prism:category rdf:resource="category.xml#electionResults"/> <dc:type rdf:resource="resourcetype.xml#map"/> <dc:format>image/gif</dc:format> <prism:category rdf:resource="category.xml#newsBulletin"/> <dc:type rdf:resource="resourcetype.xml#sidebar"/> <dc:format>text/html</dc:format></code>

4.1.3 prism:complianceProfile

Name	complianceProfile
Identifier	prism:complianceProfile
Definition	The PRISM Specification compliance profile that the resource asserts that it adheres to.
Comment	An optional element that permits content to assert that it adheres to PRISM compliance profiles "TWO" or "ONE." If the element is not present, consuming systems MAY treat the resource's compliance profile as unknown, or they MAY treat it as specified in a contractual, human-interpretable assertion -- that is, "Our contract with this producer says that they are profile two compliant, so my consuming system will assume that it is." If the element is present and populated with values "TWO" or "ONE", consuming systems MUST assume that compliance is as asserted in the element. If the element is present and unpopulated or populated with a value other than as specified here, the behavior of the consuming system is undefined.
Attributes	None
Model	#PCDATA: {ONE, TWO} Occurs 0 or 1 times per resource.
Occurs in	
Example	<prism:complianceProfile>ONE</prism:complianceProfile>

4.1.4 prism:copyright

Name	Copyright
Identifier	prism:copyright
Definition	Copyright statement for the resource.
Comment	Typically this field will contain the same copyright statement as in the printed magazine. The © character may be provided directly, or by the numeric character entity "©". Use of the "©" character entity is discouraged.
Attributes	rdf:parseType if element content contains XML markup.
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs in	
Example	<prism:copyright>© Copyright 2001, Time Inc. All rights reserved.</prism:copyright> <prism:copyright rdf:parseType="resource">© Copyright 1995-2002, Wicked Publications Inc.</prism:copyright>

4.1.5 prism:corporateEntity

Name	Corporate Entity
Identifier	prism:corporateEntity
Definition	The name(s) of organizational units related to the resource, either as the financial owner or group responsible for the resource, and at a lower hierarchical level than the corporate entity named in dc:publisher.
Comment	PRISM is not a model for describing corporate organizational structure, but in cases where users need to record a relationship of the form(s) described above, prism:corporateEntity elements can be used.
Attributes	None
Model	(#PCDATA) - May appear 0 to many times.
Occurs in	
Example	<prism:corporateEntity>Consumer Publications Business Unit</prism:corporateEntity>

4.1.6 prism:coverDate

Name	Cover Date
Identifier	prism:coverDate
Definition	Date on the cover of a magazine issue, suitable for storing into a database field with a 'date' datatype.
Comment	The cover date on a magazine indicates the last date the issue should be displayed for sale, NOT the publication date as commonly believed. The value of the date SHOULD be given in YYYY-MM-DD format. See also coverDisplayDate.
Attributes	None
Model	#PCDATA May appear 0 or 1 times.
Occurs in	
Example	<prism:coverDate>2002-07-14</prism:coverDate>

4.1.7 prism:coverDisplayDate

Name	Cover Display Date
Identifier	prism:coverDisplayDate
Definition	Date on the cover of a magazine issue, provided as a textual string.
Comment	This field has the same meaning as the prism:coverDate element – the last date an issue should be displayed for sale. However, many issues will not have a simple date which can be loaded into a database field of a 'date' datatype. For example, "Spring, 2002". Such dates should be placed into this element. For the convenience of applications which allow the user to search content within a specified range of dates, both the prism:coverDate and the prism:coverDisplayDate elements may be provided. In applications where the cover date is to be displayed to a user, this element SHOULD be used in preference to prism:coverDate. The prism:coverDate element SHOULD be used for the date comparisons.
Attributes	None
Model	#PCDATA, May appear 0 or 1 times.
Occurs in	
Example	<prism:coverDisplayDate>Fall-Winter, 2002-2003 </prism:coverDisplayDate> <prism:coverDisplayDate>June, 2002</prism:coverDisplayDate> <prism:coverDisplayDate>June-July, 2002</prism:coverDisplayDate> <prism:coverDisplayDate>March 31, 2002</prism:coverDisplayDate> <prism:coverDate>2002-03-31</prism:coverDate> <prism:coverDisplayDate>Spring, 2002</prism:coverDisplayDate> <prism:coverDate>2002-03-31</prism:coverDate>

4.1.8 prism:creationDate

Name	Creation Date
Identifier	prism:creationDate
Definition	Date (and potentially the time) the identified resource was first created.
Comment	A publisher will not usually send this information to external parties, but will only use it in internal applications such as editorial workflow. The prism:coverDate element will be more commonly sent to others. In common with the other date and time fields, recommended best practice is to use a date and time format from [W3D-datetime].
Attributes	None
Model	%TimeSpecification; May appear 0 or 1 times.
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:creationDate>2002-12-25</prism:creationDate> <prism:creationDate>2001-02-28T23:30:13-05:00 </prism:creationDate>

