

**PRISM:  
Publishing Requirements for Industry Standard Metadata**

PRISM Specification: Modular: Version 1.3

**The PRISM Namespace**

2005 10 01

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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/1.3/PRISM\\_prism\\_namespace\\_1.3.pdf](http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/1.3/PRISM_prism_namespace_1.3.pdf)

## 1.3 Version History

<b>Version Number</b>	<b>Release Date</b>	<b>Editor</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.2		McConnell	Converted from unmodularized PRISM spec v 1.2
1.3A	4/11/05	Kennedy	Clarify element defs and examples
1.3B	4/13/05	Kennedy	Add RDF discussion
1.3C	4/27/05	Kennedy	Add comments from WG and resolutions of change requests This includes changing current best practice to conform with XMP rules
1.3D	6/20/05	Kennedy	Add comments/rulings from other docs back into this module
Final	10/01/05	Kennedy	Resolved Industry Comments; added xml:lang attribute to translation examples.



## 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 Set.

The initial release of the modularized PRISM Documentation Set 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 Set, 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.

### 2.2 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.

## 2.3 The PRISM Documentation Package

The PRISM documentation package consists of:

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

*Table 1.0: PRISM Documentation Package*

## 2.4 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. \[PAMGUIDE\]](#)

## 2.5 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](http://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.

**Note:** *This document describes element models and provides examples for profile 2 PRISM Compliance [PRISMCOMP] that documents encoding content using the PRISM Profile of RDF. Profile 1 PRISM (well formed XML, with no requirement for RDF), is described separately in Guide to the PRISM Aggregator Document Type Definition (DTD) V. 1.1. [PAMGUIDE].*

### 3.2 About RDF

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a language for representing information about resources in the World Wide Web but can be used to represent information about any resource that can be identified with a URI, or *Uniform Resource Identifier*. It is particularly useful for representing metadata about resources, such as the title, author modification date of a digital asset and copyright and licensing information for a resource. RDF describes resources in terms of simple properties and property values.

The underlying structure of any expression in RDF is a triple consisting of a Subject, a Predicate and an Object. A set of such triples is called an RDF graph. Figure 1 shows a node and directed-arc diagram of a single triple.



Figure 1.0 RDF Graph

The Predicate specifies a characteristic or property of the Subject. The Object provides the value for the property. For example: The “Big Book of Poems” was authored/created by “D. Kennedy”. Here the Subject is the Big Book of Poems. The Predicate or Property we are describing is “was created by” and the value of the property, or Object, is “D. Kennedy”.



Figure 2.0 Sample RDF Graph

Subject nodes and predicates must be URIs. An object node may be a URI reference, a literal, or blank (having no separate form of object identification itself).

When expressing RDF in XML, we express the nodes, properties and property values with XML elements and attributes. When using XML to represent RDF triples, there is far greater flexibility in tagging than we are used to when we define XML elements and attributes with an XML DTD. RDF is designed to represent information in a minimally constraining, flexible way. The impact of combining XML with RDF is that several XML representation models can exist for the same RDF Graph. In other words, the content model and attributes can vary in a way that is not easy to define using an XML DTD. This is a bit foreign to those from a strict XML world where elements have one fixed content model and attribute definition. And it makes writing documentation for XML/RDF elements and attributes quite challenging.

Consider the following options that RDF offers when expressed as XML:

### 3.3 Specifying Nodes

A URI reference, a literal, or a hierarchy of elements can be used to indicate what a node represents or is used to give the node a value. The tagging of the graph in XML differs depending upon our model for providing Node property values:

---

```
<dc:description>Browse our catalog of desktop and  
notebook computers to find one just right for you.</dc:description>
```

---

*Example 1.0 Literal provides Node value for the dc:description property*

---

```
<dc:description rdf:resource=  
"http://www2.rhbnc.ac.uk/Music/Archive/Disserts/attinell.html"/>
```

---

*Example 2.0 URI Reference provides Node value for the dc:description property*

#### 3.3.1 URI References

RDF allows property values to be represented by a literal or by a URI. Each representation has different characteristics, so it is important to know about those characteristics in order to make the right design choice. The advantage of URIs over literals is their lack of ambiguity. Literals however are often simpler and more convenient. But either option is valid and is documented in the PRISM Specification.

### 3.3.2 Literals

To complicate matters even further, there are different types of literals in RDF. These must be coded differently in XML and an RDF processor will handle them differently. To start with, literals may be *plain* or *typed*:

#### 3.3.2.1 Plain Literals

A **plain literal** is a string combined with an optional language tag (`xml:lang`). This may be used for plain text in a natural language. As recommended in the RDF formal semantics [[RDF-SEMANTICS](#)], these plain literals are self-denoting. This means that we do not have to specify a plain literal to an RDF processor; it simply assumes it is dealing with this literal type.

#### 3.3.2.2 Typed Literal

A **typed literal** is a string combined with a datatype URI. It denotes the member of the identified datatype's value space obtained by applying the lexical-to-value mapping to the literal string.

