

## Model of Metadata (Crosswalk) on the Iberoamerican and Caribbean Virtual Library

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### Abstract:

The Iberoamerican and Caribbean Virtual Library (in Spanish, BVIC) is a coordinated project between the University of Colima and UNESCO, it was born in 1999 and has the goal of create a great digital library for the Iberoamerican and Caribbean region. It is a consortium open to national, university, public and institutional libraries, and is currently available the 3.0 version called "El Dorado". It is an initiative of free software y free contents for the users. An important element of this virtual library model is the implementation of a methodology, structured in three parts; 1. information digitization, 2. client-server system Z39.50 and 3. the register guide of information resources, through the utilization of Dublin Core, GILS (Government Information Locator Service) and MARC21 metadata standards, for the objectives and thematic of this conference we'll focus on the description of this model of metadata.

### Keywords:

Metadata, Dublin Core, GILS, MARC21, Virtual libraries, normalization and information retrieval.

### Introduction:

The *Iberoamerican and Caribbean Digital Library* project was born in 1988, in the framework of the INFOLAC program, and along with other four projects: 1. *ANTARES*, 2. *UNESCO Regional Chair on New Information Technologies for the MERCOSUR*. 4. *System of cooperative cataloging on the Internet for*

*Latin America and the Caribbean* were introduced to the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Informatics Program Council of UNESCO.

Of these five projects, the first three were selected by the said intergovernmental organism to be financed in a shared manner, in charge of a fiduciary fund granted by the Spanish Government. The authorization of these funds is a responsibility of the Superior Informatics Council of Spain, annex to the Public Administrations Ministry (in Spanish, MAP). Within these three projects was born the creation of the Iberoamerican and Caribbean Digital Library, as well as in 2001 the UNESCO Regional Chair on Information Technologies.

In Latin America and the Caribbean exist thousands of web pages and, on the other side, abundant and valuable rich information of diverse significance (historic, cultural, technological and scientific) that must be organized conveniently on the Internet, in order to be able to compete in a global scale and contribute to the regional development over its on cultural roots. Aware of that spoken truth, a number of national institutions have been united to the UNESCO's Information Society Division for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Office of the INF/LAC/UNESCO-Caracas Adviser (currently in UNESCO-Quito) to execute dozens of automation projects, a good deal of them focused to libraries and documentation spaces, within the INFOLAC program.

UNESCO called a group of experts from the Brazilian Information in Science and Tech Institute (IBICT), the Information in Medical Sciences

Regional Centre (BIREME, Brazil), the National Medical Sciences Centre of Cuba (INFOMED), the Monterrey's Superior Institute of Superior Studies and the University of Colima, in Mexico, for the creation of the Library model as well as a methodology that will allow its implementation in any kind of library.

## Methodology

For the development of the general Digital Library Methodology, the group previously mentioned analyzed the standards referring to the cataloguing of registrations with metadata, like Dublin Core, MARC21 and GILS (Government Information Locator Services). Standards for the digitization of information (texts, images, audio, video, etc.), and for the interchange of information protocols between client-server systems. The methodology as well as the development of software progressed successfully and, after a year of work, ended in November 2002 with the 1.0 version.

The methodology includes three sections, the first one directed to the management of metadata, through a guide for the register of information resources, with MARC21 and cross references to Dublin Core and GILS, the second one dedicated to the digitization of information and the third one to the exchange of information between servers with the implementation of the Client-Server System Z39.50.

## Metadata structure

The 1.0 version of this document was created according to the bases of the Users Guide for the Register of Resources on Information of Health Locator (LIS), produced by BIREME and adapted with the authorization of the intellectual author and the Health Virtual Library of Latin America and the Caribbean (BVS). Such metadata are an essential component for the information retrieval of the Iberoamerican and Caribbean Virtual Library (BVIC) and constitute an adaptation of the Government Information Locator Services (GILS), which uses the norm description of resources directed towards a community of users with common targets. The 2.0 version constitutes an update of the original metadata and it is described in this document. For this review it was taken again as a base the GILS components, and it was considered the possibility of perform a crosswalk with MARC21 and Dublin Core.

There were applied techniques of data standardization that we are expecting to improve as necessary.

## MySQL database server

It is an SQL (Structured Query Language)

databases management system It's a Client-Server implementation that has comprised different clients (programs/bookstores). It permits to add, and process engraved data in a database. At present the database agent plays a central role for data processing, as a tool, or as part of another application.

The metadata model is comprised of a data base in MySQL of 41 fields, structured in three boards, for the cataloguing, index, administration and retrieval of themselves. We will describe the boards according to the order in which they are used in the Virtual Library (BVIC).

### 1. - Institutions board

Where the fields related to the organizations whose data may appear in multiple register are consigned only once, the 2006 to 2015 and 2023 to 2033 of GILS.

