PRISM
A Specification of IDEAlliance

PRISM:

Publishing Requirements for Industry Standard Metadata

PRISM Specification: Modular: Version 2.1

The PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Namespace

2000 05 15

IDEAlliance

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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/2.1/PRISM_controlled_vocabulary_namespace_2.1.pdf

1.3   Version History

Version Number	Release Date	Editor	Description
1.2	1/26/05	McConnell	Converted from unmodularized PRISM spec v 1.2
1.3 Draft A	6/28/06	Kennedy	Clarify element defs and examples, Add RDF discussion
1.3 Draft B	7/14/05	Kennedy	Following Comments by Ron Daniel
1.3 Final	10/01/05	Kennedy	Resolve industry comments
2.0 Draft A	5/10/07	Kennedy	Prepare for 2.0 Changes
2.0 Draft B	7/6/07	Kennedy	Update with changes from F2F on June 26
2.0 Final Draft	7/11/07	Kennedy	Finalize Spec for Public Comment
2.0 FD w Edits	9/14/07	Kennedy	Prepare for Comment Resolution
2.0 Final	10/15/07	Kennedy	Final with Comments Resolved
2.0 Release	2/19/08	Kennedy	Final Release
2.0 w Errata	07/03/08	Kennedy	Final with Errata
2.1 Draft A	07/10/08	Kennedy	First Draft of PRISM 2.1
2.1 Draft B	09/30/08	Clark	Second Draft of PRISM 2.1
2.1 Final Draft	10/14/08	Clark	Prepare for Public Comment
2.1 Final	05/15/09	Kennedy	Final Spec with Comments Resolved

2   PRISM Documentation Structure

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.

2.1   Normative and Non-normative Sections

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

2.1.1   Requirement Wording Note

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

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

2.2   The PRISM Documentation Package

The PRISM Documentation Package consists of:

Document	Description
PRISM Introduction [PRISMINT] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_introduction_2.1.pdf	Overview, background, purpose and scope of PRISM; examples; contains no normative material.
PRISM Compliance [PRISMCOMP] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_compliance_2.1.pdf	Describes two profiles of PRISM compliance for content and systems; includes normative material.
The PRISM Namespace [PRISMPRISMNS] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_prism_namespace_2.1.pdf	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM namespace; includes normative material.
The PRISM Subset of the Dublin Core Namespace [PRISMDCNS] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_dublin_core_namespaces_2.1.pdf	Describes the elements from the Dublin Core namespace that are included in PRISM; includes normative material.
The PRISM Inline Markup Namespace [PRISMIMNS] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_inline_markup_namespace_2.1.pdf	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Inline Markup Namespace; includes normative material.
The PRISM Rights Language Namespace [PRISMRLNS] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_rights_namespace_2.1.pdf	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Rights Language Namespace; includes normative material.
The PRISM Usage Rights Namespace [PRISMURNS] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_usage_rights_namespace_2.1.pdf	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Usage Rights Namespace; includes normative material. This namespace will supersede elements in both the prism: and prl: namespaces in version 3.0 of the specification.
The PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Namespace [PRISMCVNS] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_controlled_vocabulary_namespace_2.1.pdf	Describes the elements contained in the PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Namespace; includes normative material. The PRISM Controlled Vocabularies are now documented in this document.

The PRISM Aggregator Message Namespace [PRISMAMNS] http://www.prismstandard.org/specifications/2.1/ PRISM_prism_aggregator_message_namespace_2.1.pdf	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), an XML-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 Message V. 2.1 [PAMGUIDE]. The Guide is accompanied by both an XSD and a DTD.

The PRISM Cookbook [PRISMCB] documents implementation strategies for PRISM Profile 1 applications.

Guide to Profile 1 PRISM Usage Rights [RIGHTSGUIDE] documents an XML-based PRISM Profile 1 application for the expression of PRISM Usage Rights. The Guide is accompanied by an XSD that can be used as the basis for developing a digital rights management system based on PRISM Usage Rights.

2.2.2   Access to PRISM Documentation

The PRISM Documentation Package, the PAM Guide (see above), the PAM DTD and PAM XSD, 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 Controlled Vocabulary namespace. All of section 4 of this document is normative.

All 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.

In addition, the documentation for the PRISM Controlled Vocabularies now can be found in this document. These namespaces include:

Vocabulary Name	Intent
PRISM Aggregation Type	The PRISM Aggregation Type controlled vocabulary provides values for prism:aggregationType.
PRISM Compliance Profile	The prism:complianceProfile identifies the compliance of a metadata instance. The controlled vocabularies specify the acceptable values.
PRISM Genre	prism:genre refines dc:description. It identifies the intellectual content of a resource that is specified using the PRISM Genre Controlled Vocabulary. In part, this replaces prism:category from PRISM 1.3.
PRISM Platform	The PRISM Platform controlled vocabulary identifies the delivery platform of a resource. PRISM Platform is more generic than dc:medium in that is used to specify the medium of the physical carrier of a resource in a much more precise way. The controlled vocabulary provides values for platform= attribute on elements that may vary depending on the delivery platform.
PRISM Resource Type	The PRISM Resource Type controlled vocabulary provides values for dc:type that specify presentation type for the resource.
PRISM Rights	The PRISM Rights controlled vocabulary provides values for the dc:rights element.
PRISM Role	The PRISM Role controlled vocabulary provides values for the prism:role attribute for dc:creator and dc:contributor. While the role= attribute is optional, it provides a mechanism to provide more granular role metadata for a creator or contributor.
PRISM Usage	The Usage vocabulary specifies ways that the resource may be reused. This vocabulary contains a common usage value for use with for the prl:usage element.
PAM Class	The PAM Class controlled vocabulary provides values for elements in the PAM message that use the class= attribute to provide more precise description. While the class attribute can be used with almost any XHTML element, it is most commonly used with p and div.