4.1.9 prism:distributor

Name	Distributor
Identifier	prism:distributor
Definition	An identifier for the distributor of the resource.
Comment	The organization or individual that most recently made the resource available, typically as part of a value-added service such as aggregation, syndication, or distribution. If the Publisher is the most recent distributor, omit this field. Advanced practice is to use a URI for the distributor as a value for the rdf:resource attribute.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference;
Model	#PCDATA, or EMPTY if %AuthorityReference; specified.
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:distributor>LexisNexis</prism:distributor> <prism:distributor rdf:resource= "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/NYSE/NEWS"/>

4.1.10 prism:edition

Name	Edition
Identifier	prism:edition
Definition	An identifier for one of several alternate issues of a magazine or other resource.
Comment	An issue of a magazine may be produced in multiple editions, with each edition providing content customized for a particular demographic or geographic group. Fortune, for example, is produced in a Domestic edition, a European edition, and an Asian edition. While much of the content overlaps, there is some content that is peculiar to each edition.
Attributes	None
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:edition>Domestic</prism:edition> <prism:edition>Large Type</prism:edition> <prism:edition>Southwest</prism:edition>

4.1.11 prism:elssn

Name	E(lectronic) lssn
------	-------------------

Identifier	prism:elssn
Definition	ISSN for an electronic version of the issue in which the resource occurs.
Comment	Permits publishers to include a second ISSN, identifying an electronic version of the issue in which the resource occurs (therefore e(lectronic)lssn. If used, prism:elssn MUST contain the ISSN of the electronic version. See prism:issn.
Attributes	NONE
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:eIssn>0015-8259</prism:eIssn>

4.1.12 prism:embargoDate

Name	Embargo Date
Identifier	prism:embargoDate
Definition	Earliest date (potentially including time) the resource may be used according to the rights agreement, or clause in the rights agreement.
Comment	<p>It is common practice to 'embargo' information – provide it to publishers in advance under an agreement that it will not be published until the embargo expires at some specific date and time. After that the information may be released to the outside world.</p> <p>Note: This element was known as prism:releaseTime in previous versions of the PRISM Specification.</p> <p>The embargoDate is not a property of the resource as much as it is a property of the agreement under which the resource is provided. Therefore, this element must occur within the context of a dc:rights element.</p>
Attributes	None
Model	(%TimeSpecification) ; Optional, MUST NOT occur more than once per rights clause.
Occurs In	dc:rights element
Example	<pre><prism:embargoDate>2001-03-09:00:00:01</prism:embargoDate> states that the described resource cannot be used (published) until 1 second into March 9, 2001. Note that a time zone was not specified, so there is 24 hours of leeway. To avoid that, a time zone must be specified. The example below shows the same time, in Eastern Standard Time. <prism:embargoDate>2001-03-09:00:00:01-05:00</prism:embargoDate></pre>

4.1.13 prism:endingPage

Name	Ending Page
Identifier	prism:endingPage
Definition	Identifies the last page number for the resource
Comment	For use in bibliographic citation of resources. This element, when used, MUST hold the last page number on which any part of the resource occurs, regardless of sequential breaks or skips in page numbering. It MUST NOT be used in conjunction with the prism:startingPage element to arrive at a page count, since the resource may be printed across a non-contiguous page range.
Attributes	NONE
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:endingPage>21</prism:endingPage> <prism:endingPage>B-7</prism:endingPage></pre>

4.1.14 prism:event

Name	Event (as the subject of a resource)
------	--------------------------------------

Identifier	prism:event
Definition	An event (social gathering, phenomenon, or more generally something that happened at a specifiable place and time) referred to in order to indicate a subject of the resource.
Comment	If there is more than one event related to a resource, include a separate instance of prism:event for each event. The value may be a text string or an authority file reference.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference; if content EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:event>Superbowl XXXIV</prism:event></pre> <pre><prism:event>1968 Democratic National Convention</prism:event></pre> <pre><prism:event>Woodstock</prism:event></pre>

4.1.15 prism:expirationDate

Name	Expiration Date
Identifier	prism:expirationDate
Definition	Latest date (potentially including time) that the resource may be used according to a rights agreement.
Comment	<p>Since the expirationDate is a property of a rights agreement, not of the resource itself, this element must appear in the context of a dc:rights element.</p> <p>If it is important that the time NOT be interpreted as a local time, a time zone must be specified. As documented in [W3C-Datetime], the 'Z' character indicates Universal Coordinated Time (formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time). Other time zones are indicated by hour and minute displacements from UTC. For example, US Eastern Standard time is five hours behind UTC, so 8:00 AM EST on January 15, 2002 is written as 2002-01-15T08:00-05:00. That same instant could also be written as any of:</p> <pre>2002-01-15T05:00-08:00 (5:00 AM Pacific Standard Time)</pre> <pre>2002-01-15T13:00Z (1:00 PM UTC)</pre> <pre>2002-01-15T14:00+01:00 (2:00 PM in Paris, France)</pre>
Attributes	None
Model	(%TimeSpecification) ; Optional, MUST NOT occur more than once per rights clause.
Occurs In	dc:rights element
Example	<pre><dc:rights rdf:parseType="Resource"></pre> <pre> <prism:expirationDate>2001-04-09</prism:expirationDate></pre> <pre></dc:rights></pre> <pre><dc:rights rdf:parseType="Resource"></pre> <pre> <prism:expirationDate>2001-04-09T00:01-05:00</pre> <pre> </prism:expirationDate></pre> <pre></dc:rights></pre>