Datatypes are used by RDF in the representation of values such as integers, floating point numbers and dates. There is no built-in concept of numbers or dates or other common values in RDF. Rather, RDF defers to datatypes that are defined separately, and identified with URI references. The predefined XML Schema datatypes [[XML-SCHEMA2](#)] are widely used for this purpose.

---

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="story.xml">
  <prism:embargoDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-
xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime">2001-03-09:00:00:01</prism:embargoDate>
</rdf:Description>
```

---

*Example 3.0 Typed literal for prism:embargoDate*

#### 3.3.2.3 XML Literals

Some literals contain XML markup. **XML literals** is a string combined with a `rdf:parseType="literal"` attribute that indicates a fragment of XML is embedded. This signals the RDF processor to handle the literal as an XML fragment.

---

```
<dc:description rdf:parseType="Literal">
  Describes the infamous criminal and gunfighter,
  <em>Billy the Kid</em>.
</dc:description>
```

---

*Example 4.0 Using an XML Literal*

### 3.3.3 Nodes Made of Elements

A third kind of node is known as a **blank node**. This is a node that does not have properties specified with a URI or a literal, but is made up of other elements that themselves have properties.

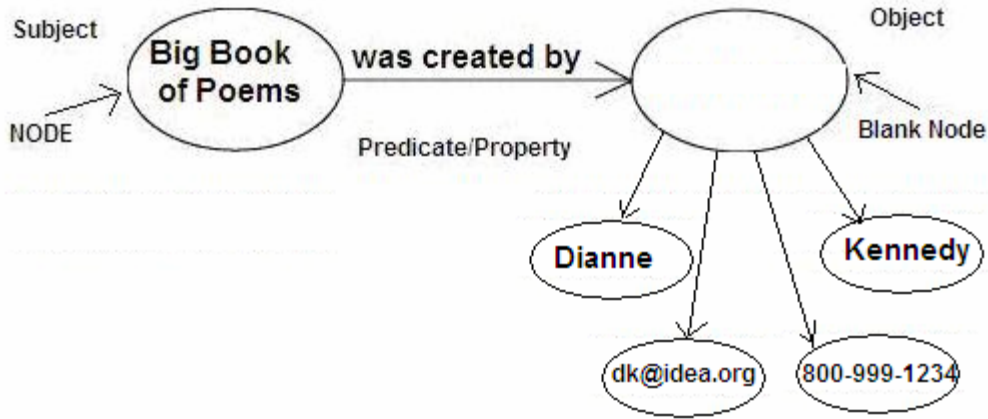


Figure 3.0 RDF Graph with a Blank Node

A blank node must have the `rdf:parseType="Resource"` attribute on the containing property element to turn the property element into a property-and-node element, which can itself have both property elements and property attributes.