Table 2.0 PRISM Controlled Vocabularies

Note: *This document describes element models and provides examples for all PRISM profiles. In addition Profile 1 PRISM (well formed XML, with no requirement for RDF), is described in* <u>*Guide to the PRISM Aggregator Message V. 2.1. [PAMGUIDE]*</u>*.*

3.2   New in this Version

See PRISM Introduction 2.1 [PRISMINT] for all changes.

Changes in this document include:

- This note has been added to the description for PRISM Platform Controlled Vocabulary:

  NOTE: PRISM recommends against the use of the 'other' value allowed in the PRISM Platform controlled vocabulary. The 'other' value will be deprecated in a future version of PRISM, as the specification does not allow for definition of the 'other'. In lieu of using 'other' please reach out to the PRISM group at prism-wg@yahoogroups.com to request addition of your term to the Platform Controlled Vocabulary.

- This note has been added to the description for the PRISM Aggregation Type Controlled Vocabulary:

  NOTE: PRISM recommends against the use of the 'other' value currently allowed in this controlled vocabulary. The other value will be deprecated in a future version of PRISM, as the specification does not allow for definition of the 'other'. In lieu of using 'other' please reach out to the PRISM group at prism-wg@yahoogroups.com to request addition of your term to the Aggregation Type Controlled Vocabulary.

- The value #clarification has been added to the Genre PCV.

- A note has been added to indicate that the Usage vocabulary will be deprecated in PRISM 3.0 along with the **prl:usage** element.

- Definitions for the **#box** and **#sidebar** values for the PAM Class vocabulary have been improved.

4   PRISM XML/RDF Element and Attribute Definitions

4.1   PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Namespace

The PRISM Controlled Vocabulary provides a mechanism for describing and conveying all or a portion of a controlled vocabulary or an authority file. This may be used to define entire new taxonomies, or it may be used to optimize the final speed of the system by caching useful information from externally-held vocabularies.

The recommended PRISM namespace for PRISM Controlled Vocabulary is:
xmlns:pcv="http://prismstandard.org/namespaces/pcv/2.0/"

4.2   PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Element and Attribute Models

Two PRISM profiles are documented in this section. First Profile #1 is documented. The documentation for the XML only profile includes a field that indicates whether this element is included in the PRISM Aggregator Message. If the element is included in PAM, please refer to Guide to the PRISM Aggregator Message [PAMGUIDE] for more detailed information about the use of the element in the context of the XML PAM message.

PRISM Profile #2 (RDF/XML) is also documented in this section. 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.

PRISM Profile #3 (XMP) does not apply to the controlled vocabulary namespace. Expression of controlled vocabularies in XMP is not directly implementable.

Note: *PRISM element types are specified in camel case, for example prism:broaderTerm. The exception is that when elements denote Classes in the sense of the RDF Schema [W3C-RDFS], they must begin with an uppercase letter. The only PRISM element to do so is pcv:Descriptor, because it denotes an RDF Class, it does not require rdf:parseType to be indicated.*

4.2.1 pcv:broaderTerm

Name	Broader Term
Identifier	pcv:broaderTerm
Definition	Links to a broader (more general) taxon in the vocabulary. For example, from a taxon for 'dog' to one for 'mammal'.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or more times per controlled vocabulary term definition
Comment	This element is used to show relationships between entries (aka terms or taxons) in a controlled vocabulary. That is why they are defined using rdf:resource. Identifiers must be declared for the terms being related and for those identifiers when referring to the terms. Implementers should note that more than one pcv:broaderTerm link IS ALLOWED. This means that polyhierarchic structures are possible. However, sets of pcv:broaderTerms that generate infinite cycles are forbidden. In other words, an ancestor cannot be a descendent.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attributes	None

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`<pcv:Descriptor>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	URI Resource (no element content)
Attributes	Resource Reference.(rdf:resource)
Occurs In	pcv:Descriptor
Occurrence	May occur 0 or many times

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`Model #1`
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="Astrophysics">`
	`<rdf:alt>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label></li>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label><li>`
	`</rdf:alt>`
	`<rdf:bag>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Physics"/></li>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/></li>`
	`</rdf:bag>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm rdf:resource="#Cosmology"/>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

4.2.2 pcv:code

Name	Code
Identifier	pcv:code
Definition	Provides a unique linguistically neutral machine-readable identifier for the term within the vocabulary.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or 1 time per controlled vocabulary term definition
Comment	This is usually an alphanumeric code, or a purely numeric one. However, markup is still allowed because of BiDi and Ruby considerations.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attributes	None

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically unique code is allowed.
	