4.1.16 prism:hasAlternative

Name	Has Alternative
Identifier	prism:hasAlternative
Definition	Identifies an alternative resource in case the current resource cannot be used (typically because of rights restrictions).
Comment	<p>Identifies another resource that can be substituted in place of the current resource. This provides a means for avoiding unsightly things like printing blank rectangles containing "No rights to reproduce this image".</p> <p>Alternatives are not simply a reformatting of the original work, they are a separate intellectual work. To point to alternatives which are a different resolution, color space, file format, etc. see prism:hasFormat. For alternatives which are newer or older versions of the same intellectual work, see prism:hasVersion.</p>
Attributes	rdf:resource contains an identifier for the related resource
Model	EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<p>As an example, imagine a publisher distributing an article containing a stock photo to which they did not secure Brazilian rights. If the publisher sent the article to Brazil, they might describe the original image that was published, but suggest an alternative to their syndication partners using an element like:</p> <pre><prism:hasAlternative rdf:resource="http://freeimages.com/Pool.jpg"/></pre>

4.1.17 prism:hasCorrection

Name	Has Correction
Identifier	prism:hasCorrection
Definition	Identifies any known corrections to the current resource.
Comment	The prism:hasCorrection element identifies the "correction block", not a corrected version of the current resource. Typically this will be added by a content aggregator, not the publisher. Corrected versions of the resource can be identified with the hasVersion element.
Attributes	%ResourceReference; if EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:hasCorrection rdf:resource="2002-08-corrections.xml"/></pre> <pre><prism:hasCorrection>Published November 4, 2002 page 24 Clarification The graphic with our report on spyware programs installed on your computer without your consent [PERSONAL TIME: YOUR TECHNOLOGY, Oct. 7] referred to B3D, a product of Brilliant Digital Entertainment, saying that when you download a copy of Kazaa's file-sharing software, B3D is installed. We also said that B3D allows your PC's spare computer power to be used by Brilliant's network. This power-sharing feature has not yet been activated, and, the company says, it will not be used without the computer owner's specific consent.</prism:hasCorrection></pre>

4.1.18 prism:hasFormat

Name	Has Format
Identifier	prism:hasFormat
Definition	Identifies another resource, which is essentially the same intellectual content as the current resource, but presented in another file format, or after some mechanical transformation like a different resolution, different color depth, etc.
Comment	<p>The prism:hasFormat element points from the original resource, to the alternative version derived from it. In other words, the metadata of the original resource will contain the prism:hasFormat element. The prism:isFormatOf element is used to point in the other direction, from the alternative back to the original. If the 'original' version cannot be determined, use prism:hasFormat for both directions of the relationship.</p> <p>The element is repeated if there are multiple alternative formats for the resource.</p>
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	#PCDATA, or EMPTY if rdf:resource attribute specified.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:hasFormat rdf:resource="http://wap.wanderlust.com/2000/08/Belize.wml"/> <prism:hasFormat rdf:resource="doi:123/p92-1293"/> <prism:hasFormat>photo1293.jpg</prism:hasFormat> <prism:hasFormat>photo1293.tiff</prism:hasFormat></pre>

4.1.19 prism:hasPart

Name	Has Part
Identifier	prism:hasPart
Definition	The described resource includes the referenced resource either physically or logically.
Comment	<p>prism:hasPart allows the metadata for an article to identify images, sidebars, tables, graphs, maps, illustrations, etc. in the article which exist as separate, identifiable, resources. The metadata for those resources can then be fetched, based on the identifier for the included resource.</p> <p>Recommended best practice is to describe photos, etc. as separate objects, rather than embedding their metadata in the metadata for an article, in order to ease their reuse and to simplify data maintenance when the resources are reused. Best practice is also to identify the resources with URIs, rather than human-readable text descriptions, in order to enable automated handling of the resource.</p> <p>The element is repeated if there are multiple parts included in the current resource.</p>
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	#PCDATA, or EMPTY if rdf:resource attribute specified.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:hasPart rdf:resource= "http://travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizePhoto.jpg"/> <prism:hasPart>dam-obj-32485u2</prism:hasPart></pre>