```
<dc:rights rdf:parseType="Resource">
  <prism:expirationDate>2001-04-09</prism:expirationDate>
  <prism:embargoDate>2001-05-09</prism:embargoDate>
</dc:rights>
```

Example 5.0 Blank Node with `rdf:parseType="Resource"` attribute

While a blank node can occur anywhere within PRISM metadata fields, some elements are more likely to be modeled as blank nodes than others. These elements are listed in Table 2.0.

Name	Identifier	Comment
Distributor	<code>prism:distributor</code>	The distributor may be modeled as being made up of a number of other elements from other namespaces. For example, one might model a <code>prism:distributor</code> using elements from the <code>vCard</code> : namespace that include <code>vCard:N(ame)</code> , <code>vCard:TEL(telephone)</code> , <code>vCard:EMAIL</code> etc.
Event	<code>prism:event</code>	The event may be modeled as being made up of a number of other elements from other name spaces. For example, one might model a <code>prism:event</code> using elements from the <code>dim2</code> : namespace that include <code>dim2:eventName</code> , <code>dim2:eventAlias</code> , <code>dim2:eventType</code> ; <code>dim2:eventStartDate</code> etc.
Location	<code>prism:location</code>	The location may be modeled as being made up of a number of other elements from other name spaces. For example, one might model a <code>prism:location</code> using elements from the <code>vcard</code> : namespace that include <code>vcard:Country</code> , <code>vcard:City</code> ; <code>vcard:Region</code> etc.

Name	Identifier	Comment
Person	prism:person	The person may be modeled as being made up of a number of other elements from other namespaces. For example, one might model a prism:person using elements from the vcard namespace that include vcard: N(ame), vcard:TEL(telecommunications), vcard: EMAIL etc.
Rights Agent	prism:rightsAgent	The prism:rightsAgent may be modeled as being made up of a number of other elements from other namespaces. For example, one might model a prism:person using elements from the vcard namespace that include vcard: N(ame), vcard:TEL(telecommunications), vcard: EMAIL etc.

Table 2.0 Possible Blank Nodes from prism: Namespace

### 3.4 Grouped Property Values

There is often a need to describe **groups** of things as a property value. If the “Big Poetry Book” was created by several authors, how could we indicate that? RDF provides several predefined (built-in) types and properties that can be used to describe a group of property values. XMP [\[XMP\]](#) uses these mechanisms when multiple field values are to be entered. If there are multiple values for a metadata field for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple values inside a single PRISM element using the RDF Bag, Alt or Seq containers to be compatible with XMP.

First, RDF provides a **container vocabulary** consisting of three predefined types (together with some associated predefined properties). A **container** is a resource that contains a group of values. Containers include:

#### 3.4.1 RDF Bag

A Bag (a resource having type `rdf:Bag`) represents a group of property values where there is no significance in the order of the members. A Bag might be used to describe a group of authors in which the order of entry or processing does not matter.

#### 3.4.2 RDF Sequence

A Sequence or Seq (a resource having type `rdf:Seq`) represents a group of property values where the order of the members is significant. For example, a Sequence might be used to describe a group that must be maintained in alphabetical order.

#### 3.4.3 RDF Alternative

An Alternative or Alt (a resource having type `rdf:Alt`) represents a group of property values that are *alternatives* (typically for a single value of a property). For example, an Alt might be used to describe alternative names for an author.

The members of the container can be described by defining a **container membership property** for each member.. These container membership properties may have names of the form `rdf:_n`, where *n* is a decimal integer greater than zero, with no leading zeros, e.g., `rdf:_1`, `rdf:_2`, `rdf:_3`, and so on, and are used specifically for describing the members of containers. Or the container membership properties may have names of the form `rdf:li` (list item) for the convenience of not having to explicitly number each membership property

Grouped Property Values are not used in any examples within this document. Note, however, that these RDF structures may be used with metadata fields defined for the `prism: namespace`. See Example 6.0.

---

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
        xmlns:prism="http://prismstandard.org/namespaces/1.2/basic/">
  <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://example.org/courses/6.001">
    <prism:category>
      <rdf:Bag>
        <rdf:li> category.xml#newsBulletin</rdf:li>
        <rdf:li> category.xml#electionResults </rdf:li>
      </rdf:Bag>
    </prism:category>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

---

*Example 6.0 RDF Container Elements*

## 4 PRISM XML/RDF Element and Attribute Definitions

XML/RDF content and attribute models are defined with keywords in Table 3.0 for use in documenting the XML/RDF Element and Attributes within PRISM.

Representation	Definition
URI Resource	This specifies that the property element (that is, the element specifying a particular property of the subject) is EMPTY and that the value is specified using a URI Resource attribute value.
Authority Reference	This specifies that the property value is specified using a kind of URI Reference where the attribute, "rdf:resource", has a value that is a URI referring to a term in a controlled vocabulary.
Resource Reference	This specifies the requirement of the attribute, "rdf:resource", whose value is a URI reference to a resource. The set of AuthorityReferences is a subset of the set of ResourceReferences.
Plain Literal	This specifies that a plain literal will be used to provide the property value within an element.
Enumerated Literal	This specifies that a plain literal with specifically enumerated values will be used to provide the property value within an element. Note that RDF does not support the concept of an enumerated literal, but XSD, RNG, and DTD attribute specifications do.
XML Literal	This specifies that an XML literal content model will be used to specify the property value within an element. In this case, the rdf:parseType must be specified as "Literal"
Typed Literal	This specifies that a typed literal is being use to specify the property value within an element. The attribute rdf:datatype must be specified to indicate the datatype of the element content
Resource Node	This specifies that the property element contains other property element nodes. The attribute rdf:parseType must be specified to be "Resource"

*Table 3.0 Keywords for XML/RDF Element and Attribute Definitions*

### 4.1 PRISM Namespace

In addition to the Dublin Core elements, the PRISM specification defines additional namespaces. The 'prism' namespace (<http://prismstandard.org/namespaces/basic/1.2>) 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.

### 4.2 PRISM XML/RDF Element and Attribute Models

In combining XML with RDF, there is far greater flexibility in tagging than we are used to when we define XML elements and attributes with an XML DTD. The remainder of this section contains the most likely element/attribute models for profile 2 PRISM. Other profile 2 models are possible based on the interaction between XML and RDF.