	`<pcv:Descriptor>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`Model #1`
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="Astrophysics">`
	`<rdf:alt>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label></li>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label><li>`
	`</rdf:alt>`
	`<rdf:bag>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Physics"/></li>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/></li>`
	`</rdf:bag>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm rdf:resource="#Cosmology"/>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

4.2.3 pcv:definition

Name	Definition
Identifier	pcv:definition
Definition	Provides a human-readable definition for the item in the vocabulary.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or 1 time per controlled vocabulary term definition
Comment	Multiple definitions for the same term can be given, but PRISM recommended practice is only to do so when it has different values of the xml:lang attribute. For profile 1, just repeat the pcv:definition element multiple times. Definitions are a place where embedded markup is very likely - paragraph breaks being especially common. For such embedded markup, recommended practice is to use elements from the XHTML namespace. The rdf:parseType attribute MUST be given the value of 'Literal' when embedded markup is used.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attributes	None

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`<pcv:Descriptor>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`Model #1`
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="`**`Astrophysics`**`">`
	`<rdf:alt>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label></li>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label><li>`
	`</rdf:alt>`
	`<rdf:bag>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#`**`Physics`**`"/></li>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/></li>`
	`</rdf:bag>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm rdf:resource="`**`#Cosmology`**`"/>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

4.2.4 pcv:Descriptor

Name	Descriptor
Identifier	pcv:Descriptor
Definition	Represents an entry, formally called a *taxon*, in a controlled vocabulary. pcv:Descriptor is the container for all the PCV elements used to define or describe such an entry.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or 1 time per controlled vocabulary term definition
Comment	There are two main uses of pcv:Descriptor, corresponding to the two different attributes. When the rdf:ID attribute is used, the pcv:Descriptor provides the *definition* of the taxon. The URI reference used in the rdf:ID attribute should be used by any other elements wishing to refer to the taxon. When the rdf:about attribute is used, pcv:Descriptor is a *description* of a taxon that is *defined* elsewhere. That external definition does NOT have to be made using the PCV elements.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attributes	None
Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed. ``` <pcv:Descriptor> <pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label> <pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label> <pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm> <pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm> <pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm> <pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym> <pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition> <pcv:code>84</pcv:code> </pcv:Descriptor> ```
Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	Blank Node (made up of other elements from the pcv: namespace)
Attributes	rdf:ID
Example:	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed. ``` Model #1 <pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="Astrophysics"> <rdf:alt> <pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label> <pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label> </rdf:alt> <rdf:bag> <pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Physics"/> <pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/> </rdf:bag> <pcv:narrowerTerm rdf:resource="#Cosmology"/> <pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym> <pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition> <pcv:code>84</pcv:code> </pcv:Descriptor> ```

Model #2	
Element Content	Blank Node (made up of other elements from the pcv: namespace)
Attributes	rdf:about

Example	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:about="http://loc.gov/LC/QA-76">`
	  `<pcv:vocabulary>Library of Congress Classification</pcv:vocabulary>`
	  `<pcv:code>QA-p76</pcv:code>`
	  `<pcv:label>Mathematical software</pcv:label>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

4.2.5 pcv:label

Name	Label
Identifier	pcv:label
Definition	Provides a human-readable label for a term in the vocabulary.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or more times per controlled vocabulary term definition
Comment	Multiple labels can be provided, but typically this will be done when they bear different xml:lang attributes. Most vocabularies will have only one 'preferred' term for a concept. For example, "Mad Cow Disease" is more properly referred to as "Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy". The <pcv:label> element SHALL be used for any preferred labels for a concept, whether there are multiple terms in a single language or not. For all alternate labels, use the <pcv:synonym> element. For profile 1, just repeat the pcv:label element multiple times. For profile 2 PRISM, if there is more than one label with different values for xml:lang, PRISM recommends listing the multiple locations inside one pcv:label element using the RDF container rdf:Seq, rdf:Bag, or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attributes	None

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`<pcv:Descriptor>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Model #2	
Element Content	XML Literal
Attributes	rdf:parseType="Literal" xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurs In	pcv:Descriptor

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`Model #1`
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="Astrophysics">`
	`<rdf:alt>`

```
<li><pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label></li>
<li><pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label><li>
</rdf:alt>
<rdf:bag>
<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Physics"/></li>
<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/></li>
</rdf:bag>
<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>
<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and
interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>
<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>
</pcv:Descriptor>
```

4.2.6 pcv:narrowerTerm

Name	Narrower Term
Identifier	pcv:narrowerTerm
Definition	Links to a narrower (more specific) concept in the vocabulary. For example, from 'dog' to 'Dalmatian'.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or more times per controlled vocabulary term definition
Comment	This element is used to show relationships between entries (aka terms or taxons) in a controlled vocabulary. That is why they are defined using rdf:resource. Identifiers must be declared for the terms being related and for those identifiers when referring to the terms. Multiple pcv:narrowerTerm links are allowed. pcv:narrowerTerm and pcv:broaderTerm are the inverse of each other. Cycles of pcv:narrowerTerms are forbidden. For profile 1, just repeat the pcv:narrowerTerm element multiple times. For profile 2, if there is more than one narrowerTerm with different values, PRISM recommends listing the multiple terms inside one pcv:narrowerTerm element using the RDF container rdf:Seq, rdf:Bag, or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attributes	None

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`<pcv:Descriptor>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	URI Resource (no element content)
Attributes	Resource Reference.(rdf:resource)
Occurs In	pcv:Descriptor