4.1.20 prism:hasPreviousVersion

Name	Has Previous Version
Identifier	prism:hasPreviousVersion
Definition	Identifies a previous version of the current resource.
Comment	Changes in version imply substantive changes in intellectual content rather than differences in format. For changes in format, use the prism:hasFormat element. For the special case of versions known as “corrections”, use prism:hasCorrection to point from the current resource to correction blocks. Use prism:hasPreviousVersion to point from the corrected resource back to the earlier one.
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY if rdf:resource attribute specified.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:hasPreviousVersion rdf:resource= "http://travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizeTravelUpdate.xml" /></pre>

4.1.21 prism:hasTranslation

Name	Has Translation
Identifier	prism:hasTranslation
Definition	The described resource has been translated into another language, and the referenced resource is that translation.
Comment	Points from the original article to the translation(s), which must have a different identifier than the original resource. The language of the translated version can be determined by looking up the metadata for the translated version. Recommended best practice is to identify the translated version with a URI.
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY if rdf:resource attribute specified.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:hasTranslationhasPart rdf:resource= "http://example.com/classics/Romeo%20e%20Giulietta" /></pre>

4.1.22 prism:industry

Name	Industry (as the subject of a resource)
Identifier	prism:industry
Definition	An industry or industry sector, referred to in order to indicate a subject of the resource.
Comment	If there is more than one industry related to a resource, include a separate instance of prism:industry for each industry. The value may be a text string or an authority file reference, or an authority file entry can be included inline.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference if content EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or pcv:Descriptor or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:industry rdf:resource= "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/SIC/21395502"/> <prism:industry>Luxury goods</prism:industry> <prism:industry> <pcv:Descriptor> <pcv:label>Electric Power Generation</pcv:label> </pcv:Descriptor> </prism:industry></pre>

4.1.23 prism:isCorrectionOf

Name	Is Correction Of
Identifier	prism:isCorrectionOf
Definition	The described resource is a corrected version of the referenced resource.
Comment	Note that this is NOT the inverse of the prism:hasCorrection element, which points to a correction block instead of a corrected resource.
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:isCorrectionOf rdf:resource= "http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/BelizeTravel.xml" /></pre>

4.1.24 prism:isFormatOf

Name	Is Format Of
Identifier	prism:isFormatOf
Definition	The current resource is the same intellectual content of the referenced resource, but presented in another format.
Comment	This is the inverse of the prism:hasFormat relation. It is used to point from the modified version to an earlier version. It is only used when it is known that the referenced resource is closer to being the 'original' than the current resource.
Attributes	%ResourceReference; if EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><rdf:Descriptionrdf:about="Belize.pdf"> <prism:isFormatOf rdf:resource= "http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/Belize.qxd" /> </rdf:Description></pre>

4.1.25 prism:isPartOf

Name	Is Part Of
Identifier	prism:isPartOf
Definition	The described resource is a physical or logical part of the referenced resource.
Comment	This is the inverse of the prism:hasPart relation. Note that it is NOT required to always have both sides of the relationship asserted, as one can be derived from the other. Recommended best practice is to identify the containing resource with a URI. However, textual identifiers are possible so implementations SHOULD be able to accept them, possibly with reduced functionality.
Attributes	%ResourceReference; or none
Model	#PCDATA, or EMPTY if rdf:resource attribute specified.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:isPartOf rdf:resource= "http://TravelMongo.com/2000/08/BelizeArticle.xml" /></pre>

4.1.26 prism:isReferencedBy

Name	Is Referenced By
Identifier	prism:isReferencedBy
Definition	The described resource is referenced, cited, or otherwise pointed to by the referenced resource. [DCMI- R]
Comment	This is the inverse of the prism:references relation. [This seems a likely candidate for removal. The PRISM Working Group request feedback on whether this element must be kept.]
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:references rdf:resource="http://example.com/documents/dl124352345.xml" />

4.1.27 prism:isRequiredBy

Name	Is Required By
Identifier	prism:isRequiredBy
Definition	The described resource is required by the referenced resource, either physically or logically.
Comment	This is the inverse of the prism:requires relation.
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:isRequiredBy rdf:resource="http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/BelizePhoto.jpg" />

4.1.28 prism:issn

Name	ISSN
Identifier	prism:issn
Definition	The ISSN for the publication in which the resource was published. If there are separate ISSNs for print and electronic versions, and if prism:ISSN is used, it MUST contain the ISSN for the print version. See prism:elssn.
Comment	
Attributes	NONE
Model	PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:issn>0015-8259</prism:issn>

4.1.29 prism:issueIdentifier

Name	Issue Identifier
Identifier	prism:issueIdentifier
Definition	An additional identifier, typically used to record an identifier for a specific issue of a magazine or other resource, as distinct from the "special" name element, prism:issueName,
Comment	This element provides an additional identifier, associating a resource with a periodical collection of resources -- that is, an "issue" of a publication.
Attributes	NONE
Model	PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:issueIdentifier>2121</prism:issueIdentifier>

