



FIG. 1. UML class diagram of the domain model.

The domain model outlines a mechanism that enables connecting an annotation with the annotated data. It does not attempt to describe the makeup of an annotation set in the specific context of metadata provenance, i.e., it does not yet provide an element vocabulary needed to put together and validate a concrete *metadata provenance* annotation set, but rather the generic scaffolding to accommodate such an element vocabulary. Figure 1 also illustrates that annotations can also be used to describe annotation sets, as annotation sets are description sets as well. In this way, arbitrary levels of provenance information are possible.

As the work on the metadata provenance application profile progresses, the task group will continue analyzing use cases and requirements in order to derive an element vocabulary that will then be used to define necessary and sufficient conditions for compliant annotation sets. As is common practice in other application profiles, the resulting element vocabulary for creating actual annotations will most likely consist of a mix of common Dublin Core terms to state basic provenance information like creator, creation date, sources, contributors, etc., mixed with terms from experimental or established provenance vocabularies like OPM⁵, while at the same time defining a migration path to new standardizing efforts like the Provenance Interchange Language (PIL).

Beside the presentation of the domain model in terms of DCAM, the poster will also be used to demonstrate (by means of real-world examples) how metadata provenance can be expressed in RDF. One example will be the representation of provenance information contained in an OAI-PMH⁶ dataset in terms of the new model.

⁵ <http://openprovenance.org/>

⁶ <http://www.openarchives.org/pmh/>