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`Model #1`
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="`**`Astrophysics`**`">`
	`<rdf:alt>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label></li>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label><li>`
	`</rdf:alt>`
	`<rdf:bag>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#`**`Physics`**`"/></li>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/></li>`
	`</rdf:bag>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm rdf:resource="`**`#Cosmology`**`"/>`

	``` <pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym> <pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition> <pcv:code>84</pcv:code> </pcv:Descriptor> ```

4.2.7 pcv:relatedTerm

Name	Related Term
Identifier	pcv:relatedTerm
Definition	Links to a 'related term' in the vocabulary, where the nature of the relation is not specified.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or more times
Comment	Where possible, PRISM recommends this element not be used. Elements that specify the relation more precisely are preferred. There is, however, difficulty in precisely identifying the exact nature of the relationship between obviously related words, such as farm and farmer. Therefore, pcv:relatedTerm should be used infrequently.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attributes	None

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="Astrophysics">`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:relatedTerm>Plasma Physics</pcv:relatedTerm>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	URI Resource (no element content)
Attributes	Resource Reference.(rdf:resource)
Occurs In	pcv:Descriptor

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`Model #1`
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:about="Astrophysics">`
	`<rdf:alt>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label></li>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label><li>`
	`</rdf:alt>`
	`<pcv:relatedTerm>Plasma Physics</pcv:relatedTerm>`
	`<rdf:bag>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Physics"/></li>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/></li>`
	`</rdf:bag>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm rdf:resource="#Cosmology"/>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

4.2.8 pcv:synonym

Name	Synonym
Identifier	pcv:synonym
Definition	Alternate labels (synonyms) for the same vocabulary term. While semantically equivalent, the synonyms are not the preferred terms for the concept. See pcv:label for more on preferred vs. alternate terms. The synonyms are used to increase the likelihood of matching to the proper controlled vocabulary term.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or more times
Comment	For profile 1, just repeat the pcv:synonym element multiple times. For profile 2, if there is more than one synonym with different values, PRISM recommends listing the multiple terms inside one pcv:synonym element using the RDF container rdf:Seq, rdf:Bag, or rdf:Alt to be XMP compatible.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attribtes	None

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`<pcv:Descriptor>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Physics</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:broaderTerm>Astronomy</pcv:broaderTerm>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm>Cosmology</pcv:narrowerTerm>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurs In	pcv:Descriptor

Example	This is the model for the "Astrophysics" term in a controlled vocabulary. Note that there are several labels in different languages (the default happens to be English) and more than one broader term. Only one linguistically neutral unique code is allowed.
	
	`Model #1`
	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="`**`Astrophysics`**`">`
	`<rdf:alt>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="x-default">Astrophysics</pcv:label></li>`
	`<li><pcv:label xml:lang="FR">Astrophysique</pcv:label><li>`
	`</rdf:alt>`
	`<rdf:bag>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#`**`Physics`**`"/></li>`
	`<li><pcv:broaderTerm rdf:resource="termlist.xml#Astronomy"/></li>`
	`</rdf:bag>`
	`<pcv:narrowerTerm rdf:resource="`**`#Cosmology`**`"/>`
	`<pcv:synonym>celestial mechanics</pcv:synonym>`
	`<pcv:definition>Includes cosmology; space plasmas; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.</pcv:definition>`
	`<pcv:code>84</pcv:code>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

4.2.9 pcv:vocabulary

Name	Vocabulary
Identifier	pcv:vocabulary
Definition	Provides a human-readable string identifying the vocabulary from which the term is derived.
Occurrence	Occurs 0 or more times
Comment	The pcv:vocabulary element is not expected to be used when *defining* the taxons in a vocabulary. It is expected to be used when providing small, in-line, *descriptions* of those taxons so that a reader may be able to track down a complete copy if they do not already own one. In the example below the taxon is defined elsewhere (rdf:about is a link to the definition). Here pcv:vocabulary provides a readable definition of what is defined in that taxon.
PAM	No
Profile #1 (XML)	
Element Content	String
Attribtes	None
Example	`<pcv:vocabulary>Library of Congress Classification</pcv:vocabulary>`
Profile #2 (RDF)	
Model #1	
Element Content	Plain Literal
Attributes	xml:lang (optional) designed for identifying the human language used
Occurs In	pcv:Descriptor

Example	`<pcv:Descriptor rdf:about="http://loc.gov/LC/QA-76">`
	`  <pcv:vocabulary>Library of Congress Classification</pcv:vocabulary>`
	`  <pcv:code>QA-p76</pcv:code>`
	`  <pcv:label>Mathematical software</pcv:label>`
	`</pcv:Descriptor>`

5 Sample Controlled Vocabulary Defined Using the PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Language

The following is an example of how to define a controlled vocabulary using the PRISM Controlled Vocabulary Language. The PRISM Resource Category describes the genre, or the stereotypical form of the *intellectual* content of the resource. Sample genres include obituaries, biographies, and movie reviews. The Resource Category values form a controlled vocabulary for the prism:category element, defined by the PRISM specification.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!--PRISM Controlled Vocabulary of content genres. The base URL for this vocabulary is
http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/genre.xml-->
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
xmlns:pcv="http://prismstandard.org/namespaces/pcv/2.0/">
<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="abstract">
  <pcv:label>abstract</pcv:label>
  <pcv:definition>A section featuring the most important points of a work. [NewsML]</pcv:definition>
</pcv:Descriptor>

<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="acknowledgement">
  <pcv:label>acknowledgement</pcv:label>
  <pcv:definition>Written recognition of acts or achievements. [AAT]</pcv:definition>
</pcv:Descriptor>

<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="advertisement">
  <pcv:label>advertisement</pcv:label>
  <pcv:definition>Piece of material whose presence is paid for. [NewsML]</pcv:definition>
</pcv:Descriptor>

<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="analysis">
  <pcv:label>analysis</pcv:label>
  <pcv:definition> Articles which cover a topic in depth by dividing it into parts for detailed
examination</pcv:definition>
</pcv:Descriptor>

<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="authorBio">
  <pcv:label>authorBio</pcv:label>
  <pcv:definition>Brief text about the author of a work.</pcv:definition>
</pcv:Descriptor>

<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="autobiography">
  <pcv:label>autobiography</pcv:label>
  <pcv:definition>Biography of an individual written by himself or herself. [after
AAT]</pcv:definition>
</pcv:Descriptor>

<pcv:Descriptor rdf:ID="bibliography">
  <pcv:label>bibliography</pcv:label>
  <pcv:definition>A section describing lists of books or other textual materials arranged in some
logical order giving brief information about the works, such as author, date, publisher, and place of
publication; may be works by a particular author, or on a particular topic. [AAT]</pcv:definition>
</pcv:Descriptor>
  :
  :
  :
</rdf:RDF>
```