4.1.30 prism:issueName

Name	Issue Name
Identifier	prism:issueName
Definition	An additional identifier, typically used for major issues of a magazine or other resource.
Comment	Certain issues of a magazine may be commonly known by a name like "Swimsuit issue" or "Buyer's Guide issue". These are frequently the issues which are the most memorable and have the material of greatest reference value. Issues may be tied to a particular day, but still be known by a name, such as the "Halloween issue". If an issue is known by a general date, such as "Spring, 2002", use the prism:coverDisplayDate element instead of this one.
Attributes	NONE
Model	%content.mix;
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:issueName>Swimsuit Issue</prism:issueName> <prism:issueName>1997 Buyer's Guide</prism:issueName></pre>

4.1.31 prism:isTranslationOf

Name	Is Translation Of
Identifier	prism:isTranslationOf
Definition	The described resource is a human-language translation of the referenced resource.
Comment	<p>This is a more specific version of prism:hasTranslation. This element is used when pointing from the translated resource back to the original. If the original resource is not known, the prism:hasTranslation element should be used for both directions of the relationship.</p> <p>Best practice is to identify the original resource with a URI, but text identifiers are acceptable.</p>
Attributes	%ResourceReference or none
Model	#PCDATA, or EMPTY if the rdf:resource attribute is specified. This element is expected to occur zero or one times.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:isTranslationOf rdf:resource= "http://example.com/classics/Romeo%20and%20Juliet" /> <prism:isTranslationOf>Ovid's Ars Amatoria</prism:isTranslationOf></pre>

4.1.32 prism:isVersionOf

Name	Is Version Of
Identifier	prism:isVersionOf
Definition	The described resource is a version, edition, or adaptation of the referenced resource. Changes in version imply substantive changes in intellectual content rather than differences in format.
Comment	This is the inverse of prism:hasVersion. For corrections, use the subproperty prism:isCorrectionOf. For alternative versions that do not have substantive changes in intellectual content, use prism:isAlternativeFor.
Attributes	%ResourceReference
Model	EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:isVersionOf rdf:resource= "http://travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizeTravel.xml" /></pre>

4.1.33 prism:location

Name	Geographic Location (as the subject of a resource)
Identifier	prism:location
Definition	A geospatial location, referred to in order to indicate a subject of the resource.
Comment	<p>As with other subject identifiers, the best practice is NOT to tag locations which are only mentioned in passing. The staff doing the tagging should assume that a full-text engine will be available to find those. The location element, on the other hand, is to call out those locations which are a subject for the story, no matter how many times they are mentioned in the story. As a test, the tagging staff should ask themselves "if I was searching for information on location X, would I want to get this story as one of the search results?" If so, then it should be tagged with that location, otherwise not.</p> <p>If there is more than one location related to a resource, include a separate instance of prism:location for each. The value may be a string or an authority file reference. This element SHOULD be used in preference to the dc:coverage element for geospatial locations.</p>
Attributes	%AuthorityReference if content EMPTY
Model	%content.mix; or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:location rdf:resource= "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/ISO-3166/GR"/> </prism:location>Mississippi River Delta</prism:location></pre>

4.1.34 prism:modificationDate

Name	Modification Date
Identifier	prism:modificationDate
Definition	Date and time the resource was last modified.
Comment	Publishers will not usually send this information to external parties, but will use it for internal applications.
Attributes	None
Model	%TimeSpecification; may occur 0 or 1 times.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:modificationDate> 2000-02-28T23:55:38 </prism:modificationDate></pre>

4.1.35 prism:number

Name	Number
Identifier	prism:number
Definition	Indication of the magazine issue.
Comment	<p>This element is intended to be used in combination with the prism:volume element to specify the magazine issue using the common scheme of Volume and Number. The prism:number element must contain only a single identifier. In the case of a double issue – a magazine with one volume number but two issue numbers – the element is repeated, with each containing only a single number.</p>
Attributes	NONE
Model	PCDATA; may occur 0 or more times.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:number>7</prism:number> <prism:number>11</prism:number> <prism:number>12</prism:number></pre>

4.1.36 prism:objectTitle

Name	Object Title (as the subject of a resource)
Identifier	prism:objectTitle
Definition	The name of a physical or virtual object, referred to in order to indicate a subject of the resource.
Comment	This element is particularly intended for use when categorizing content by products, such as for product reviews. For example, <prism:objectTitle>Dodge Viper</prism:objectTitle> would be used to indicate that a subject of the story was a certain high-performance automobile. If there is more than one object related to a resource, include a separate instance of prism:object for each. The value may be a string or an authority file reference.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference if content EMPTY
Model	%content.mix; or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:objectTitle>Eames chair</prism:objectTitle> <prism:objectTitle>The Lord of the Rings</prism:objectTitle> <prism:objectTitle rdf:resource="urn:upc:3847-4837-4"/></pre>