#### 4.2.1 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.
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype= must specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#byte". This typed literal is a string consisting of an optional sign followed by a finite-length sequence of decimal digits (#x30-#x39). If the sign is omitted, "+" is assumed.
Occurrence	May appear 0 or 1 times.
Example	<code>&lt;prism:byteCount rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#byte"&gt;2938472&lt;/prism:byteCount&gt;</code>

#### 4.2.2 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 7.0 [PRISMCOMP]: Categories (intellectual genre) as URIs using the rdf:resource attribute. A second model allows text values, so implementations MUST be capable of handling text values, although interoperability with text value references cannot be guaranteed. See dc:type for an explanation of the relation between dc:type, dc:format, and prism:category.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Resource (no element content)
Attributes	Authority Reference.(rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May appear 0 or many times per resource
Example	Model#1 <code>&lt;prism:category rdf:resource="category.xml#electionResults" /&gt;</code>  Model#2 <code>&lt;prism:category&gt;category.xml#newsBulletin&lt;/prism:category&gt;</code>

### 4.2.3 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.
Element Content	Enumerated Literal with values of "ONE" and "TWO" allowed
Attributes	None
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or 1 times per resource
Example	<prism:complianceProfile>ONE</prism:complianceProfile>

### 4.2.4 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 "&#169;".
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Resource (no element content)
Attributes	Authority Reference.(rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or 1 time
Example	<p>Model #1 &lt;prism:copyright rdf:resource="http://www.timeinc.com/copyright/"&gt;</p> <p>Model #2 &lt;prism:copyright&gt;© Copyright 2001, Time Inc. All rights reserved.&lt;/prism:copyright&gt;</p> <p>Model #3 &lt;prism:copyright rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;&amp;#169; Copyright 1995-2002, Wicked Publications Inc.&lt;/prism:copyright&gt;</p>

### 4.2.5 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	<p>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.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple corporate entities for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple entities inside one prism:corporateEntity element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:corporateEntity element multiple times.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Resource (no element content)
Attributes	Authority Reference.(rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May appear 0 to many times.
Example	Model #1: <pre>&lt;prism:corporateEntity rdf:resource="http://www.cpab.org/&gt;</pre> Model #2: <pre>&lt;prism:corporateEntity&gt;Consumer Publications Business Unit&lt;/prism:corporateEntity&gt;</pre> Model #3: <pre>&lt;prism:corporateEntity rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Consumer Publications&lt;br/&gt;Business Unit&lt;/prism:corporateEntity&gt;</pre>

### 4.2.6 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. See also coverDisplayDate.
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype must be specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime" must also be specified. Typed literal is 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)
Occurrence	May appear 0 or 1 times
Example	<pre>&lt;prism:coverDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2002-07-14&lt;/prism:coverDate&gt;</pre>

**4.2.7 prism:coverDisplayDate**

Name	Cover Display Date
Identifier	prism:coverDisplayDate
Definition	Date on the cover of a magazine issue, provided as a textual string.
Comment	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May appear 0 or 1 times.
Example	Model#1 <prism:coverDisplayDate>Spring 2002</prism:coverDisplayDate>  Model#2 <prism:coverDisplayDate rdf:parseType="Literal">Fall &mdash; Winter, 2002 &mdash; 2003 </prism:coverDisplayDate>

**4.2.8 prism:creationDate**

Name	Creation Date
Identifier	prism:creationDate
Definition	Date (and potentially the time) the identified resource was first created.
Comment	<p>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.</p> <p>In common with the other date and time fields, recommended best practice is to use a date and time format from [W3C-dateTime].</p>
Attributes	rdf:datatype must be specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime" must also be specified. Typed literal is 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)
Element Content	Typed Literal
Occurrence	May appear 0 or 1 times.
Example	<prism:creationDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime">2002-12-25</prism:creationDate>  <prism:creationDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime">2001-02-28T23:30:13-05:00</prism:creationDate>

**4.2.9 prism:distributor**

Name	Distributor
Identifier	prism:distributor
Definition	An identifier for the distributor of the resource.
Comment	<p>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.</p> <p>Advanced practice is to use a URI for the distributor as a value for the rdf:resource attribute.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element content)
Attributes	Authority Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May appear 0 or 1 times.
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism:distributor rdf:resource=   "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/NYSE/NEWS" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:distributor&gt;LexisNexis&lt;/prism:distributor&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:distributor   rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Lexis&amp;mdash;Nexis&lt;/prism:distributor&gt; </pre>

**4.2.10 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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 to many times
Example	Model #1 <prism:edition>Domestic</prism:edition>  Model #2 <prism:edition rdf:parseType="Literal">Large <ital>Type</ital></prism:edition>

**4.2.11 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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	Model #1 <prism:eIssn>0015-8259</prism:eIssn>  Model #2 <prism:eIssn rdf:parseType="Literal">0015&ndash;8259</prism:eIssn>

#### 4.2.12 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 to a 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><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was known as prism:releaseTime in previous versions of the PRISM specification.</i></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>
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype must be specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime" must also be specified. Typed literal is 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)
Occurs In	<dc:rights element
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time per rights clause