6 PRISM Controlled Vocabularies

The PRISM Specification generally focuses on the elements and attributes that may be used in a PRISM metadata document. Elements, in effect, define the syntax of the document. To convey the meaning of a document, the values that a given element may take must also be defined. This section lists the controlled vocabularies that comprise the set of legal values for certain PRISM elements. Other elements use controlled vocabularies created and maintained by third parties (such as the ISO 3166 codes for country names). Still other elements will require some domain-specific controlled vocabulary (e.g., the North American Industrial Classification System).

NOTE: the controlled vocabularies were significantly updated with the release of PRISM 2.0. The PRISM 2.1 Specification references the PRISM 2.0 vocabularies.

6.1.1 Summary of PRISM Controlled Vocabularies

The PRISM Specification defines a number of controlled vocabularies. The base URIs for those vocabularies are:

Vocabulary Name	*Base URI*
PRISM Aggregation Type	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/aggregationtype.xml*
PRISM Compliance Profile	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/complianceprofile.xml*
PRISM Genre	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/genre.xml*
PRISM Platform	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/platform.xml*
PRISM Resource Type	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/resourcetype.xml*
PRISM Rights	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/rights.xml*
PRISM Role	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/role.xml*
PRL Usage	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/usage.xml*
PAM Class	*http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/pam.xml*

Table 3.0 Base URIs for PRISM Controlled Vocabularies

6.1.2 PRISM Aggregation Type Vocabulary

The PRISM Aggregation Type defines the aggregation unit of a resource, and is used to refine prism:aggregationType. The Aggregation Type captures different information than the format of a resource (e.g. jpeg or mpeg), the resource type (e.g. table or illustration) or the intellectual content/genre (e.g. election results or interviews).

For example:
```
<prism:genre>poll</prism:genre>
<prism:aggregationType>magazine</prism:aggregationType>
<dc:type>table</dc:type>
<dc:format>text/html</dc:format>
```

NOTE: PRISM recommends against the use of the 'other' value currently allowed in this controlled vocabulary. The other value will be deprecated in a future version of PRISM, as the specification does not allow for definition of the 'other'. In lieu of using 'other' please reach out to the PRISM group at prism-wg@yahoogroups.com to request addition of your term to the Aggregation Type Controlled Vocabulary.

The URI for the PRISM resource type vocabulary is:
http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/aggregationtype.xml.

Term	*Definition*
#book	A literary work, or a main division of such a work. A book is a monograph while magazines or journals are serial periodicals.
#catalog	Enumerations of items, usually arranged systematically, with descriptive details; may be in book or pamphlet form, on cards, or online. [AAT]
#feed	Digital delivery through a mechanism such as RSS, email, newswire, etc.
#journal	Periodicals containing scholarly articles or otherwise disseminating information on developments in scholarly fields. [AAT]
#magazine	Periodicals containing articles, essays, poems, or other writings by different authors, usually on a variety of topics and intended for a general reading public or treating a particular area of interest for a popular audience. [AAT]
#manual	Work containing concise information, often rules or instructions needed to perform tasks or processes. [AAT]
#newsletter	A regularly distributed publication generally about one main topic that is of interest to its subscribers.
#other	Any other publication. Use is not recommended.
#pamphlet	An unbound booklet.

Table 4.0 Controlled Vocabulary of Aggregation Type

6.1.3   Compliance Profile Vocabulary

The Compliance Profile vocabulary is used to express the PRISM compliance profile for the prism:compliance element.

The URI for the PRISM resource type vocabulary is:
http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/complianceprofile.xml.

Term	*Definition*
#one	PRISM Profile One (XML).
#two	PRISM Profile Two (RDF/XML)
#three	PRISM Profile Three (XMP)

Table 5.0 PRISM Compliance Profile Vocabulary

6.1.4   Genre Vocabulary

The PRISM Genre element describes the genre, or the *intellectual* content of the resource. Sample genres include obituaries, biographies and reviews. The PRISM Genre values come from a controlled vocabulary for the **prism:genre** element.

The URI for the PRISM Resource Category vocabulary is: http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/genre.xml.