Institutions board
-Institution code
-Institution name
-Institution type
-Physical address/street
-Physical address/city
-Physical address /state
-Physical address /postal code
-Country code
-Phone(s)
-Fax(es)
-Contact's name
-E-mail for general communication
-Register creation date

### 2. Users board

Describe the elements that identify the person(s) responsible of the administration, assignation of metadata and approval of registers from the Information Locator. Also, it was considered a primary factor that is the practical aspect of index of those data by the participating institutions, as well as their use

Users board
-Name(s) y last names
-User's name
-Password
-Institution code
-e-mail address
-Access level
-User's creation date

and maintenance. In addition, they maintain a relation of different fields like the Control Identifying with the Institution Code in the institution and users boards, and the originator and distributor with the name of the institution.

### 3. Main board

The main board consists of 20 fields where appear the data that has been brought up to date by each resource or digital object indexed in the data base.

Main board	
-Local number	
-Record source	
-Title	
-Originator	
-Author	
-Resource language	
-Record language	
-Resource type	
-Abstract	
-Thesaurus	
-Subjects	
-Temporal coverage	
-Link	
-Purpose	
-Resource's date of publication	
-Register creation date	
-Last modification date	
-Place of publication	
-Distributor	
-Notes	

We have built the relations of metadata elements or cross references between GILS, MARC21 and Dublin Core in the previous boards, that correspond to the interface of retrieval for the mid user of the virtual library (BVIC) system; where cataloguers, testers, administrative, who perform the activities of: cataloguing, modification, modification, correction, elimination of metadata records, indexation and administration of the data base that is generated in the system, each one depending on the access level that he has, in this case, by the library administrator, who has all the rights, among them create, modifying, eliminate users (mid) and participating institutions.

Next, we will describe, first in a separate manner, each one of the used metadata standards, its elements or fields, and the ones which were implemented in the methodology of the library and subsequently the relations (crosswalk) among themselves.

## Metadata description

### GILS

The base of the metadata standard in the BVIC is the GILS system, which, as has been mentioned, is part of the information locator of the BVS, from it we took 28 fields or elements for its cross relation and correspondence with MARC21 and those which correspond with Dublin Core.

For the GILS Standard they are used 28 elements of this metadata system.

Tag	Field	Tag	Field
12	Local Number	59	Place of Publication
1019	Record Source	2006	Distributor Organization
4	Title	2050	Supplementary Information
1005	Originator	2007	Distributor Street Address
54	Code-Language	2008	Distributor City
2071	Language of Record	2009	Distributor State
62	Abstract	2010	Distributor Zip
2036	Thesaurus	2011	Distributor Country
1031	Material -Type	2012	Distributor Network Address
2074	Controlled Term	2014	Distributor Telephone
2044	Time Period Structured	2015	Distributor Fax
2021	Linkage	2001	Distributor Name
2003	Purpose	1012	Date/Time Last Modified
31	Date of Publication		

### MARC21

In the case of MARC21 we used 27 elements or fields and subfields for the relations primarily with the GILS standard. In the next board it is shown the name of the field with its correspondent tag.

Tag	Filed	Tag	Filed
001	Control Number	2705e	Postal code
005	Date of Time Lastest Transaction	2705k	Telephone number
008	Control Field	2705l	Fax number
0405a	Original cataloging Agency	2705m	Electronic mail address
0405b	Language of cataloging	2705p	Contact person
0415a	Code-language	2705q	Title contact person
0455b	Time Period-Structured	500	General Note
2455a	Title	5205a	Summary
2605a	Place of Publication	5215a	Target Audience Note
2605c	Date of Publication	65052	Source of heading term
2705a	Address	7105a	Name
2705b	City	786	Date Source Entry
2705c	State or province	8565u	Uniform Resource Locator
2705d	Country		

### Dublin Core

In the Dublin Core case and considering the library model that was desirable to implement, the expert group identified that DC, due to the amount of elements that contained, it should be used but with a crosswalk with other metadata systems. Our model utilizes 14 elements of DC:

1. Title
2. Subject
3. Description
4. Type
5. Coverage
6. Creator
7. Publisher
8. Contributor
9. Date
10. Format
11. Identifier

12. Language
13. Source
14. Relation

The element “Rights” it is not used in this model of virtual library, because its objective is to offer, in a free mode, digital objects to the users of the diverse servers and sites that participate with the BVIC. In some elements we have used the qualifications of DC, for example: thesaurus, abstract, creation date, resources type, temporal cover, etc.

### Crosswalk relations of metadata elements between the three standards

In the next chart there are illustrated the relations of the elements (crosswalk) of the used standards.