Example	<pre>&lt;dc:rights rdf:parseType="Resource"&gt;   &lt;prism:embargoDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2001-02-01&lt;/prism:embargoDate&gt;   &lt;prism:expirationDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2001-02-28&lt;/prism:expirationDate&gt; &lt;/dc:rights&gt;</pre>

#### 4.2.13 prism:endingPage

Name	Ending Page
Identifier	prism:endingPage
Definition	Identifies the last page number for the printed 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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	Model #1 <prism:endingPage>21</prism:endingPage>  Model #2 <prism:endingPage rdf:parseType="Literal">B&dash;7</prism:endingPage>

#### 4.2.14 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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element content)
Attributes	Authority Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times
Example	Model #1 <prism:event rdf:resource="http://www.SuperbowlXXXIV.com/desc/" >  Model #2 <prism:event>1968 Democratic National Convention</prism:event> <prism:event>Woodstock</prism:event>  Model #3 <prism:event rdf:parseType="Literal">Dog & amp; Pony Show</prism:event>

**4.2.15 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> <p>2002-01-15T05:00-08:00 (5:00 AM Pacific Standard Time) 2002-01-15T13:00Z (1:00 PM UTC) 2002-01-15T14:00+01:00 (2:00 PM in Paris, France)</p>
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype must be specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime" must also be specified. Typed literal is 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)
Occurs In	<dc:rights element
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time per rights clause, MUST NOT occur more than once per rights clause.
Example	<pre>&lt;dc:rights rdf:parseType="Resource"&gt;   &lt;prism:expirationDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2001-04-09&lt;/prism:expirationDate&gt; &lt;/dc:rights&gt;  &lt;dc:rights rdf:parseType="Resource"&gt;   &lt;prism:expirationDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2001-04-09T00:01-05:00   &lt;/prism:expirationDate&gt; &lt;/dc:rights&gt;</pre>

**4.2.16 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 dc:hasFormat. For alternatives which are newer or older versions of the same intellectual work, see prism:hasPreviousVersion.</p> <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 a prism:hasAlternative</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple corporate entities for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple entities inside one prism:corporateEntity element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:corporateEntity element multiple times.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element content)
Attributes	Authority Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times
Example	<p>Model #1 &lt;prism:hasAlternative rdf:resource= "http://freeimages.com/Pool.jpg"/&gt;</p> <p>Model #2 &lt;prism:hasAlternative&gt;http://freeimages.com/pool.jpg &lt;/prism:hasAlternative&gt;</p> <p>Model #3 &lt;prism:hasAlternative rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;ISBN&amp;colon;5555-2345-122&lt;/prism:hasAlternative&gt;</p>

**4.2.17 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 hasPreviousVersion element.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource=)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<p>Model #1  <code>&lt;prism:hasCorrection rdf:resource="2002-08-corrections.xml"/&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #2  <code>&lt;prism:hasCorrection&gt;Published November 4, 2002 page 24  Clarification: The graphic in [PERSONAL TIME: YOUR  TECHNOLOGY, Oct. 7] referred to B3D. We 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.&lt;/prism:hasCorrection&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #3  <code>&lt;prism:hasCorrection rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Published November 4, 2002  page 24 Clarification:&lt;el&gt;  The graphic in [PERSONAL TIME: YOUR  TECHNOLOGY, Oct. 7] referred to B3D. We 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.  &lt;/prism:hasCorrection&gt;</code></p>

**4.2.18 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 such as a conversion to 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>For profile 2, if there are multiple alternative formats for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple formats inside one prism:hasFormat element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:hasFormat element multiple times.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:hasFormat will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:hasFormat.</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism:hasFormat rdf:resource="http://wap.wanderlust.com/2000/08/Belize.wml"/&gt;  &lt;prism:hasFormat rdf:resource="doi:123/p92-1293"/&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:hasFormat&gt;photo1293.jpg&lt;/prism:hasFormat&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:hasFormat rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt; doi&amp;colon:123/p92&amp;endash;1293&lt;/prism:hasFormat&gt; </pre>

**4.2.19 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>For profile 2, if there are multiple parts for the resource, PRISM recommends listing the multiple parts inside one prism:hasPart element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simply repeat the prism:hasPart element multiple times.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:hasPart will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:hasPart.</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times.
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism:hasPart rdf:resource=   "http://www.travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizePhoto.jpg" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:hasPart&gt;http://www.travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizePhoto.jpg &lt;/prism:hasPart  Model #3 &lt;prism:hasPart   rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2&lt;/prism:hasPart&gt; </pre>

**4.2.20 prism:hasPreviousVersion**

Name	Has Previous Version
Identifier	prism:hasPreviousVersion
Definition	Identifies a previous version of the current resource.
Comment	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:hasPreviousVersion will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:hasVersion.</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<pre>Model #1 &lt;prism:hasPreviousVersion rdf:resource= "http://travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizeTravelUpdate.xml" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:hasPreviousVersion&gt;BelizeTravelUpdate_04.xml &lt;/prism:hasPreviousVersion&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:hasPreviousVersion rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt; dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2&lt;/prism:hasPreviousVersion&gt;</pre>