PRISM Genre separates the nature of the intellectual content from the style of content presentation. Genre is assigned to aid with searches. We recommend indicating all applicable genres with the prism:genre tag.

Note: Best Practice is to list genre from most inclusive to most specific in sequential order. So, an article may have the genre "Cover Story", then "Biography" and then "Recipe" if a recipe is included.

Note: In PRISM 2.0 PRISM Genre and PRISM Presentation Type together replaced PRISM Category.

Term	Definition
#abstract	A section featuring the most important points of a work. [NewsML]
#acknowledgement	Written recognition of acts or achievements. [AAT]
#adaptation	Articles whose content, in whole or in part, is adapted from another work. There will be text in the article stating that it is an adaptation and indicating the source.
#advertisement	Piece of material whose presence is paid for. [NewsML]
#advertorial	Editorial content that is paid for by an advertiser.
#analysis	Articles which cover a topic in depth by dividing it into parts for detailed examination.
#authorBio	Brief text about the author of a work.
#autobiography	Biography of an individual written by himself or herself. [AAT]
#bibliography	A section describing lists of books or other textual materials arranged in some logical order giving brief information about the works, such as author, date, publisher, and place of publication; may be works by a particular author, or on a particular topic. [AAT]
#biography	A complete written account of the life of an individual. This is not to be confused with Profile, which documents noteworthy characteristics and achievements.
#blogEntry	A online commentary, organized in a chronological fashion. Generally includes a comment feature. See Response.
#brief	Material shorter than a typical article, frequently part of a collection under a single headline.
#chronology	A record of events in the order of their occurrence.
#clarification	A brief statement used to make ambiguous content or a statement in a published story clear.
#classifiedAd	An advertisement, usually brief, that appears in a publication under headings with others of the same category.
#column	Articles that appear in a "Columns" section on the table of contents or that are recurring, opinionated pieces. A column will normally have a title and be written by the same person every issue.
#correction	A new version of an item, replacing what was wrong in the previous version. May be referenced to previous version using prism:isCorrectionOf.
#cover	The text and images that appear on the physical cover of a magazine. Not to be confused with the cover story.
#coverStory	Cover story for a magazine, normally the single story most closely associated with the main cover description. The cover story may also be identified by the magazine in the table of contents or section. Rarely, there may be more than one cover story, as in the case of a "split" cover. Occasionally, a magazine may not have a cover story, because the cover image or text is not closely associated with a particular story.
#coverPackage	A package made up of all content relating to and including the Cover Story of an issue. Best practice is to relate these articles back to the cover using dcterms:isPartOf.
#electionResults	The results of an election.
#eventsCalendar	Describes events that are happening over a specified period of time.
#essay	Non-fiction article expressing an author's personal point of view about a subject.
#excerpt	Articles in which the primary text or images have been excerpted from other sources, usually books.
#fashionShoot	A fashion-based photo essay.
#feature	A prominent or special article.
#featurePackage	A package made up of all content specified with a feature in an issue. Best practice is to relate these back to the feature using dcterms:isPartOf.
#financialStatement	Reports summarizing the financial condition of an organization on any date or for any period. [AAT]
#homePage	Web page intended as an entry point into a set of web pages.
#index	A detailed list, usually arranged alphabetically, of the specific information contained within an issue. There are many kinds of indices including a recipe index, an index of advertisers or an index of destinations for a travel magazine.
#insideCover	Within a magazine, a cover for a special feature section.

Term	Definition
#interactiveContent	Content, such as crossword puzzles, financial calculators and applets, that invites a person to do something other than read or view the material.
#interview	Statements, transcripts, or recordings of conversations presented in Q and A format in which one person obtains information from another.
#legalDocument	Documents having legal relevance. [AAT]
#letters	A specifically addressed and signed written communication. A letter sent to the editors of a publication expressing an opinion is an example.
#masthead	A list of the members of the publication staff.
#newsBulletin	Brief summary of breaking news.
#notice	Announcements given for a specific purpose.
#obituary	Published notices of a death, usually with a brief biography of the deceased. [AAT]
#opinion	An article in a publication expressing the opinion of its author. Do not confuse with a column, which provides recurring opinions.
#photoEssay	Articles in which the photographic content is given greater emphasis or significance than the text, and is thematic in nature.
#poem	A writing in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to, or in lieu of, its ostensible meaning.
#poll	An inquiry into opinion conducted by interviewing a sample of people. [WORDNET]
#pressRelease	Official or authoritative statements giving information for publication in newspapers or periodicals. [AAT]
#productDescription	A description of a product with no editorial evaluation. (See "review")
#profile	An essay presenting noteworthy characteristics and achievements for a place, organization or person.
#quotation	A single quote or compilation of quotations presented as a single article.
#ranking	Contains a ranking, by number or from best to worst. Do not use for lists which do not have a ranked order.
#recipe	Sets of directions with a list of ingredients for making or preparing something, especially food. [AAT]
#reprint	Use for articles whose content, in whole or in part, is reprinted. There will be text in the article stating that it is a reprint and indicating the issue in which it was originally published.
#response	An answer or reply to a letter or a blog.
#review	Critical assessments of any type of media or product. The most common items reviewed are movies, shows, books, music albums, consumer products, and cars.
#schedule	Plans of procedure, showing the sequence of items or operations and the time allotted for each. (e.g. an agenda) Do not confuse with eventsCalendar. [AAT]
#sectionTableOfContents	A sequential list of the parts of a work, usually with a page number or link indicating where each part begins for a special editorial section within a magazine.
#sidebar	Information placed adjacent to an article in a printed or web publication. It is graphically separate from the main text but is contextually related.
#stockQuote	Information on a company's stock price, too brief to be considered a financial statement.
#tableOfContents	A sequential list of the parts of a work, usually with a page number or other symbols indicating where each part begins. [AAT]
#transcript	Written record of words originally spoken, such as of court proceedings, broadcasts, or oral histories. [AAT]
#webliography	An online section describing related materials arranged in some logical order expressed as URL web links.
#wireStory	An article obtained through a news wire service.