4.1.37 prism:organization

Name	Organization (when used as the subject of a resource)
Identifier	prism:organization
Definition	An organization, referred to in order to indicate a subject of the resource.
Comment	This element is used to indicate a company, government agency, non-profit organization, etc. as a subject of the current resource. If there is more than one organization related to a resource, include a separate instance of prism:organization for each. The value may be a text string or an authority file reference.
Attributes	%AuthorityReference if content EMPTY
Model	%content.mix; or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:organization>Dept. of Energy</prism:organization> <prism:organization rdf:resource= "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/NYSE/IBM"/> <prism:organization rdf:resource= "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/NASDAQ/MSFT"/></pre>

4.1.38 prism:person

Name	Person (when used as the subject of a resource)
Identifier	prism:person
Definition	A person, referred to in order to indicate a subject of the resource.
Comment	<p>Recommended best practice is to cite an entry into a controlled vocabulary of people. However, textual names are acceptable and are expected to be commonly used.</p> <p>As with other subject identifiers, do not mark a resource for every person mentioned in the resource, only those which it is "about".</p> <p>PRISM makes no recommendation on the issue of direct vs. sort order for names (in other words, we do not recommend "Smith, Jane Q." vs. "Jane Q. Smith").</p> <p>If there is more than one person who is a subject of a resource, include a separate instance of prism:person for each.</p>
Attributes	%AuthorityReference if content EMPTY
Model	#PCDATA or EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:person>Bill Richardson</prism:person> <prism:person rdf:resource= "http://example.org/vocabs/People/BillRichardson172"/></pre>

4.1.39 prism:publicationDate

Name	Publication Date
Identifier	prism:publicationDate
Definition	Announced date and time when the resource is released to the public.
Comment	<p>For magazines, this element will rarely be used. If it is used, the publication date for an issue is the date that it became available for sale. It is NOT the cover date. See prism:coverDate and prism:coverDisplayDate for that information.</p> <p>For other resources, such as product reports published to a corporate web site, publicationDate is the day (and possibly time) the report was deployed to the live web site.</p> <p>Recommended practice is to use the format from ISO 8601 (see section 4.4.1) including time zone data.</p>
Attributes	None
Model	(%TimeSpecification); May occur zero or one times.
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:publicationDate>2001-03-01T06:30Z</prism:publicationDate></pre>

4.1.40 prism:publicationName

Name	Publication Name
Identifier	prism:publicationName
Definition	Title of the magazine, or other publication, in which a resource was/will be published.
Comment	Typically this will be used to provide the name of the magazine an article appeared in, as metadata for the article, along with information such as the article title, the publisher, volume, number, and cover date.
Attributes	None
Model	#PCDATA; May occur zero or one times.
Occurs In	
Example	<code><prism:publicationName>Aviation Week</prism:publicationName></code> <code><prism:publicationName>Time Magazine</prism:publicationName></code>

4.1.41 prism:receptionDate

Name	Reception Date
Identifier	prism:receptionDate
Definition	Date (and potentially time) the resource was received on current system.
Comment	This element will not usually be provided by a publisher. Instead, it is provided so aggregators can inform their customers of the time when the aggregator received the resource from the publisher.
Attributes	None
Model	(%TimeSpecification;); May occur zero or one times.
Occurs In	
Example	<code><prism:receptionDate>2001-03-01T06:30:00</prism:receptionDate></code> states that the described resource was received at 6:30 AM (local time) on the morning of March 1, 2001.

4.1.42 prism:references

Name	References
Identifier	prism:references
Definition	The described resource references, cites, or otherwise points to the referenced resource.
Comment	Use is to collect bibliography entries into metadata for the resource described. When multiple items are cited, use one prism:references element per item.
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	#PCDATA description or URI in rdf:resource attribute
Occurs In	
Example	<code><prism:references rdf:resource="http://travelbelize.com/HotelInformation.html"/></code> <code><prism:references>Melville, Moby Dick</prism:references></code> <code><prism:references>Poe, The Pit and the Pendulum</prism:references></code>

4.1.43 prism:requires

Name	Requires
Identifier	prism:requires
Definition	The described resource requires the referenced resource to support its function, delivery, or coherence of content.
Comment	This is the inverse of the prism:isRequiredBy relation.
Attributes	%ResourceReference;
Model	EMPTY
Occurs In	
Example	<code><prism:requires rdf:resource="http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/BelizeArticle.xml" /></code>

4.1.44 prism:rightsAgent

Name	Rights Agent
Identifier	prism:rightsAgent
Definition	Name, and possibly contact information, for the person or organization that should be contacted to license the rights to use a resource.
Comment	This element should contain human-readable information. PRISM recommends that this be a simple text element. However, the content of this element may be elements from other namespaces, such as one that gives contact information, should such a namespace be acceptable to all the parties in the PRISM communication.
Attributes	
Model	(%content.mix;) or ANY
Occurs In	For the common case of one company to contact for licensing information, the element SHOULD appear as an immediate child of the rdf:Description element for the resource. In that case it SHALL appear 0 or 1 times. In cases where the rights agent to contact differs from one country to another, or for other reasons, this element SHOULD appear within the scope of a dc:rights element.
Example	<code><prism:rightsAgent>Phantastic Photos, Philadelphia </prism:rightsAgent></code>