**4.2.21 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommended best practice is to identify the translated version with a URI. For profile 2, if there are multiple translations for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple translations inside one prism:hasTranslation element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, just repeat the prism:hasTranslation element multiple times.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism: hasTranslation rdf:resource= "http://example.com/classics/Romeo y Giulietta"/&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:hasTranslation xml:lang="it"&gt;Romeo y Giulietta&lt;/prism:hasTranslation&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:hasTranslation rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Romeo &amp; amp; Giulietta &lt;/prism:hasTranslation&gt; </pre>

**4.2.22 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	For profile 2, if there is more than one industry related to a resource, PRISM recommends listing the multiple industries inside one prism:industry element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:industry element multiple times.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #4</b>	
Element Content	Resource Node (contains pcv:Descriptor )
Attributes	Rdf:parseType attribute must be specified as "Resource"
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism:industry rdf:resource=   "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/SIC/21395502" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:industry&gt;Luxury goods&lt;/prism:industry&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:industry rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Health Care &amp; Medicine&lt;/prism:industry&gt;  Model #4 &lt;prism:industry rdf:parseType="Resource"&gt;   &lt;pcv:Descriptor&gt;     &lt;pcv:label&gt;Electric Power Generation&lt;/pcv:label&gt;   &lt;/pcv:Descriptor&gt; &lt;/prism:industry&gt; </pre>

**4.2.23 prism:isCorrectionOf**

Name	Is Correction Of
Identifier	prism:isCorrectionOf
Definition	The described resource is a corrected version of the referenced resource.
Comment	<p>Note that this is NOT the inverse of the prism:hasCorrection element, which points to a correction block instead of a corrected resource.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple corrections for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple corrections inside one prism:isCorrectionOf element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:isCorrectionOf element multiple times.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times
Example	<pre>Model #1 &lt;prism:isCorrectionOf rdf:resource= "http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/BelizeTravel.xml" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:isCorrectionOf&gt;http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/BelizeTravel.xml &lt;/prism:isCorrectionOf/&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:isCorrectionOf rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt; dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2 &lt;/prism:isCorrectionOf/&gt;</pre>

**4.2.24 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	<p>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.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple formats for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple formats inside one prism:isFormatOf element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:isFormatOf element multiple times.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:isFormatOf will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:isFormatOf.</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times
Example	<pre> Model #1   &lt;prism:isFormatOf rdf:resource=     "http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/Belize.qxd" /&gt;  Model #2   &lt;prism:isFormatOf&gt;Beize.pdf&lt;/prism:isFormatOf&gt;  Model #3   &lt;prism:isFormatOf rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;     doi&amp;colon:123/p92&amp;endash;1293&lt;/prism:isFormatOf&gt; </pre>

**4.2.25 prism:isPartOf**

Name	Is Part Of
Identifier	prism:isPartOf
Definition	The described resource is a physical or logical part of the referenced resource.
Comment	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:isPartOf will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:isPartOf.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<pre>Model #1 &lt;prism:isPartOf rdf:resource=   "http://TravelMongo.com/2000/08/BelizeArticle.xml" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:isPartOf&gt;BelizeArticle.html&lt;/prism:isPartOf&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:isPartOf rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2 &lt;/prism:isPartOf&gt;</pre>

**4.2.26 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	<p>This is the inverse of the prism:references relation.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple “is referenced by” elements for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple values inside one prism:isReferencedBy element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:isReferencedBy element multiple times.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:isReferencedBy will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:isReferencedBy</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 1 or many times
Example	<pre>Model #1 &lt;prism:isReferencedBy rdf:resource=   "http://example.com/documents/d1124352345.xml"/&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:isReferencedBy&gt;d1123452345.xml&lt;/prism:isReferencedBy&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:isReferencedBy rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt; dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2&lt;/prism:isReferencedBy&gt;</pre>

#### 4.2.27 prism:isRequiredBy

Name	Is Required By
Identifier	prism:isRequiredBy
Definition	The described resource is required by the referenced resource, either physically or logically.
Comment	<p>This is the inverse of the prism:requires relation.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple “is required by” elements for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple values inside one prism:isRequiredBy element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:isRequiredBy element multiple times.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:isRequiredBy will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:isRequiredBy.</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism:isRequiredBy rdf:resource= "http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/BelizePhoto.jpg" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:isRequiredBy&gt;BelizePhoto.jpg&lt;/prism:isRequiredBy&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:isRequiredBy rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt; dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2 &lt;/prism:isRequiredBy&gt;           </pre>

#### 4.2.28 prism:issn

Name	ISSN
Identifier	prism:issn
Definition	The ISSN for the publication in which the resource was published.
Comment	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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	Model #1 <prism:issn>0015-8259</prism:issn>  Model #2 <prism:issn rdf:parseType="Literal">0015&ndash;8259</prism:issn>

#### 4.2.29 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.
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<prism:issueIdentifier>2121</prism:issueIdentifier>