Table 6.0 Genre Controlled Vocabulary

6.1.5   PRISM Platform Vocabulary

The PRISM Platform vocabulary identifies the publication platform of a resource. The controlled vocabulary provides values for prism:originPlatform, prism:alternateTitle, and prism:teaser among others. The vocabulary is also recommended for use in combination with the distribution channel open vocabulary for PRISM Usage Rights namespace elements.

For example:

Profile 1 (XML)   `<prism:originPlatform platform="web">`

Profile 2 (RDF/XML)   `<prism:originPlatform rdf:resource="platform.xml#print"/>`

NOTE: PRISM recommends against the use of the 'other' value allowed in the PRISM Platform controlled vocabulary. The 'other' value will be deprecated in a future version of PRISM, as the specification does not allow for definition of the 'other'. In lieu of using 'other' please reach out to the PRISM group at prism-wg@yahoogroups.com to request addition of your term to the Platform Controlled Vocabulary.

The URI for the PRISM Platform vocabulary is: http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/platform.xml.

Term	Definition
#email	Text and images delivered by internet email, such as a newsletter.
#mobile	Text and images delivered to a mobile device, such as a cell phone.
#other	A type not listed in this controlled vocabulary. Use is not recommended.
#print	Text and static images delivered as print on paper or other printable substrate.
#recordableMedia	Delivered on a recordable media such as CD or DVD.
#broadcast	TV, Radio, PodCast (streaming audio and video).
#web	Viewable on a website with a browser.

Table 7.0 Controlled Vocabulary for Platform

6.1.6   Presentation Type Vocabulary

The Presentation Type defines the way that a resource *presents* information or the stereotypical form of the resource. PRISM Presentation Type separates the style of content presentation from the nature of the intellectual content.

The PRISM Presentation Type captures different information than the format of a resource, as specified using MIME types for dc:format. It also differs from the prism:platform= which specifies the generic delivery platform for the resource. For example a resource with a dc:format of a JPEG could be a photo, line drawing, or chart. PRISM Presentation Type specifies whether the JPEG is a photo, line drawing or chart. The rendering software does not care about the presentation type, but potential users of the content do. The PRISM Presentation Type is also not specific to its intellectual content (e.g. election results vs. death rates can both be rendered as JPEG charts, but not as photographs). The Presentation Type values form a controlled vocabulary for the **dc:type** element.

Example:

Profile 1 (XML):   `<dc:type>map</dc:type>`

Profile 2 (RDF/XML):   `<dc:type rdf:resource="resourcetype.xml#map"/>`

Multiple values for the resource type within an article can be expressed with multiple dc:type statements.

The URI for the PRISM Presentation Type vocabulary is: http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/presentationtype.xml.

Term	Definition
#audio	Sound-based content.
#cartoon	Pictorial images using wit.
#chart	Representations of any sort of data by means of dots, lines, or bars; usually to illustrate relationships. This includes graphs.

Term	Definition
#clip	A short segment of a work, typically in audio and/or visual presentation.
#diagram	Cross-sections and drawings that break down the various parts or features of what is pictured.
#infoGraphic	A graphic that is heavily text oriented. May contain text superimposed over a photo, illustration, a map or a chart.
#illustration	Drawings and paintings, but not photos OF works of art. For example, do not use for a photo of The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci, or for a still from an animated movie or show like The Simpsons. These should be considered photos.
#logo	Graphic images that are designed for ready recognition to identify a product, company, or organization and sometimes used as trademarks, and that are symbol- or picture-based. [AAT]
#map	A representation of a geographical physical space or area.
#photo	Any and all photographs, except those which are significantly modified for some artistic purpose, or those which are part of a larger montage of photos and/or images.
#photoIllustration	Photos which have been altered "artistically", and which are primarily used as decoration rather than as a photograph. This includes digitally altered or enhanced photos, etc.
#photoMontage	Collage of many different photos.
#slideshow	A display of a series of chosen images.
#spreadsheet	A work sheet that is arranged as a mathematical matrix and contains a multicolumn analysis of related entries.
#table	Condensed, orderly arrangements of data, especially those in which the data are arranged in columns and rows. [AAT]
#video	A format that captures moving visual images.

Table 8.0 Controlled Vocabulary of Presentation Types

6.1.7   Rights Vocabulary

The Rights vocabulary is used to express rights restrictions. The PRISM Rights controlled vocabulary provides values for the dc:rights element.

The URI for the PRISM resource type vocabulary is: http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/rights.xml.

Term	Definition
#none	No use can be made of the resource under the specified conditions.
#use	The resource can be used under the specified conditions. The limits on the resource's use are not further specified in the PRISM description and the relevant licensing agreement must be consulted.
#notApplicable	The conditions on use are not applicable to the current state of the system and the intended use(s) of the resource.
#permissionsUnknown	It is not known whether the resource can be used or not. Proceed at own risk.