1. In the Dublin Core case, in some elements we have used the DCQ (Dublin Core Qualifiers), as an example: in **Description** we used the relations with other standards in the field **Abstract** and **Summary** of GILS and MARC respectively. In the element **Date** we made the relations as well as in the date of publication as on the date of last modification. For the field **Originator** of GILS and **Name** of MARC we related the elements **Creator**, **Publisher** and **Contributor** of DC.
2. Considering an important element for the information retrieval, we have implemented in the interface of capture or metadata indexation in the field Thesaurus, the consult of different languages controlled of free access on the Internet; Macrothesaurus of OECD, UNESCO’s Thesaurus, DecS Thesaurus (Descriptors in Health Sciences), Informatics Thesaurus. As well, if a participating library doesn’t wish to use them, it will be able to include the name of the used thesaurus in the correspondent field or the list of subject headlines that the library utilizes to

GILS	MARC	DUBLIN CORE
Local Number	Control Number	-
Record Source	Original cataloging Agency	-
Title	Title	Title
Originator	Name	Creator, Publisher, Contributor
Code-Language	Code-language	Language
Language of Record	Language of cataloging	-

Abstract	Summary	Description
Thesaurus	Source of heading term	-
Material-Type	Control Field	Type, Format
Controlled Term	Topical term	Subject
Time Period Structured	Time Period Structured	Coverage
Linkage	Uniform Resource Locator	Identifier, Relation
Purpose	Target Audience Note	-
Place of Publication	Place of Publication	-
Distributor Organization	Title of contact person	
Supplementary Information	General Note	-
Distributor Street Address	Address	-
Distributor City	City	-
Distributor State	State or province	-
Distributor Zip	Postal code	-
Distributor Country	Country	-
Distributor Network Address	Electronic mail address	-
Distributor Telephone	Telephone number	-
Distributor Fax	Fax number	-
Distributor Name	Contact person	-
Date/Time Last Modified	Date of Time Latest Transaction	Date
	Date Source Entry	Source
	Date of Publication	Date

assign themes or subjects to its documents.

3. In our methodology it is described in the Locator of Information Resources Guide the relations, cross references, between the elements or fields

from the three standards, as well as a description of every field, its tags, etc.

## Information retrieval

### Z39.50 Protocol

Z39-50 is a protocol for information retrieval based on a client-server architecture, it facilitates the interconnection of information systems .

Its official name is “Information Retrieval (Z39-50): Application Services Definition and Protocol Specification. ANSI / NISO Z3950-1995” ó Z3950. The name is formed by two components: first corresponds to ANSI Committee number 39 and second to the standard 50 of the NISO.

The protocol’ architecture utilizes a “client-server” model, that allow the users to find information independently of syntax and semantics, because the client application converts the consultations to the formats indicated by the Z39.50.

The server transforms the data to his structure to consult the database. The answer is communicated in the same form inversely: the server converts the information to the form required by the protocol and the client transforms it to another form easier to be understood for the users.

For the information retrieval, metadata and other access points the Virtual Library uses the Z39.50 protocol. Through this protocol, the access is offered to the end users connected to servers of the participating libraries; it offers two options:

1. **Local searches in Z server.** They are executed in the institution server that has installed the BVIC. In this kind of searches the user can perform searches a) Basics, b) By metadata; title, author, abstract, resource type, themes, etc., as wells as in words of the full text c) By themes catalogue, d) By title catalogue, e) By author catalogue, the last three showing the letters of the alphabet to select in which of the them you wish to consult a theme, title or author.

2. **External searches** The Z39.50 protocol allow us the exchange of information between servers, in this model the user can execute searches of information in the diverse servers installed in the participating libraries, in this option we offer the following kinds of searches: a) by libraries, b) By libraries of a country or specific library in that nation, or well, search in every server of the existing libraries.

It is important to mention than the cataloguing of metadata as well as the full text of the digital objects are located in each of the participating servers, the same as the ones that join the BVIC from new institutions. Therefore, it is a distributed system, for the cataloguing, the disposition of digital objects in the net and thru the Z39.50 the metadata is shared.

In the annex I. It is a graphic representation as is agreed to the web way databases (server Apache or IIS), consultation in the database MySQL and the answer of the server.

Some of the sites where we can see some active servers examples and that offer free information to the user are: <http://eldorado.uco.mx/> of the University of Colima, <http://bdigital.binal.ac.pa/bvic/> of the Panama National Library, <http://bvital.binape.gob.pe/BVIC/> Peruvian National Library, <http://148.223.215.199:8082/bvic/> of the Mexican National Institute for the Adult Education (INEA).

We can conclude that a system or model of Digital Library it is not finished as long as there are changes to do, modifications, improvements, etc., the main object is to utilize the international standards to the information registration, as well as for the exchange of it. The goal of our Virtual Library project is to offer to every kind libraries a free access software, with a methodology that facilitate them the creation of its own digital or virtual library able to offer its users the contents that have been developed by the institution.

Though is certain that the metadata standards (whoever used them, whichever is used) allow the normalization of the information, is final goal is the information retrieval by the users.

At present the Virtual Library server is operating in Spanish version; next August an English version will be offered thanks to the collaboration of the National Library of Trinidad and Tobago. In a near future it will also be available a Portuguese version, with the participation of the Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil.

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