**4.2.30 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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	Model #1 <prism:issueName>Swimsuit Issue</prism:issueName>  Model #2 <prism:issueName rdf:parseType="Literal">1997 Buyer's Guide</prism:issueName>

**4.2.31 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>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<pre>Model #1 &lt;prism:isTranslationOf rdf:resource= "http://example.com/classics/Romeo and Juliet"/&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:isTranslationOf xml:lang="it"&gt;Ovid's Ars Amatoria&lt;/prism:isTranslationOf&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:isTranslationOf rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Ovid&amp;apos;s Ars Amatoria&lt;/prism:isTranslationOf&gt;</pre>

**4.2.32 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:hasPreviousVersion. For corrections, use the subproperty prism:isCorrectionOf. For alternative versions that do not have substantive changes in intellectual content, use prism:isAlternativeFor.  <b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:isVersionOf will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:isVersionOf.</i>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<p>Model #1  <code>&lt;prism:isVersionOf rdf:resource="http://travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizeTravel.xml" /&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #2  <code>&lt;prism:isVersionOf&gt;http://travelmongo.com/2000/08/BelizeTravel.xml&lt;/prism:isVersionOf&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #3  <code>&lt;prism:isVersionOf rdf:parseType="Resource"&gt;dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2&lt;/prism:isVersionOf&gt;</code></p>

**4.2.33 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>For profile 2, if there is more than one location related to a resource, PRISM recommends listing the multiple locations inside one prism:location element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, just repeat the prism:location element multiple times.</p> <p>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>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Authority Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times
Example	<p>Model #1  <code>&lt;prism:location rdf:resource="http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/ISO-3166/GR"/&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #2  <code>&lt;prism:location&gt;Mississippi River Delta&lt;/prism:location&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #3  <code>&lt;prism:location&gt;Mississippi&amp;#x26nbsp;River&amp;#x26nbsp;Delta&lt;/prism:location&gt;</code></p>

**4.2.34 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.
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype must be specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime" must also be specified. Typed literal is 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)
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 times.
Example	<pre>&lt;prism:modificationDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2000-02-28T23:55:38&lt;/prism:modificationDate&gt;</pre>

**4.2.35 prism:number**

Name	Number
Identifier	prism:number
Definition	Indication of the magazine issue.
Comment	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 – PRISM recommends listing each inside one prism:number element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible for profile 2 PRISM compliance. For profile 1, simply list multiple prism:number elements..
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times.
Example	<pre>&lt;prism:number&gt;7&lt;/prism:number&gt; &lt;prism:number&gt;11&lt;/prism:number&gt;</pre>

**4.2.36 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	<p>This element is particularly intended for use when categorizing content by products, such as for product reviews. For example, &lt;prism:objectTitle&gt;Dodge Viper&lt;/prism:objectTitle&gt; would be used to indicate that a subject of the story was a certain high-performance automobile.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple corporate entities for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple entities inside one prism:corporateEntity element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:corporateEntity element multiple times.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Authority Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times.
Example	<p>Model #1 &lt;prism:objectTitle rdf:resource="urn:upc:3847-4837-4" /&gt;</p> <p>Model #2 &lt;prism:objectTitle&gt;Eame's chair&lt;/prism:objectTitle&gt;</p> <p>Model #3 &lt;prism:objectTitle&gt;Eame&amp;apos;s chair&lt;/prism:objectTitle&gt;</p>

**4.2.37 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	<p>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.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple organizations related to the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple entities inside one prism:organization element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:organization element multiple times.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Authority Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism:organization rdf:resource=   "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/NYSE/IBM"/&gt; &lt;prism:organization rdf:resource=   "http://prismstandard.org/vocabs/NASDAQ/MSFT"/&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:organization&gt;Dept. of Energy&lt;/prism:organization&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:organization&gt;Teacher's Union&lt;/prism:organization&gt; </pre>

**4.2.38 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>For profile 2, if there is more than person is the subject of a resource, PRISM recommends listing each inside one prism:person element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, just repeat prism:person element multiple times.</p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times
Example	<pre>Model #1 &lt;prism:person rdf:resource=   "http://example.org/vocabs/People.xml#172" /&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:person&gt;David Steinhardt&lt;/prism:person&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:person&gt;Linda&amp;nbs;Burman&lt;/prism:person&gt;</pre>

**4.2.39 prism:publicationDate**

Name	Publication Date
Identifier	prism:publicationDate
Definition	Announced date and time when the resource is released to the public.
Comment	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. 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.
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype must be specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime" must also be specified. Typed literal is a string specifying a date and time according to the W3C profile of ISO 8601 (e.g., YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD) Note that this includes time zone data which may be important (see PRISM:publicationDate)
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time.
Example	<code>&lt;prism:publicationDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2001-03-01T06:30Z&lt;/prism:publicationDate&gt;</code>

**4.2.40 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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time.
Example	Model #1 <code>&lt;prism:publicationName rdf:resource="http://www.AviationWeek.com/pubname/" /&gt;</code>  Model #2 <code>&lt;prism:publicationName&gt;Time Magazine&lt;/prism:publicationName&gt;</code>  Model #3 <code>&lt;prism:publicationName&gt;Town &amp; Country &lt;/prism:publicationName&gt;</code>