4.1.45 prism:section

Name	Section
Identifier	prism:section
Definition	Name of the magazine section in which the resource was categorized. A section is a logical subdivision of a magazine which helps to identify the general subject domain of the contained content. It does NOT refer to the hierarchical organization of an article into sections and sub-sections. In general, sections are named, may contain one or more stories, and may be either recurring or one-time. Stories may or may not be associated with a section.
Comment	Corresponds to magazine and newspaper sections. Sections without story content, such as "Table of Contents" and "Letters to the Editor" are also possible. Some sections will have subsections – for example a section on 'Economy' might have subsections for Europe, Asia, the US, and Latin America. See the prism:subsection1 and prism:subsection2 elements for marking subsections and sub-subsections. Note that some demographically-targeted editions may contain sections which are not available in the other editions of an issue.
Attributes	NONE
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:section>Travel</prism:section> <prism:section>Health & Beauty / Cosmetics</prism:section> <prism:section>Special Section: Bioterrorism</prism:section>

4.1.46 prism:startingPage

Name	Starting Page
Identifier	prism:startingPage
Definition	Identifies the first page number for the published version of the resource.
Comment	Provided to meet the needs of basic bibliographic citation of articles. A more complete description of an article's pages is possible, but more difficult to obtain. Current practice is adequately addressed with a starting page number. People who want to look at the number of pages to get an estimate of the article's length should look at the prism:wordCount or prism:byteCount elements.
Attributes	NONE
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<prism:startingPage>17</prism:startingPage> <prism:startingPage>B-6</prism:startingPage>

4.1.47 prism:subsection1

Name	Sub-section1
Identifier	prism:subsection1
Definition	Name of the subsection of the magazine in which the resource was printed. Also applies to other forms of publication, such as websites. Should follow the prism:section element, and precede the prism:subsection2 element (if one is given.)
Comment	
Attributes	NONE
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:section>Personal Finance</prism:section> <prism:subsection1>Insurance</prism:subsection1> <prism:section>Health & Beauty </prism:section> <prism:subsection1>Cosmetics</prism:subsection1></pre>

4.1.48 prism:subsection2

Name	Sub-section2
Identifier	prism:subsection2
Definition	Name of the sub-subsection of the magazine in which the resource was printed. Also applies to other forms of publication, such as websites. Should follow the prism:subsection1 element.
Comment	
Attributes	NONE
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:section>FORTUNE Advisor</prism:section> <prism:subsection1>On the Job</prism:subsection1> <prism:subsection2>Career Advice</prism:subsection2> <prism:section>Arts</prism:section> <prism:subsection1>Movies</prism:subsection1> <prism:subsection2>Review</prism:subsection2></pre>

4.1.49 prism:teaser

Name	Teaser
Identifier	prism:teaser
Definition	A short description of the resource.
Comment	<p>This provides a place for short descriptions, such as those given in an issue's Table of Contents, or displayed in the results of an online search, which try to entice readers to read the full article.</p> <p>The content of the prism:teaser element MUST be plain text, or text marked up with well-balanced XML content (in order to allow features such as bold or italicized text, URLs, etc. If the content contains XML markup, the rdf:parseType="Literal" attribute MUST be specified.</p>
Attributes	NONE
Model	%content.mix;
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:teaser>What's in a name? Bill Jamison explains ICANN and the Domain Name System.</prism:teaser></pre> <pre><dc:title>Architecture, Search, and Information: Classification is the Common Denominator</dc:title> <prism:teaser>You can't go to a conference nowadays without every speaker referring to the importance of taxonomies, thesauri, and classification. The better the classification, the better the intranet. It is as simple as that.</prism:teaser></pre>

4.1.50 prism:volume

Name	Volume
Identifier	prism:volume
Definition	Additional identifier for the publication where the resource appeared, providing the Volume portion of the common Volume, Number scheme.
Comment	Provided for basic bibliographic citations. The content SHOULD NOT contain "Vol." or other abbreviations for "Volume", it should only be the alphanumeric volume identifier. The Number portion of the issue identification is specified in the prism:number element.
Attributes	NONE
Model	#PCDATA
Occurs In	
Example	<pre><prism:volume>17</prism:volume></pre> <pre><prism:volume>XIV</prism:volume></pre>

4.1.51 prism:wordCount

Name	Word Count
Identifier	prism:wordCount
Definition	The (approximate) count of the number of words in a textual resource.
Comment	<p>PRISM does not mandate a specific word counting algorithm, as there are no known algorithms which are widely accepted for use across multiple languages. Therefore, the information provided by this field must be regarded as advisory. It can be displayed to a user to give an indication of the length of the article, but it can not be depended upon as a check on the correct transmission of a document.</p> <p>The value is a single integer. Abbreviations such as 'k' MUST NOT be used.</p>
Attributes	None
Model	(#PCDATA) - May appear 0 or 1 times.
Occurs In	
Example	<code><prism:wordCount>2938</prism:wordCount></code>