Table 9.0 Controlled Vocabulary for Rights

6.1.8   PRISM Role Vocabulary

The PRISM Role Vocabulary provides roles for creators of and contributors to media resources. This controlled vocabulary provides values for the dc:contributor and dc:creator elements. The roles will be used for PAM. They will also be available for use with XMP to embed PRISM metadata into any media object including video clips, audio, digital images and PDF.

The URI for the PRISM Contributor Role Controlled Vocabulary is:
http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/role.xml.

Term	Definition
#animator	A person or organization that draws the two-dimensional figures, manipulates the three dimensional objects and/or also programs the computer to move objects and images for the purpose of animated film processing.
#architect	A person or organization that designs structures or oversees their construction.
#artist	A person (e.g., a painter) or organization that conceives, and perhaps also implements, an original graphic design or work of art.
#cartographer	A person or organization responsible for the creation of maps and other cartographic materials.
#chef	The person who creates the recipe and prepares food.
#choreographer	A person or organization that composes or arranges dances or other movements for a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.
#cinematographer	A person or organization that is in charge of the images captured for a video production.
#commentator	A person or organization that provides interpretation, analysis, or discussion of a subject matter.
#composer	A person or organization that creates a musical work.
#correspondant	A person or organization that was either the writer or recipient of a letter or other communication.
#costumeDesigner	A person or organization responsible for costume design.
#director	A person or organization that is responsible for the general management of a multimedia work.
#draftsman	A person or organization that prepares technical drawings.
#editor	A person or organization that prepares for publication a work not primarily his/her own, such as adding introductory or other critical material or technically directing an editorial staff.
#fashionDesigner	A person or organization who designs fashions.
#foodStylist	A person who styles the presentation of food to be photographed.
#graphicDesigner	A person or organization responsible for the graphic design.
#hairStylist	A person who creates hairstyles.
#host	A person who is invited or regularly leads a program (often broadcast or podcast) that includes other guests, performers, etc. (e.g., talk show host).
#illustrator	A person or organization that creates a design or illustration.
#interviewee	A person who is interviewed.
#interviewer	A person who conducts interviews.
#interpreter	A person or organization that provides an oral translation between speakers who speak different languages
#layoutDesigner	A person or organization responsible for the layout design of a publication.
#makeupArtist	A person who creates a makeup design.
#musician	A person or organization that performs music or contributes to the musical content of a work.
#narrator	A person who is a speaker relating the particulars of an act, occurrence, or course of events.
#panelist	A person who takes part in an interactive panel presentation.
#performer	A person or organization that performs in a dramatic presentation or entertainment.
#photographer	A person or organization responsible for taking photographs, whether they are used in their original form or as reproductions.
#producer	A person or organization responsible for the making of a multimedia work, including business aspects, management of the productions, and the commercial success of the work.
#programmer	A person or organization responsible for the creation of computer programs or scripts.
#reporter	A person or organization that writes or presents reports of news or current events.
#researcher	A person or organization that played a primary role in a research project.
#researchAssistant	A person or organization that assisted in a research project.
#speaker	A person who participates in a program (often broadcast) and makes a formalized contribution or presentation.

Term	Definition
#translator	A person or organization that renders a text from one language into another, or from an older form of a language into the modern form.
#writer	A person or organization chiefly responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of a written work, usually printed text.

Table 10.0 Controlled Vocabulary for Roles

6.1.9   Usage Vocabulary

The Usage specifies ways that the resource may be reused. This vocabulary contains a common usage value. The PRISM Rights usage types may be used specify usage criteria for the prl:usage element. The prl:usage element may also contain free text.

The URI for the PRISM resource type vocabulary is: http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/usage.xml.

Note: *In PRISM 3.0 (2009 or later) this vocabulary will be deprecated along with the prl:usage element.*

Term	Definition
#notReusable	The sender does not grant the receiver the rights to reuse the content.

Table 11.0 Controlled Vocabulary for Usage

6.1.10   PAM Class Vocabulary

The PAM Class Vocabulary describes components of magazine and journal articles. This controlled vocabulary provides values for the class= attributes found in elements in the PRISM Aggregator Message.

A platform= attribute will be allowed for all elements that allow for class=. Values for platform must be drawn from the PRISM Platform PCV.

The URI for the PRISM PAM Class Vocabulary is:http://prismstandard.org/vocabularies/2.0/pam.xml.

Term	Definition
#body	The principal component of the resource. [NewsML]
#box	Ancillary content that cannot standalone and is presented with an article.
#caption	Text identifying or explaining, and printed in close proximity to, illustrations or other images. [AAT]
#credit	An acknowledgement, appearing in the style of a caption.
#byline	The byline (author) of the story.
#dateline	The geographical location where the story was filed, e.g., city, state, and/or country where the story originated.
#deck	A sub-head or secondary headline that generally is preceded by the article headline and precedes the body of the story.
#footnotes	Note above the footer of the page made up of the note and the reference to the note.
#lead-in	Eye catching beginning to a caption.
#pullQuote	Eye catching quote pulled from the text of the body of an article.
#sidebar	A substantive piece of content that can standalone and is presented as part of an article.
#teaser	A short description of the resource.

Table 12.0 Controlled Vocabulary for PAM Classes