#### 4.2.41 *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.
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype must be specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime" must also be specified. Typed literal is 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)
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 times.
Example	<code>&lt;prism:receptionDate rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#dateTime"&gt;2001-03-01T06:30:00&lt;/prism:receptionDate&gt;</code>

**4.2.42 prism:references**

Name	References
Identifier	prism:references
Definition	The described resource references, cites, or otherwise points to the referenced resource.
Comment	<p>Use is to collect bibliography entries into metadata for the resource described. If there are multiple references for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple references inside one prism:references element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple references related to the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple entities inside one prism:references element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simple repeat the prism:references element multiple times.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:references will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:references.</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times
Example	<pre> Model #1 &lt;prism:references rdf:resource= "http://travelbelize.com/HotelInformation.html"/&gt;  Model #2 &lt;prism:references&gt;Melville, Moby Dick&lt;/prism:references&gt;  Model #3 &lt;prism:references&gt;Poe, &lt;title&gt;The Pit and the Pendulum&lt;/title&gt;&lt;/prism:references&gt; </pre>

**4.2.43 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	<p>This is the inverse of the prism:isRequiredBy relation. If there are multiple requirements for the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple requirements inside one prism:requires element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible.</p> <p>For profile 2, If there are multiple requirements related to the resource PRISM recommends listing the multiple entities inside one prism:requires element using the RDF containers such as rdf:Bag, rdf:Seq or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible. For profile 1, simply repeat the prism:requires element multiple times.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>This element was based on a Dublin Core draft specification which has since been approved. The prism:requires will be deprecated over time and replaced by dc:requires.</i></p>
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or more times
Example	<p>Model #1 &lt;prism:requires rdf:resource="http://wanderlust.com/2000/08/BelizePhoto.jpg" /&gt;</p> <p>Model #2 &lt;prism:requires&gt;BelizePhoto.jpg&lt;/prism:requires&gt;</p> <p>Model #3 &lt;prism:requires&gt;dam&amp;endash;obj&amp;endash;32485u2&lt;/prism:requires&gt;</p>

#### 4.2.44 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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #4</b>	
Element Content	Resource Node (contains pcv:Descriptor )
Attributes	Rdf:parseType attribute must be specified as "Resource"
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	<p>Model #1  <code>&lt;prism:rightsAgent rdf:resource=<a href="http://www.PhanstasticPhotos.com/">http://www.PhanstasticPhotos.com/</a>&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #2  <code>&lt;prism:rightsAgent&gt;Phanstastic Photos, Philadelphia  &lt;/prism:rightsAgent&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #3  <code>&lt;prism:rightsAgent&gt;City &amp; Country Photos&lt;/prism:rightsAgent&gt;</code></p> <p>Model #4  <code>&lt;prism:rightsAgent rdf:parseType="Resource"&gt;  &lt;vcard:ORGNAME&gt;Phanstastic Photos&lt;/vcard:ORGNAME&gt;  &lt;vcard:TEL&gt;333-444-5555&lt;/vcard:TEL&gt;  &lt;/prism:rightsAgent&gt;</code></p>

**4.2.45 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.  Some demographically-targeted editions may contain sections which are not available in the other editions of an issue.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	Model #1 <prism:section>Travel</prism:section>  Model #2 <prism:section rdf:parseType="Literal">Health & Beauty / Cosmetics</prism:section>

**4.2.46 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.
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<prism:startingPage>17</prism:startingPage> <prism:startingPage>B-6</prism:startingPage>

**4.2.47 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	
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Example	<p>Model #1</p> <pre>&lt;prism:section&gt;Personal Finance&lt;/prism:section&gt; &lt;prism:subsection1&gt;Insurance&lt;/prism:subsection1&gt;</pre> <p>Model #2</p> <pre>&lt;prism:section rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Health &amp; Beauty &lt;/prism:section&gt; &lt;prism:subsection1 rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Cosmetics &amp; Cleansers&lt;/prism:subsection1&gt;</pre>

**4.2.48 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	
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<p>Model #1</p> <pre>&lt;prism:section&gt;FORTUNE Advisor&lt;/prism:section&gt; &lt;prism:subsection1&gt;On the Job&lt;/prism:subsection1&gt; &lt;prism:subsection2&gt;Career Advice&lt;/prism:subsection2&gt;</pre> <p>Model #2</p> <pre>&lt;prism:section&gt;Arts&lt;/prism:section&gt; &lt;prism:subsection1&gt;Movies&lt;/prism:subsection1&gt; &lt;prism:subsection2 rdf:parseType="Literal"&gt;Review &amp; Report&lt;/prism:subsection2&gt;</pre>

**4.2.49 prism:teaser**

Name	Teaser
Identifier	prism:teaser
Definition	A short description of the resource.
Comment	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.  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.
<b>Model #1</b>	
Element Content	URI Reference (empty element)
Attributes	Resource Reference (rdf:resource)
<b>Model #2</b>	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
<b>Model #3</b>	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	Model #1 <prism:teaser rdf:resource= <a href="http://www.icann.com/tsr003">http://www.icann.com/tsr003</a> " />  Model #2 <prism:teaser>What's in a name? Bill Jamison explains ICANN and the Domain Name System.</prism:teaser>  Model #3 <prism:teaser rdf:parseType="Literal">You can't go to a conference nowadays without every speaker referring to the importance of <b>taxonomies, thesauri, and classification</b>. The better the classification, the better the intranet. It is as simple as that.</prism:teaser>

**4.2.50 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.
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<prism:volume>17</prism:volume>  <prism:volume>XIV</prism:volume>

**4.2.51 prism:wordCount**

Name	Word Count
Identifier	prism:wordCount
Definition	The (approximate) count of the number of words in a textual resource.
Comment	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.
Element Content	Typed Literal
Attributes	rdf:datatype= must specified as "http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#positiveInteger". This typed literal is an integer greater than zero.
Occurrence	May occur 0 or 1 time
Example	<code>&lt;prism:wordCount rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#positiveInteger"&gt;&gt;2938&lt;/prism:wordCount&gt;</code>

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