Bibliography for the PRISM 1.2 Documentation Package

Normative References

- [AAT] Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus. <http://shiva.pub.getty.edu/aat_browser/>
- [DCMI] Dublin Core Metadata Element Set, Version 1.1: Reference Description. <http://purl.org/dc/documents/rec-dces-19990702.htm>
- [DCMI-R] Relation Element Working Draft; Dublin Core Metadata Initiative; 1997-12-19.
<<http://dublincore.org/documents/relation-element/>>
- [Dictionary.com] <http://dictionary.com>
- [IETF-MIMETYPES] Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA); Internet Media Types.
<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>
- [IETF-XML-Media] M. Murata, S. St.Laurent, D. Kohn; XML Media Types; Jan. 2001.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3023.txt>
- [IPTC-NEWSML] International Press and Telecommunications Council, NewsML Specification & Documents;
<http://www.iptc.org/site/NewsML/NewsMLSpec.htm>
- [IPTC-NITF] International Press and Telecommunications Council, News Industry Text Format.
<http://www.nitf.org/html/tech-nitf.html>
- [ISO-639] ISO 639 - Codes for the representation of names of languages.
<http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/iso639a.html>
- [ISO-3166] ISO 3166 - Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions.
<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/a3ptnorm.html>
- [NAICS] North American Industry Classification System; 1997. <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>
- [RFC-3066] H. Alvestrand; Tags for the Identification of Languages; January 2001.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3066.txt>
- [IETF-MediaTypes] N. Freed & N. Borenstein. November 1996, Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2046.txt>
- [PRISMINT] PRISM Working Group, 2005, PRISM Introduction, v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
- [PRISMPRISMNS] PRISM Working Group, 2005, The PRISM Namespace v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
- [PRISMCOMP] PRISM Working Group, 2005, PRISM Compliance, v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
- [PRISMDCNS] PRISM Working Group, 2005, The PRISM Subset of the Dublin Core Namespace v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
- [PRISMRLNS] PRISM Working Group, 2005, The PRISM Rights Language Namespace v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
- [PRISMCVNS] PRISM Working Group, 2005, The PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Namespace v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
- [PRISMIMNS] PRISM Working Group, 2005, The PRISM Inline Markup Namespace v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
- [PRISMAMNS] PRISM Working Group, 2005, The PRISM Aggregator Message Namespace v 1.2, www.prismstandard.org
-

[PAMGUIDE] PRISM Working Group, 2004, Guide to the PRISM Aggregator Document Type Definition (DTD) V. 1.1, www.prismstandard.org

[RFC-2119] S. Bradner, Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Level
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>

[RFC-2396] Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax, Internet RFC 2396.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt>

[TGN] Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. http://shiva.pub.getty.edu/tgn_browser/

[W3C-DateTime] Misha Wolf, Charles Wicksteed; Date and Time Formats; W3C Note;
<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime.html>

[W3C-RDF] Ora Lassila, Ralph R Swick, Resource Definition Framework (RDF) Model and Syntax Specification.
<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-rdf-syntax>

[W3C-XML] Tim Bray, Jean Paoli, C. M. Sperberg-McQueen (eds.), Extensible Markup Language (XML)
<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>

[W3C-XML-BASE] Jonathan Marsh (ed.); XML Base; <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlbase/>

[W3C-XML-NS] Tim Bray, Dave Hollander, Andrew Layman (eds.); Namespaces in XML.
<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml-names>

Non-Normative References

[ICE] The Information and Content Exchange (ICE) Protocol.

<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice.html>

<http://www.icestandard.org>

<http://www.icestandard.org/Spec/SPECICE-2.0.pdf>

[ISO-8601] ISO (International Organization for Standardization), ISO 8601:1988 (E) Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times, 1988.
<http://www.iso.ch/cate/d15903.html>

[ISO-13250] ISO/IEC 13250 Topic Maps: Information Technology -- Document Description and Markup Languages.

[ODRL] Open Digital Rights Language, Version 1.0; Dec. 2001. <http://odrl.net>

[RDDL]

[TZ-LIB] Time Zone Library; <ftp://elsie.nci.nih.gov/pub/>

[W3C-RDFS] Dan Brickley, R.V. Guha (eds.), Resource Description Framework (RDF) Schema Specification 1.0, W3C Candidate Recommendation, 27 March 2000, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/CR-rdf-schema-20000327>

[W3C-SMIL] Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL) 1.0 Specification (SMIL)
<http://www.w3.org/TR/Rec-SMIL>

[XrML] ContentGuard, Inc., Extensible Rights Markup Language. <http://www.xrml.org/>

[XTM] XTM: XML Topic Maps (XTM) 1.0: TopicMaps.Org Specification.; TopicMaps.Org XTM Authoring Group; 3 Mar 2001. <http://www.topicmaps.org/xtm/1.0/>